



# WOODWORK

The Permanent  
Furniture for  
❖ Your Home ❖

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1866  
CURTIS









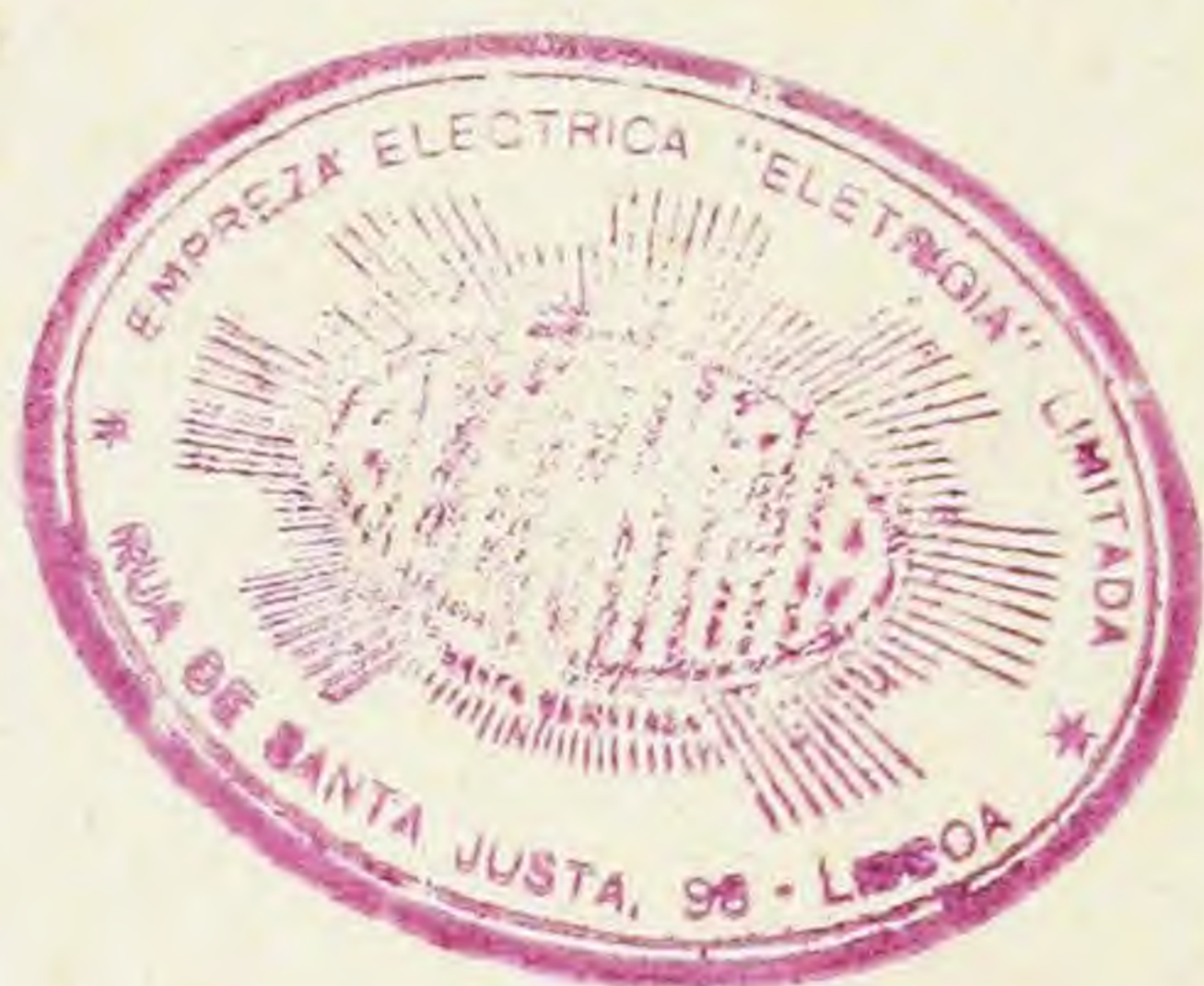








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# WOODWORK

*The Permanent  
Furniture for  
Your Home*



## THE CURTIS COMPANIES

CURTIS BROS. & CO.  
CLINTON, IOWA

CURTIS, BOOTH & BENTLEY CO.  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

CURTIS & YALE CO.  
WAUSAU, WIS

CURTIS DOOR & SASH CO.  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

CURTIS-YALE-HOWARD CO.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

CURTIS, TOWLE & PAINE CO.  
LINCOLN, NEBR.  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

CURTIS SASH & DOOR CO.  
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

EASTERN OFFICES AT PITTSBURGH, PA., AND WASHINGTON, D.C.



THIS is an ample home and pretty, yet it needs no wealth to afford it. The picture is of an actual home in a little town of five hundred, and its cost complete was not over four thousand dollars. The artist has lent a colored beauty to it, but even that is possible to the home builder and housewife who enjoy living and who observe the elementary rules of art in impressing their personalities upon their home. On the pages following are pictures of the many necessary articles of home building that can be decorative as well as useful and that will make almost any house "homey." Properly selected and placed with respect to the other parts, they will make every house enjoyable.



*The hairy monk swings through a leafy path to his arboreal nest; the savage seeks refuge within a friendly cave; the red man slips his sloping skins around a slender pole and makes a tent his home. When modern man is weary and longs for peaceful rest, or the spirit of youth demands companionship, he builds himself a shelter to endure. He fills it with those lovely things that serve his worldly comforts, and make his life associates happy and content. He chooses wood for its warmth of life and for its general use to make his house comely and express his inner self; and a home results that satisfies the heart.*



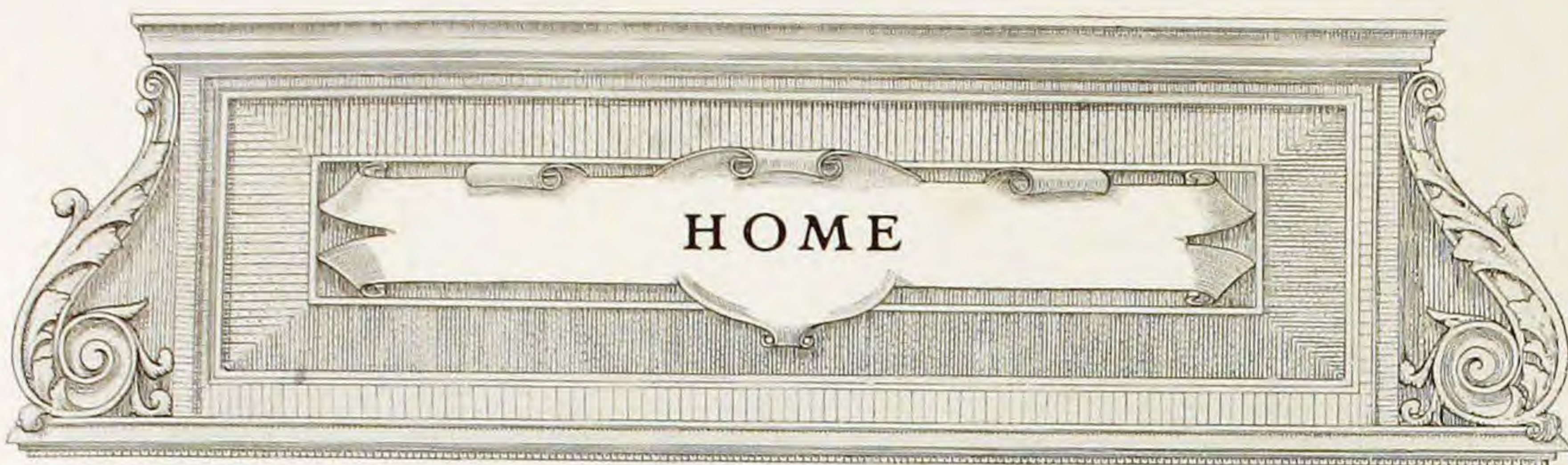


*General Introductory*









**T**HINK what that word means! Look around everywhere and see what Home has accomplished. Home gave somebody the strength and power to bridge a river. Home gave somebody courage to win a battle. Every great and good thing ever done had back of it a home.

The farmer toils year in and year out for the sake of his home. It cheers him on to greater effort. Other men, no matter their business, play their parts in life's game because they love their homes. How empty life is to him who has none!

Is it any wonder that a thing that means so much to all should be idealized? It is natural that the building of a home should be looked forward to with delight and hope. It is right that it should be planned for years to come.

### BUILD TO ENDURE

What we see of a house is merely a mass of building materials put together. What we *feel* is the personality — the stamp of ourselves — put into the house. That feeling accounts for the difference between a house and a home. It is that same feeling that is responsible for the desire to give our home, with its accumulated associations, to our children, and they in turn, to their children. A house should be built to endure. That requires careful planning.

There is nothing more sought in homebuilding than comfort. It rests. But there can be no rest without beauty. Comfort and beauty, if linked with use, make the home complete. Since we live within the house, we should plan to surround ourselves with things of beauty and comfort. We should choose them as carefully as we choose the people who share our home with us.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WOODWORK

Wood is the one thing that combines those three essentials of comfort, beauty, and use. It lends a warmth and feeling of life to the home. By skilled artisans it can be shaped into things of comfort and use, and with the designer's aid those things can be made beautiful.

The pictures in this book suggest the beauty of **CURTIS** Woodwork. Only its use can prove its value and aid to comfort. It helps to make each home distinctive throughout. On the outside it is the finishing touch. It makes the inviting porch, the welcoming entrance door, the friendly windows. On the inside, the door, mantel, bookcase, sideboard, seats, and stairways are essential to cheerfulness and ease. How homelike is a house with some or all of these useful articles of permanent furniture!

### THE CURTIS IDEAL

Every piece of **CURTIS** Woodwork is built for somebody's home. It has always been built with that ideal. It is not merely doors,



windows, and cabinet work. That is not enough. Nothing is too good for it, for it is "the permanent furniture for your home." It must be more than as good as human skill and faultless machines can produce from excellent materials.

Over fifty years ago, in a crude barn, two brothers first made **CURTIS** Woodwork, and they made it good enough to go into their own homes. They made it as good for other people's homes. Born in that lowly barn, today the Curtis ideal is aimed at by eight large producing plants and fifteen hundred of the Curtis Business Family. It is this combination of good intent, dependable materials, human skill, and faultless machining that is **CURTIS** Woodwork—a product on which we are proud to place our name. It is trade-marked. Every piece is stamped with this — **CURTIS** — before it leaves the factory. That mark — the evidence of our pride — protects the user against disappointments. It is his guarantee of satisfaction.

*The Makers of Curtis Woodwork Guarantee*

*Complete Satisfaction to its Users.*

*We're Not Satisfied Unless You Are.*

We make that guarantee to the lumber dealer, through whom **CURTIS** Woodwork is sold, and he guarantees it to the homebuilder.

### WHY THE LUMBER DEALER IS NEEDED

Home! Think of all the material to be used in building it!

Think of all the information to be gathered. It is a *big task*. The homebuilder—usually inexperienced in building—needs help. He must select the type of house he wishes to build. Then he must consider the question of room arrangement. Next, he must determine what material is best for this purpose, and what is best for that. The climate, the locality, and the situation must be thought of in connection with the kind of construction.

The homebuilder can best get all this information from someone on the ground — someone in whom he has confidence. There is a man in every community who is the *someone* to give this information — the retail lumberman. He knows the community. He knows the kind of houses that have been built there. He knows the features about these houses that have proved most satisfactory. He will suggest these for the homes of his customers, and gladly give them the benefit of his knowledge.

The retail lumberman knows materials and to what use they can best be put. He knows the kind of construction best suited to the climate. He should be consulted frequently. He renders such an invaluable service that it outweighs the payment he receives.

### WHY THE ARCHITECT IS NEEDED

Home! Think how carefully it must be planned and its construction supervised!

Space must be conserved. Innumerable questions must be settled before even the plan can be drawn. Frequently, supervision is wanted. Who can do these things better than the one familiar with the development of the home since it was first thought of? Who can do it better than the man who prepared the plans — the architect? He knows what is needed from first to last. He knows more than every detail of the plan. He knows the dreams of the home to be. It is a comfort to know he is looking after *all* these things.

Plans, specifications, and supervision are so very important in building a home that it pays to consult the best authority available.



If there is an architect at hand, homebuilders should go to him. They should tell him their desires and their needs, their possibilities and their limitations. He will prove worthy of his fee.

### WHY THE CONTRACTOR IS NEEDED

Home! Think how well it must be built!

Think of all the materials to be assembled. Once assembled, they must be put in place. There are a thousand chances for mistakes. Careful planning and perfect materials go for naught unless some man interprets the plans and properly fits the materials together. The contractor is the man who can do that.

Upon him falls the responsibility of building the well planned home *right*. He must care for the materials from the minute they are delivered to him. He must avoid expensive and aggravating delays. He must carry out the expressed and implied ideas to make the home live up to expectations.

The contractor's work begins with the excavating. Great is his responsibility for he has charge of the work of many men of many trades. He must turn over a completed home. He is worthy of confidence. That should be the basis on which he is selected. His responsibility and service are so important that many homebuilders insist that he obtain an assured profit.

### WHY THE CURTIS SERVICE BUREAU IS NEEDED

Home! Think how much depends upon co-operation!

Each of the men mentioned, the lumber dealer, the architect, and the contractor, has important work to do.

So has the manufacturer who supplies the materials. His work is not personal. He does not come in contact with the builder. He is a specialist. He knows how his product will look when in place. He can best tell and show how it is made. He should supply this information.

In acknowledgment of their responsibility as manufacturers to those engaged in planning and building better built homes, the Curtis Companies organized the Curtis Service Bureau. Its principal duties are to co-operate with the lumber dealer, architect, and contractor in assisting the homebuilder to build a *satisfying home*.

It offers to all these three men this catalog of **CURTIS** Woodwork portraying accurately and artistically the various designs and articles of sash, doors, and permanent furniture. It offers to them and to the homebuilder its home books—"Better Built Homes"—as suggestions for home styles and arrangements. These home books illustrate the various items of properly designed woodwork in use, and show how each home can be made comfortable and beautiful.

All this is rendered gladly and without charge. The Curtis Companies regard their service as a self-imposed obligation and a valued privilege. It is

An acceptance of their full share of the responsibility that falls on all who are directly interested in the business of building homes.

Substantial evidence of their sincere desire to help the lumber dealer, architect, and contractor discharge their obligations. Their way of assisting the homebuilder in making the home mean all that the word means.

*"The spot of earth supremely blest,  
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest."*

—Montgomery.



THE builder of the home with this alluring entrance is not a wealthy man. It is his or his wife's touch of personality on the door (C-668) as a background that makes it different. Perhaps no other exterior feature of the house is seen as often as its front door. As the passageway into the home, it receives attention. An illustration of this entrance is shown on page 72. With other surroundings like those in this colored picture, it is at its best. Our other entrances and doors are equally charming when enhanced by the beauty of neighboring embellishments.



*The exterior door is protection's strongest guard and friendship's greatest friend. It is a bar to inclement weather, but an enticement to cooling breezes; it stands serene between the hearth within and wintry blasts without. It coaxes the pleasing drafts of summer, but denies entrance to the rain. First seen, it first impresses with the hospitality of the home. With warm welcome it bids the neighbor enter, but frowns with stern countenance on him who would intrude. Its sturdy strength suggests its master's authority and its design is his tribute to beauty.*





*Exterior Doors*









## EXTERIOR DOORS

**T**O be useful, the exterior door must be strong and able to resist the attacks that weather makes upon it. There are two kinds of doors that best meet these requirements. They are the white pine solid doors and hardwood veneered doors.

White pine as a wood for external use has been serving the American people for hundreds of years. It stands up under severe weather changes. Because of its pulpy grain and texture it defies sun and rain. White pine permits good staining effects and takes paint well; it is often painted white.

The Curtis Companies were pioneers in the manufacture of white pine exterior doors, and the doors that we make today from that wood are made with the experience gained in a half-century. For all our white pine doors we use the wood grown in the western states, and obtain much of our supply from our own cutting plant in California. All **CURTIS** white pine doors are of single thickness board construction and differ in that respect from the veneered doors.

In making **CURTIS** veneered doors, each part is built up of small blocks of white pine carefully fitted and glued together with hardwood strips on each edge. After the resulting piece thus formed is smoothed and squared, a veneer or layer of hardwood a quarter of an inch thick is glued to each of the two faces. The one-eighth inch veneers used on interior and vestibule doors might serve the purpose, but the heavier veneer is an added protection against the action of the weather. It is the Curtis way of guarding against disappointment. These veneered parts possess all the advantages of a solid piece but are proof against the warping and twisting to which solid hardwood is subject. They are then machined and assembled in the same manner as solid doors.

On every door the different sheets of veneer are carefully matched as to color and grain of the wood. Therefore, **CURTIS** doors are faultless in their beauty as well as in their construction. The illustrations on the following pages are a safe guide to the graining in those doors they represent. We show them as they appear in actual use. Of course, the hardware pictured is not included with the doors. What has been said in regard to the construction of veneered doors is true of the sidelights that go with them. The white pine sidelights are, of course, of the solid construction.

### CAUTION

*Veneered doors, as well as all other woodwork, are delivered not varnished or treated in any way. The finishing is left to the personal taste of the home-owner. It is very important that the doors be properly cared for immediately upon their arrival. A light coat of filler should be applied first. After they are fitted, the top and bottom edges should be painted with white lead and oil. NEVER allow them to get wet or absorb moisture from a damp warehouse or damp plaster before the protecting filler and oil are applied. Remember that the construction of a veneered door is similar to that of a high grade dining table. Until the protective finish is applied, it should be treated even more considerately than you would treat such a table.*





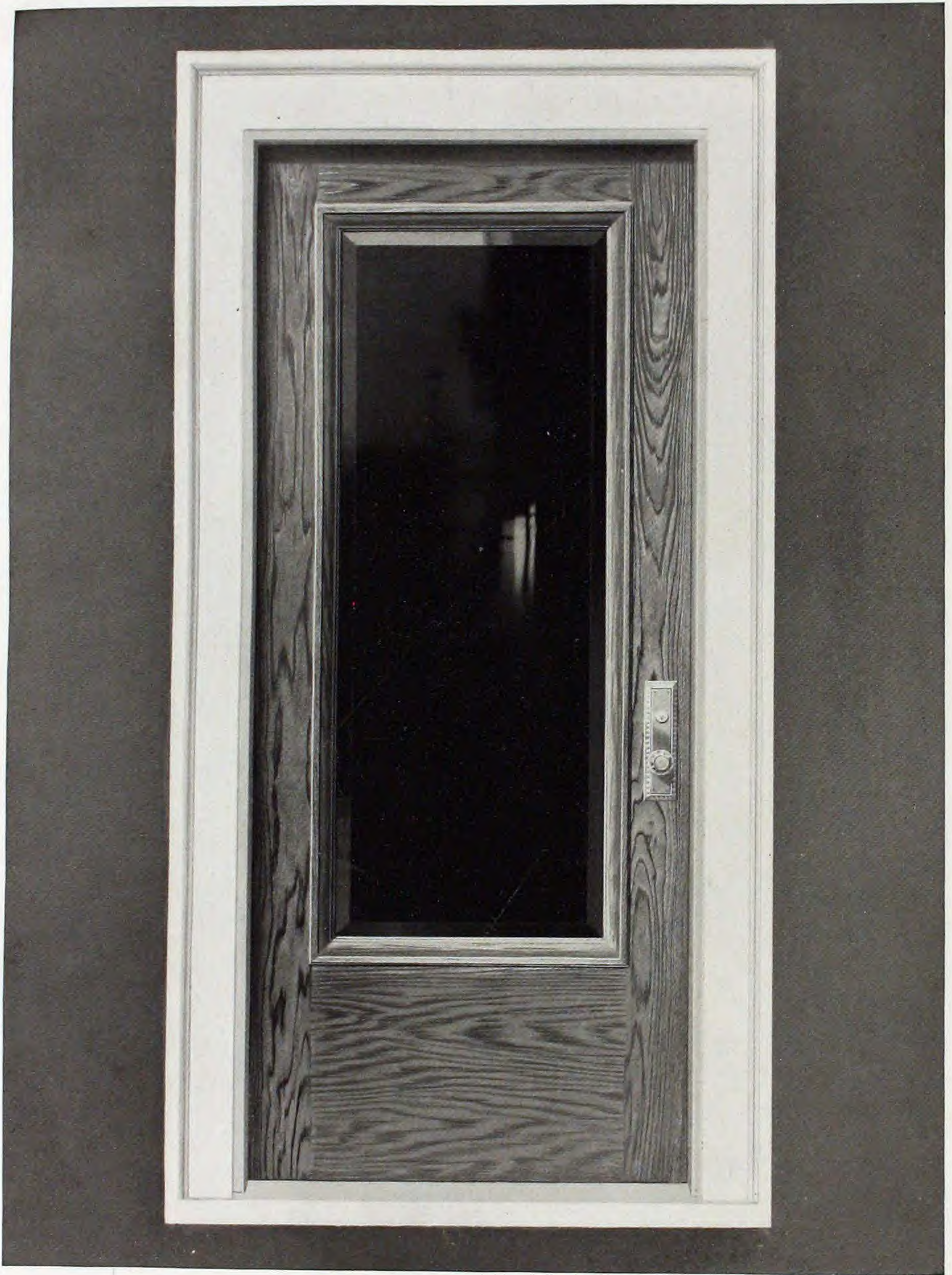
## *Door C-400*

Simplicity is built into this door. The straight-grained stiles are becoming to the generous width of the lower rail. Door C-660 (page 80) is an interior design exactly like this except for its large wooden panel that replaces the glass. An appropriate interior trim, C-1800 (page 210) surrounds the latter door.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-401*

Beveled plate glass instead of plain plate makes the difference between this door and the one on the facing page, and the raised moulding goes up over the edge of the stiles and rails instead of being flush with them. If you have a beautiful stairway like C-1504 (page 182) this door will let it be seen.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-403*

Time has stamped its approval on this design. Plain stiles and rails firmly hold the solid beveled plate glass. The narrow strip of egg-and-dart moulding gently relieves its simplicity. The single paneled door C-660 (page 80) and sideboard C-1000 (page 130) are appropriate accompanying designs.

*Illustrated in plain red oak.*

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





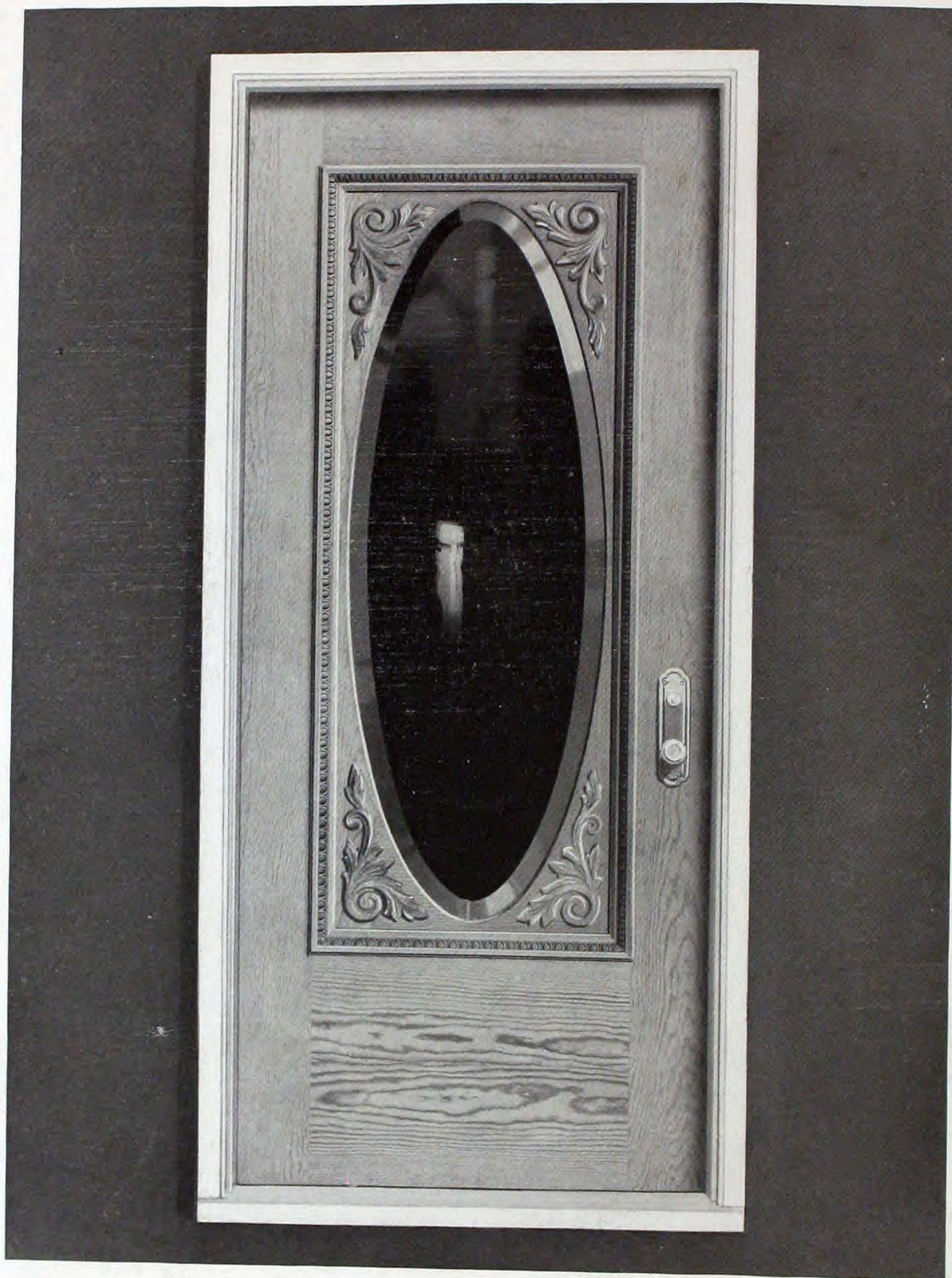
## *Door C-404*

Many doors of this design are used today. The projecting ledge over the lower rail suffices for ornament. It sets off the large glass above. Interior doors like C-661 (page 81) go well with this exterior door, and the projecting ledges of buffet C-1064 on page 147 make it in keeping with the design of this door.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-411*

Is there anything gentler than the graceful oval? The spiral scroll designs in the corners and the egg-and-dart moulding on this door make it decorative. C-664 (page 84) an interior door, and colonnades C-828 or C-829 (pages 116 and 117) with their decorative capitals are appropriate to use with this door.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-416*

Colonnade C-824 (page 112) has bookcase doors that are miniatures of this front door. Buffet C-1062 (page 146) also shows the same design. Such articles of built-in furniture and this door preserve the unity of design in woodwork in the homelike home. If properly finished they will give satisfaction.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-418*

A door like this one gives the effect of a window on account of its generous display of glass. It makes the front entrance light. An interior door like C-662 (page 82) is a good one to use with this exterior door. Sideboard C-1006 (page 134) has doors divided like this one.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-421*

Interior door like C-662 (page 82) may be used with this exterior door. Colonnade C-855 (page 120) has doors vertically divided once. You can find many other woodwork designs in this book that will make your permanent furniture a continual joy. Select what you prefer, for it is to be your home.

*Illustrated in unselected birch.*

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-427*

By dividing the glass into a dozen parts, as in this door, an appearance of strength and solidity is secured. It also allows enough light for the entrance. A window like C-1701 (page 193) and sidelights like C-602 (page 62) are the kind to use with this door. Almost any interior door will go with it.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





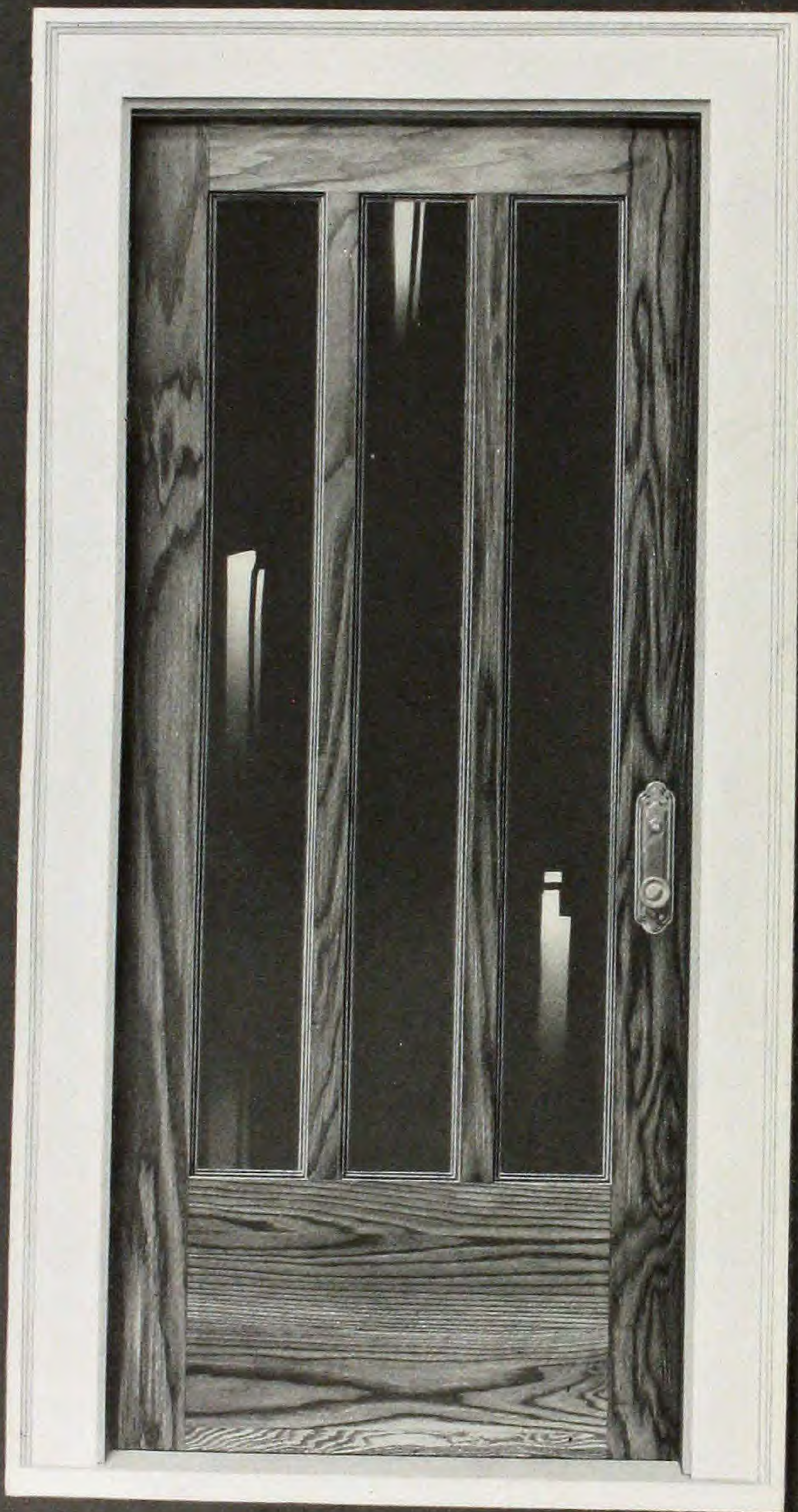
### *Door C-428*

A clear, bright beveled plate glass front door like this one is a cheerful entrance to the home. It is the proper door to open onto a porch or sunroom, where it takes the place of French doors but conserves their space. For small rooms it serves the purpose of a window, because of the light it admits.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-429*

Narrow slits in the masonry served for lights in ancient buildings. Even a single light like any of the three panes in this door would have greatly brightened them. The long, narrow light seems a fundamental design, and here it is used attractively. Interior door C-662 (page 82) has long vertical panels.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## Door C-439

Shorter glassed open spaces are shown in the doors from this point on. These doors can be used without the associated hall vestibule door, and admit ample light. The projecting cap at the top and apron at the bottom and the dainty egg-and-dart moulding bring out the prominent lines in this door.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-441*

Wider moulding is used on this door to frame the glass and panel in an attractive way. Sidelight C-603 (page 63) is like this door in design and should be used with it. Sideboard C-1015 (page 140) will make the dining room harmonize with the entrance. You can also have this door with egg-and-dart moulding.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





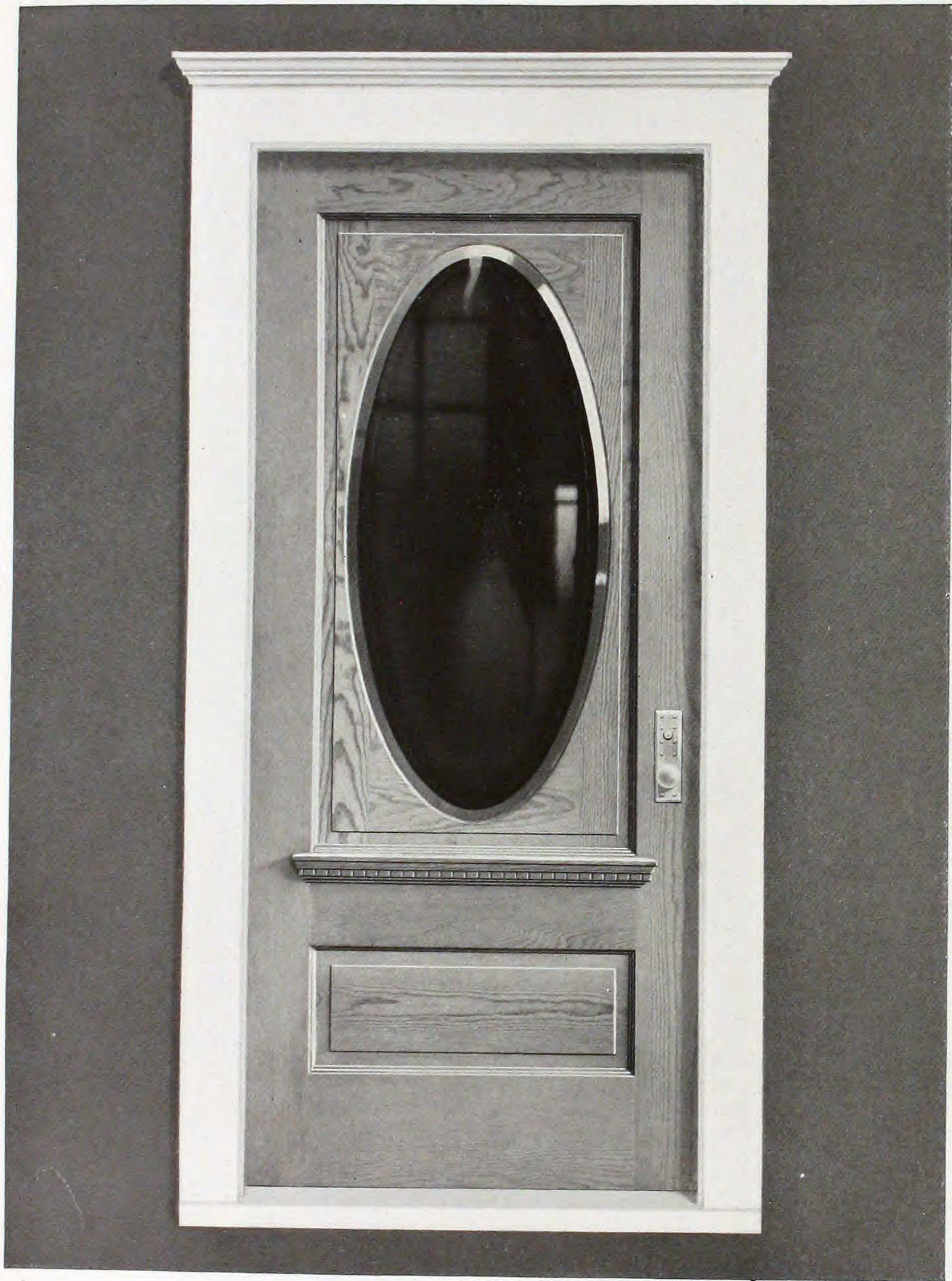
## *Door C-442*

Which do you prefer, this door, or the one on the facing page with its oval glass? Again it's a matter of choice, and the prettier is according to who views them. If you choose this door, you will probably choose a sideboard like C-1005 (page 133) for its projecting shelf suggests the apron on this door.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-443*

Ovals are not frequent in buildings, which, of necessity, have many vertical and horizontal lines. This design makes the front door different. A leaded beveled plate glass window is appropriate to this door. Colonnade C-827 (page 115) can be correctly used with it.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





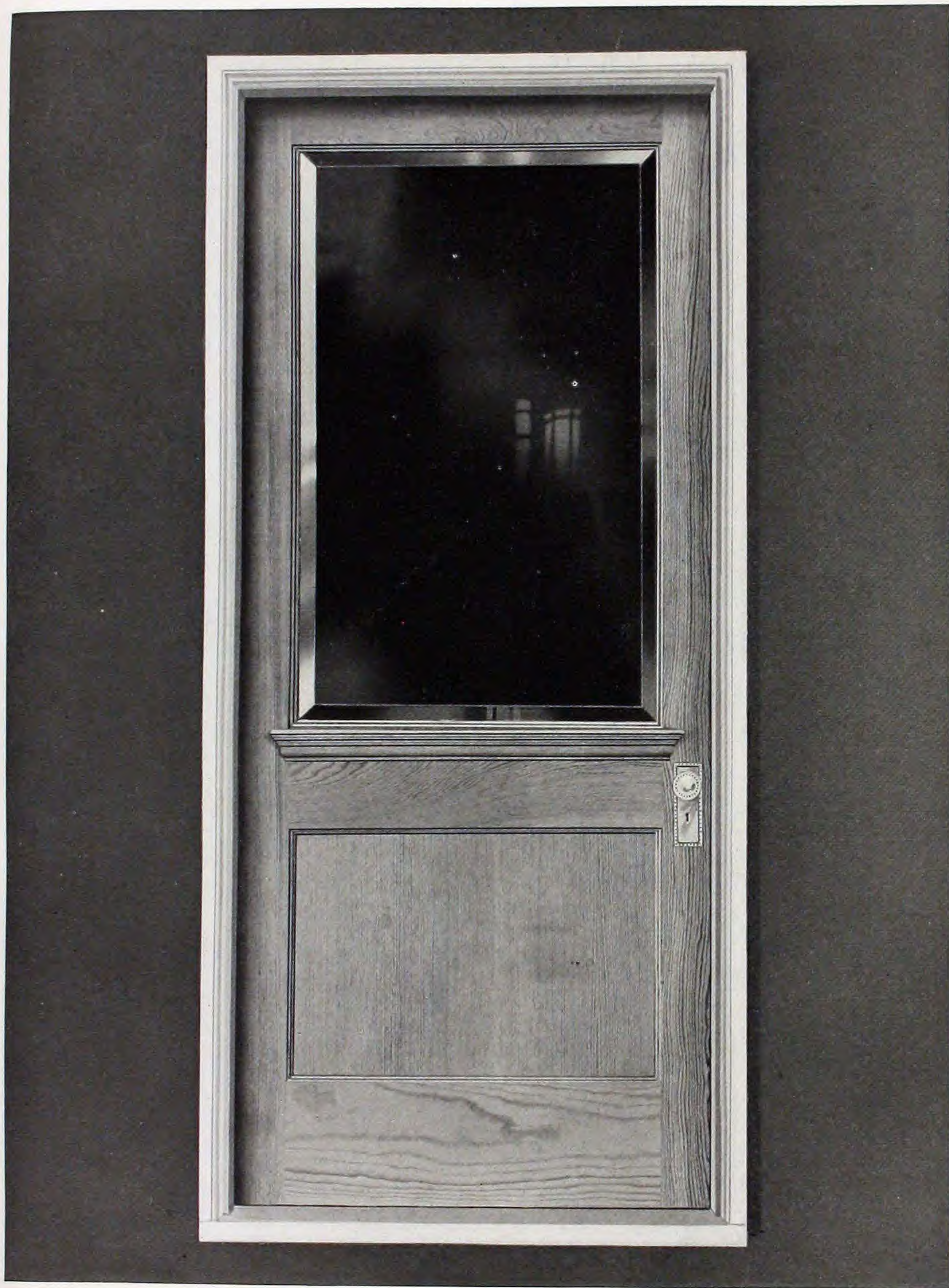
## *Door C-448*

Buffet C-1060 (page 144) has single paneled doors and is a good companion piece to this door. The light of the buffet is from the window above it; in the door it comes through the plain plate glass at the top. Select the trim for both these pieces of woodwork from pages 210 to 218.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





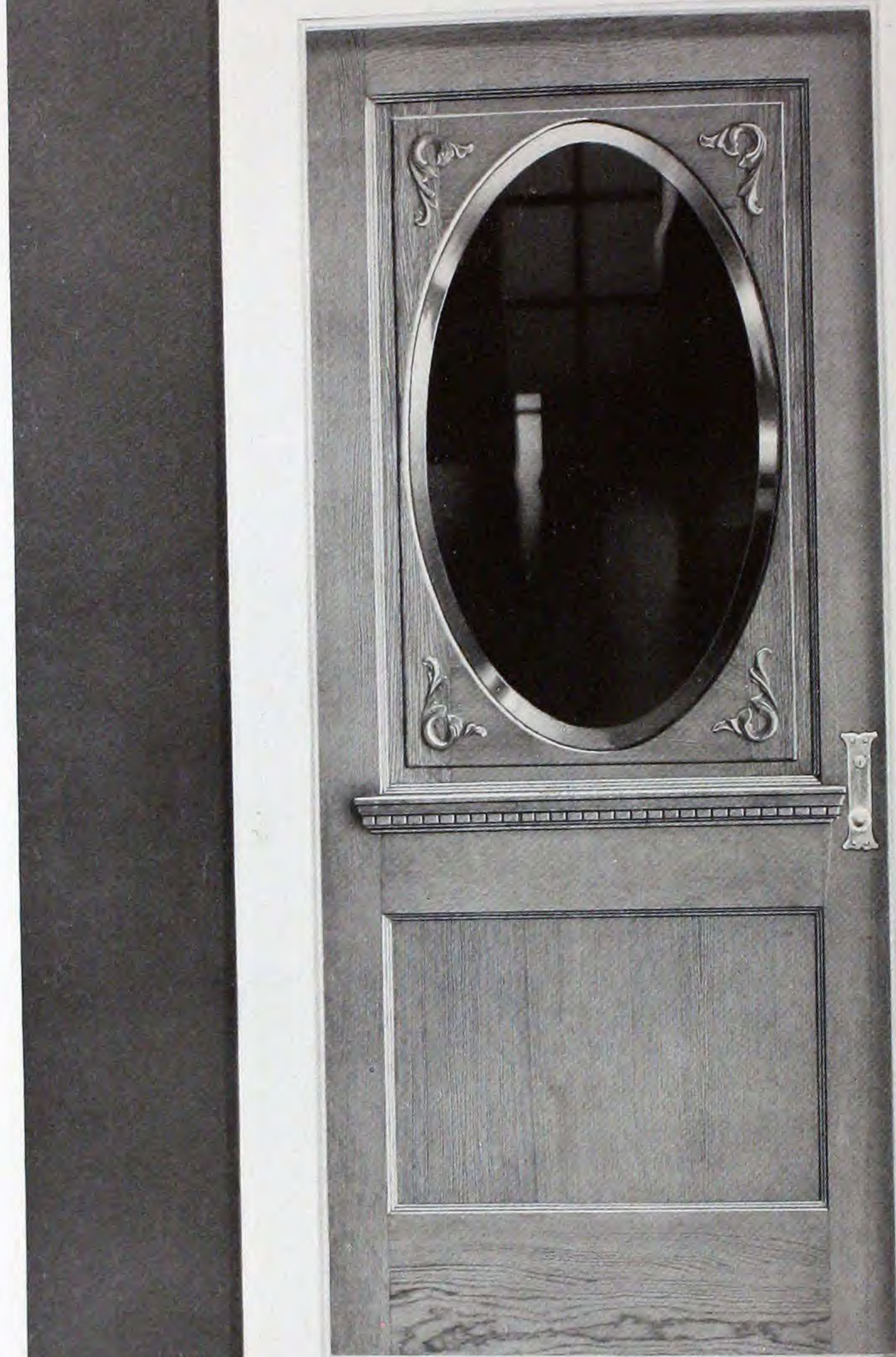
## *Door C-450*

It is hard to choose between attractive designs when they differ widely. It is harder when they are closely alike. This door has an apron, or projecting moulding beneath the glass; the door on the preceding page has not. Side-board C-1000 (page 130) has projecting edges and can be used with this door.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-451*

Scroll corner pieces tip the rounded corners of the glass in a gentle way. As a general thing, only a few curved lines can be used in the structure of a house. To those who fancy them, this oval glass door is a good one to use. It prepares the eye to view a round column colonnade, such as C-800 (page 104).

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-465*

Proportion of parts make the attractive door. Two panels of equal width divide the portion of this door beneath the glass. A plate rail like C-1843 (page 215) and a buffet like C-1062 (page 146) preserve the projecting shelf design suggested by the apron on this door.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-470*

The vestibule, considering its size, is one of the most useful rooms in the house. It needs to be as well, if not better lighted than any other room, and therefore its exterior door should have a great deal of glass in it. This door is a good one for the inside. C-662 (page 82) is a consistent design for the interior of the home.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-472*

More wood and shorter glass characterize this and the following doors. The height of the wood shuts off a view into the interior of the house from passersby. If colonnade C-871 (page 125) were seen through this door with its two long panels and high pedestal, it would be considered a harmonizing design.

Illustrated in unselected birch.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





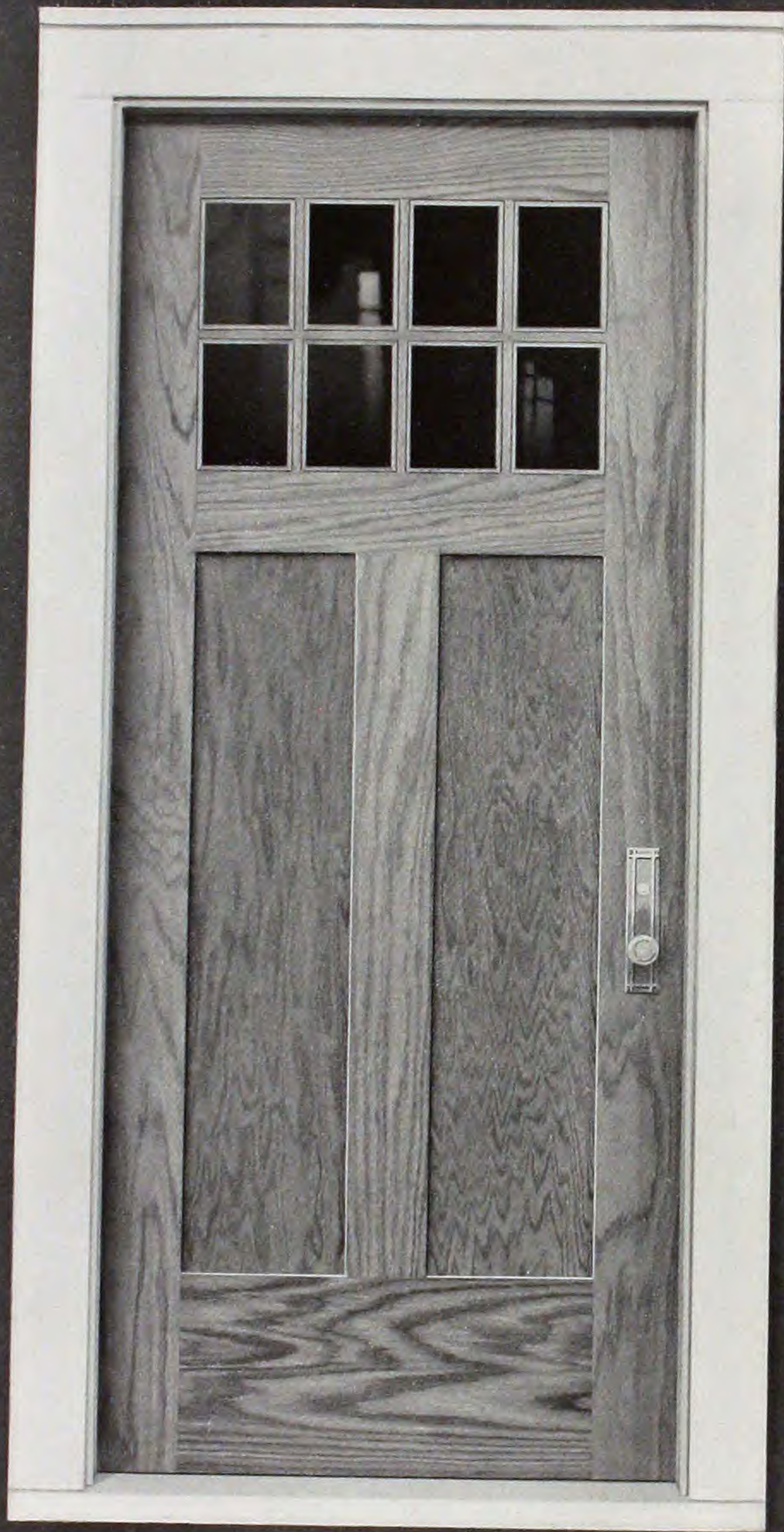
### *Door C-473*

Colonnade C-871 (page 125) will go well with this door. It also has two long vertical panels of about equal width. Interior door C-663 (page 83), and buffet C-1065 (page 147) have similar sharp right-angled lines. When all are made of the same wood and uniformly finished, these designs harmonize beautifully.

Illustrated in unselected birch.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-474*

Plain plate glass is sometimes preferred to the beveled. The lights in this door afford an interesting contrast to those in door C-485 (page 35). The little wooden strips that hold these lights in are an unique feature. Colonnade C-821 (page 109) has doors divided into lights like this door.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





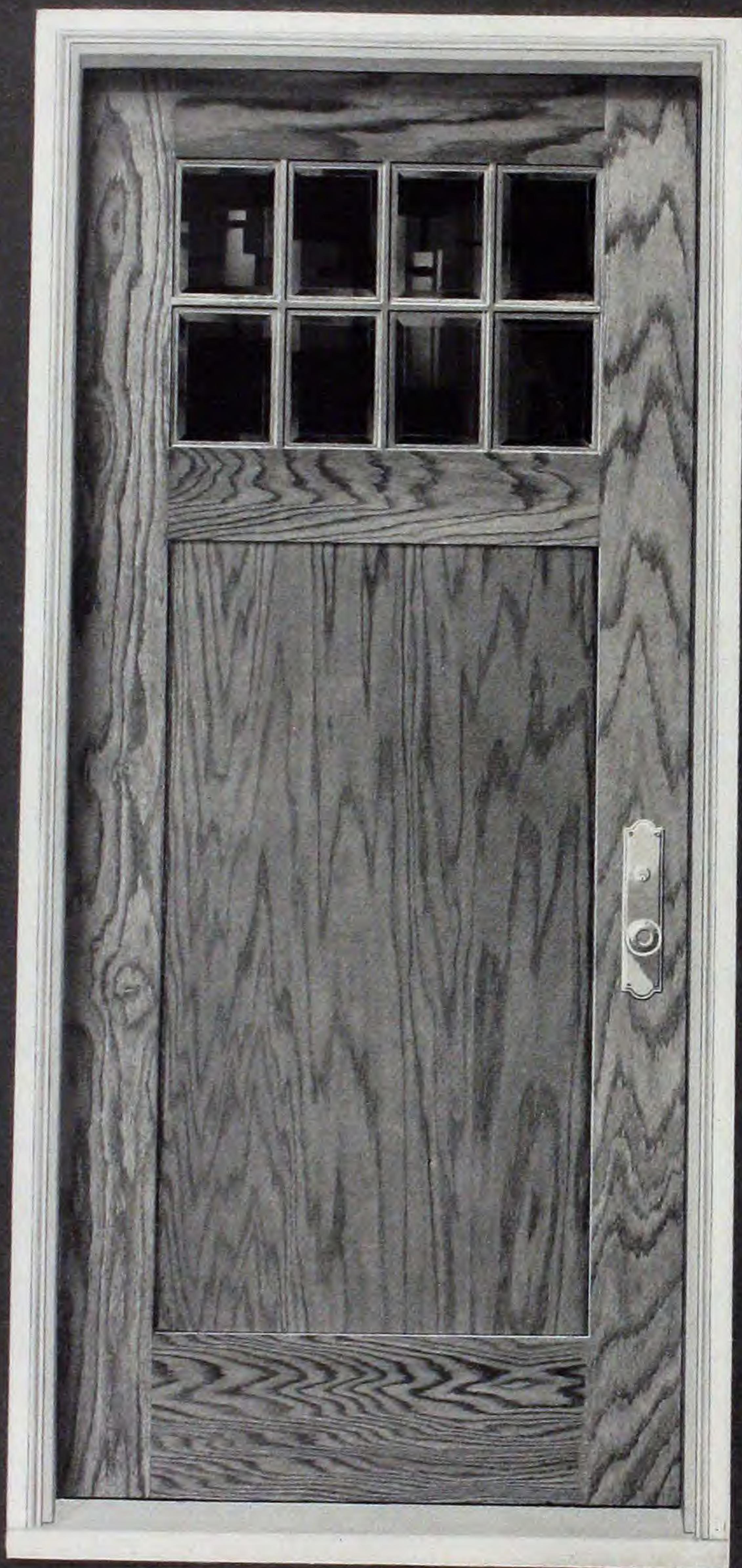
## *Door C-480*

Nothing fancy mars the beauty of this door. It has plain plate glass and square-cut panels with sharp edges. It makes an ideal entrance for the low-roofed house, for its long, narrow panels suggest height. The effect of height can be carried out in the interior by the use of colonnade C-803 (page 107).

Illustrated in unselected birch.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





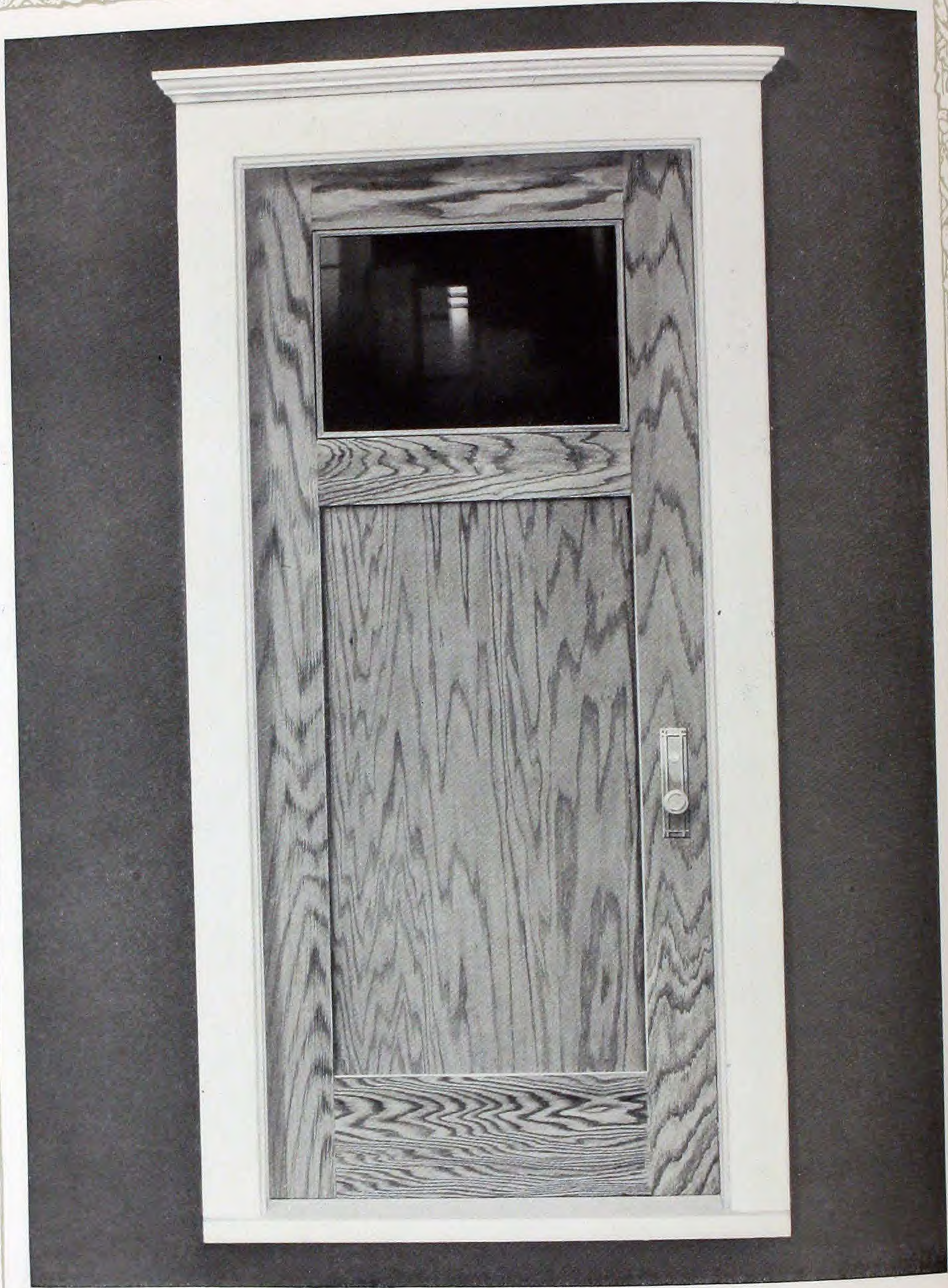
### *Door C-485*

Only the glass portion is subdivided in this door. The broad expanse of the single panel contrasts very well with the rectangular lights. Sideboard C-1001 (page 131) will harmonize with the design of this entrance. Interior door C-665 (page 85) will preserve uniformity of design in your woodwork.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





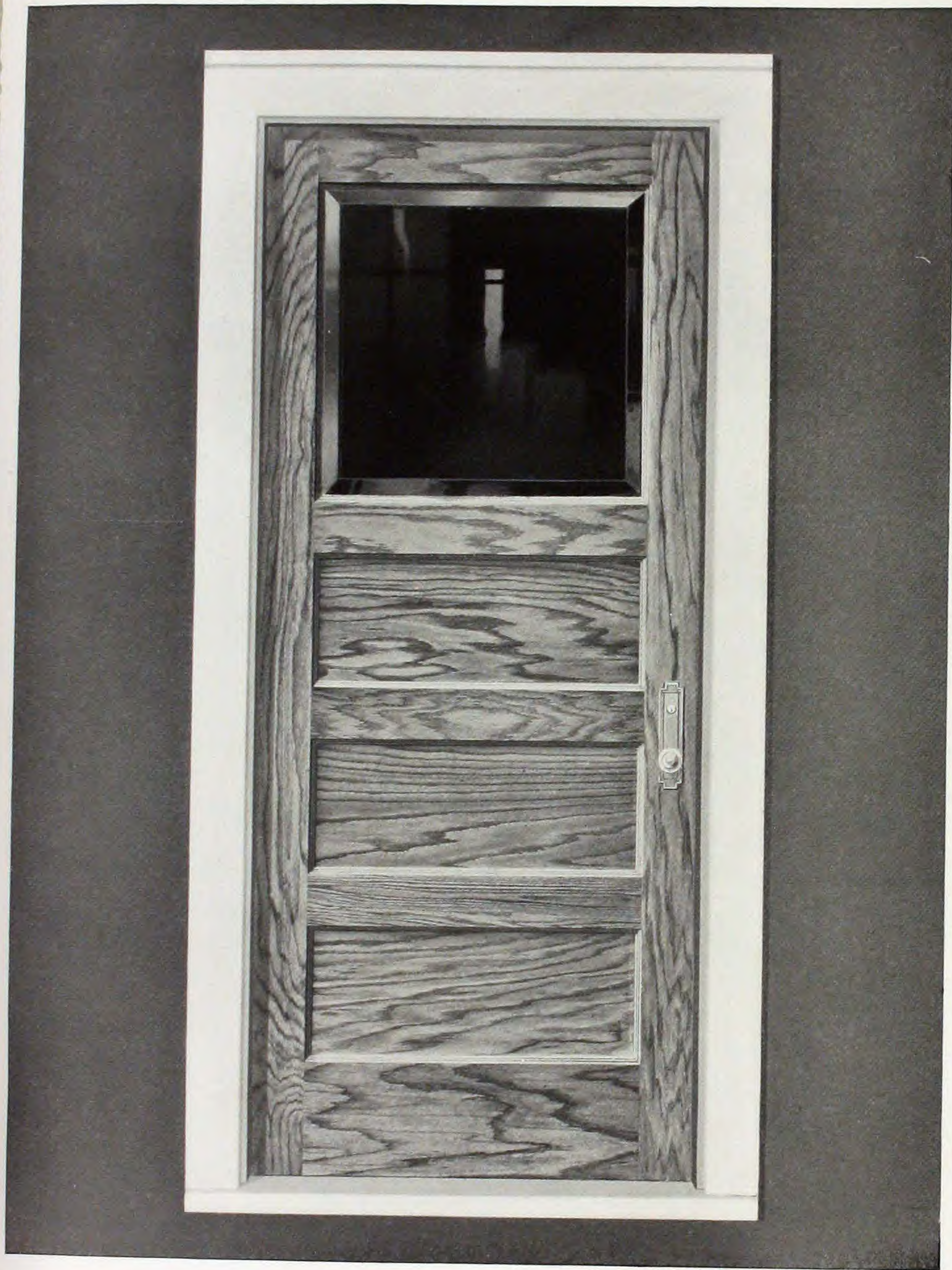
## Door C-486

Still simpler is this design, where the glass is undivided as well as the panel. But notice the pleasing proportion of parts. The woodwork in your home will harmonize throughout if you have wall paneling or wainscoting, such as C-2052 and C-2053 (page 223); a sideboard like C-1015 (page 140); and this door.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-491*

Here is a door that is of general use in the interior of flats and office buildings. To separate private offices, it is just the thing, with its glass at the top. For hallways in flats, it admits the passage of light where it is most needed. You cannot go wrong in selecting this door for almost any partition.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-493*

Take your choice between this door and the one on the next page. They differ in glass only. Either can be used as a side or rear entrance door. Kitchen cupboard C-1100 (page 150) is a very useful piece of kitchen furniture. This door and that cupboard make good woodwork for the service part of the house.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-494*

Jack Frost sometimes forms some fantastic designs on windows. Here is a permanent picture, in imitation of that artist, on the glass of this door. This idea is an old one, and because people still like it, it must be good. Window C-1704 (page 196) has a sash with a lace design.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-495*

It is largely a matter of taste which of these doors you choose. This one has its square glass at the top of the door, while the one on the next page shows a panel above the glass. This door is so remarkably reasonable in price that it can be used as a kitchen or side entrance.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





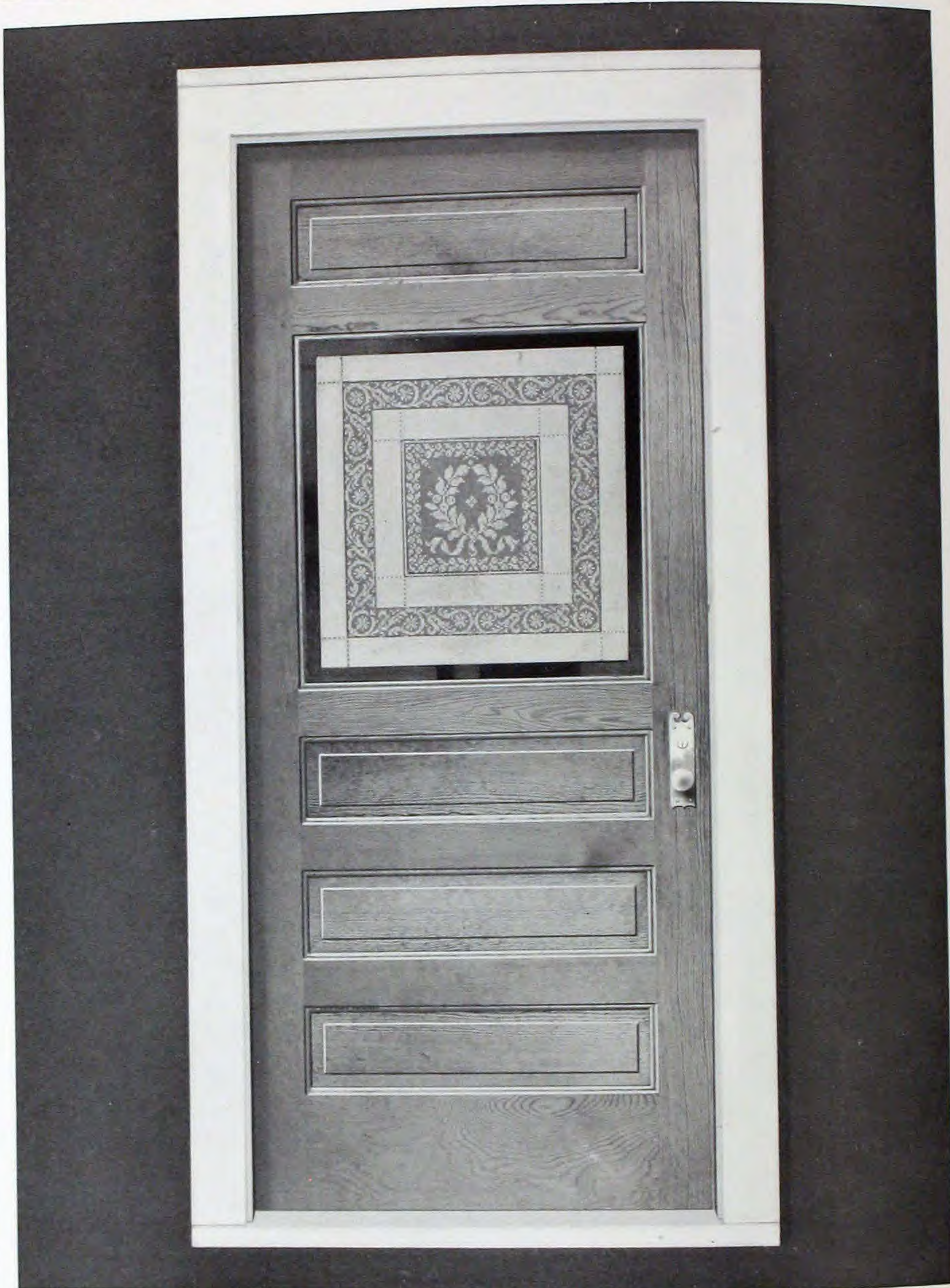
## *Door C-506*

Although it is not shown in the picture this door can be had with a plain cap over the glass to balance with the apron beneath it. The same is true of any of these white pine doors. Sometimes this door is used for a side entrance, a kitchen door, or even a door to the basement. It is inexpensive.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-507*

Most housewives like to put lace curtains behind the glass in their entrance doors. It gives the entrance a homelike look. Probably the original purpose of the curtain was to keep the interior from view. This lace glass door makes a curtain unnecessary. The design is sand-blasted on the glass. It is wear-proof.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-510*

Turner never painted a picture that was not as good as he could make it, no matter the price he was paid for it. There is no such thing as a poorly made **CURTIS** door. The material used, and not the workmanship, governs the price. Here is a good rear entrance door.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-511*

In all except one respect this door is like the one on the preceding page. Here is an oval glass which avoids the excessive repetition of horizontal and vertical lines. It smooths the corners that interrupt the vision. The large number of these doors sold is a good testimonial as to the popularity of the design.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





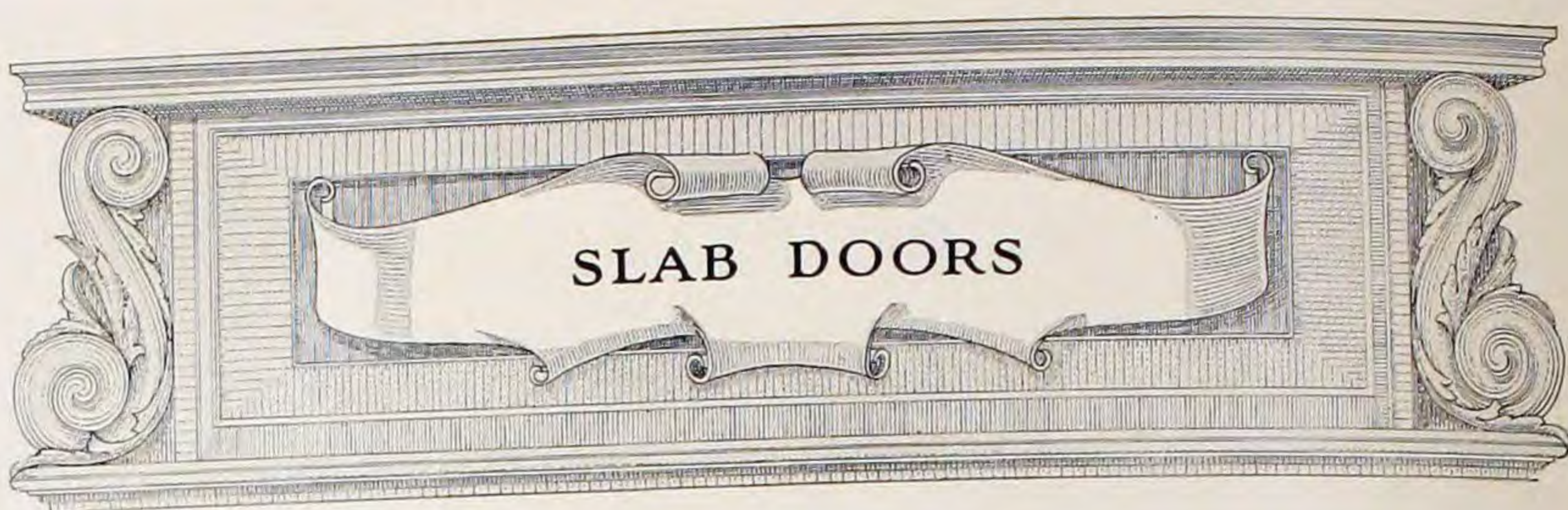
### *Door C-521*

Two short horizontal panels above the glass contrast agreeably with the longer ones of different width below. The projecting apron sets off the glass, too. A cap above the glass would not be out of place. Although this door is of comely design, it is not so expensive but that it could be used for the kitchen or side entrance.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





THE massive beauty of the slab door gives an immediate impression of sturdy strength.

Slab doors are sometimes called sanitary doors because they have no horizontal surfaces to collect dust.

Because of their one-piece appearance they demand a peculiar construction in order to make them retain their shape and strength.

The Curtis method of making a slab door is to construct one door with the strength and shape-retaining properties of three. The core, as we make it, is a door in itself. Stiles and cross rails are built up of white pine blocks and doweled together as carefully and securely as a paneled door. The completed core would serve every purpose of a good door excepting that of attractive appearance. Its special construction of white pine blocks prevents both warping and twisting. The veneer contributes its beauty but it is applied only after the core has been carefully squared and smoothed. And one important feature of the veneering is the *cross-banding*.

To each side of the core is glued a layer of veneer with the grain running horizontally. Then over these veneers are glued the external or face veneers with the grain running vertically. This double process — two layers on each side of the core, cross-banding and face veneer — produces a five-ply door and re-inforces it against strain in all directions. And because the veneer is of even thickness throughout the surfaces of the door, it insures uniform resistance against weakening at any point.

With the built-up, many doweled white pine core, the cross-banding and the face-veneering of even thickness, what more can be done to make the CURTIS door incapable of warping, twisting, and breaking? Although its construction cannot be seen because it is concealed by the veneer, the purchaser of a CURTIS slab door may rest assured that it is Curtis quality throughout. It might be of even less strength and durability and still be desirable on account of the beauty of the CURTIS slab door. The heavy outside veneer is carefully selected and matched as to color and grain.

When properly finished or stained, the broad expanse of the slab door gives ample opportunity to bring out the marvelous grainings in hardwoods. Its area of unbroken surface makes the slab door appropriate to the large house; and its stocky design fits handsomely into the snug bungalow.

Hardware, such as is shown in the illustrations, is not included with our slab doors. We sell only the unfinished doors.

*Observe the same caution in the treatment of slab doors as recommended for exterior doors.*





## *Door C-555*

Just to look at a door like this one is good for the eyes. Its wood is plain white oak. For some reason or other, anything made of white oak seems to be strong. It usually is, too. Here the broad slab and the thick beveled plate glass make the door an ideal entry into the beautiful home.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## Door C-556

Relief from severity in this door is the result of both the ornamental apron and the beautiful grain of the wood. Figured mahogany is illustrated in this picture but the door can be had in any wood. So can all of the other designs shown on pages 47 to 61 and 90 to 96. To get what you want, first select the design of door and the wood you prefer.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-558*

Once upon a time there was enough of the wood in our country so that even quartered white oak woodwork was common. Today, the flaky appearance of its grain is so pretty that it is considered luxurious, especially when carefully matched as in this door. The three vertical beveled plate lights look stately when surrounded by any wood.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## Door C-559

Birch, when selected as to grain but not color, produces striking effects. The careless abandon with which its grain flings itself about the board is charming. Plain plate glass is ideal for the slab door, because its surface is flat. The little lights arranged like steps here will look pretty with any other wood. Unselected birch looks well in any design.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-561*

A slab of polished agate could present no prettier variations in its grain than this door of brown ash. Brown ash is beautiful under any finish. The woods and finishes for all these slab doors are interchangeable. The selection of the combination is left to you. The cluster of four little lights in this door seems to wink a welcome.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



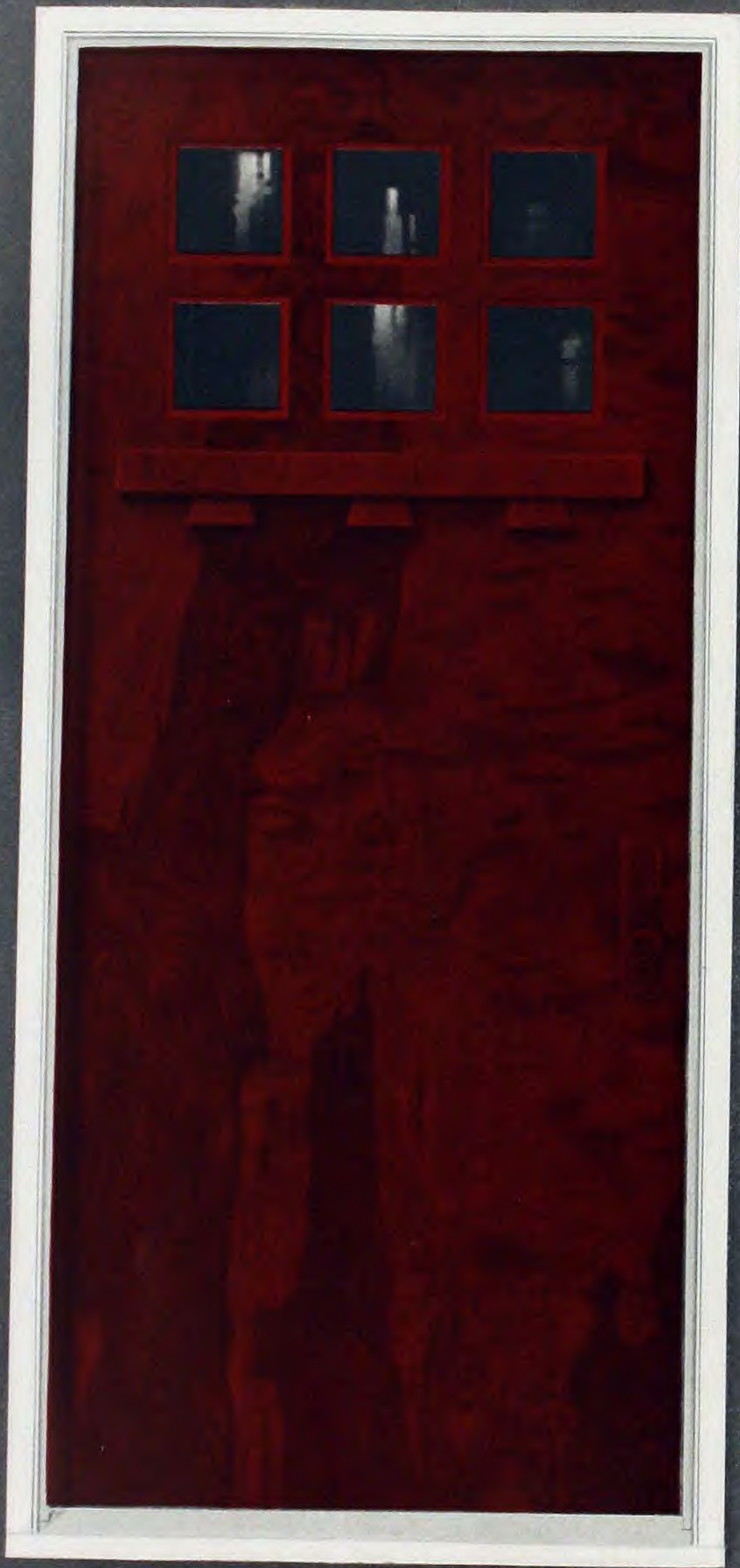


## *Door C-562*

An inlay is not needed to help the appearance of plain red oak. It is used here to set off the glass. Its three-quarter square corner pieces are dainty embellishments. Door C-674 (page 94) is a good design to accompany this exterior door. Plain red oak takes almost any kind of stain or varnish equally well.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-563*

People who should know, sometimes have difficulty in distinguishing between mahoganized birch and genuine mahogany. Birch adapts itself to almost any finish, from that shown here to the white enameled birch sideboard C-1041 (page 142). The grain of unselected birch produces many unusual effects of which this is a striking example.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-564*

Warmth and calm repose seem to abide in the house entered by this handsome red birch slab door. Even the crosspiece beneath the glass, on level with your line of vision, suggests rest. The beauty of other woods with this design is easily seen. You can also imagine the beauty of this red birch door in any other finish.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## Door C-566

A thousand horsemen can find shelter under the spreading boughs of the Oak of Thoresby. A single family will find this simple door of quartered red oak a comforting protection from the weather. The speckled surface of split grain is a rest for the eyes. The three vertical lights of this door are pretty when set in any wood.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement*





## Door C-568

Yellow pine finished in its own natural color is cheery in its mellow tone. It is often preferred to more expensive woodwork for that reason. Its broad grain of meandering lines can be shown uniformly in every piece of woodwork. The design of this door with its three vertical lights of plain plate glass suggest colonnade C-871 (page 125).

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-569*

No matter what design of door figured gum is made up in, it makes a beautiful piece of woodwork. It takes almost any finish, too, as you can see by contrasting this picture with the one on page 60. The strips around the little lights frame them neatly and harmonize with the slab appearance of the door.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-570*

Narrow slits were sometimes cut into the huge slabs of wood that served as doors to the frontier cottages, for the purpose of gun-holes. Perhaps this quaint design is a refinement of that original fierce idea. This door of quartered red oak in its natural finish looks secure, but not hostile by any means. It is an inviting door.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-571*

Wooden doors have been used for about forty centuries. The present method of hanging them was employed by the Egyptians that long ago. But no mummy chambers or regal palaces suggest that the Egyptians ever enjoyed the beauty of quarter-sawed red gum doors with plain plate glass lights like this one. We are fortunate that we have them.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-572*

Whether the grain of the wood or the design of the lights is the prettier in this door is a question. The lights with lines sloping to a point at the bottom help make the design distinctive. The wood is "figured" gum, so called because the veneer grain with greatest variations is chosen.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-573*

Another striking effect that plain red oak can produce is shown in this picture. What finish is prettiest on this wood depends upon who judges. The four narrow vertical lights of plain plate glass admit enough light to make this design good for the entrance that might be dark. Door C-676 (page 96) is an interior design usable with this exterior door.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Sidelights C-600, C-601, C-602*

Sidelight C-600 is correctly named. You can imagine how much light entrance C-625 (page 66) which shows this sidelight will admit. In C-626 (page 67) you see the sidelight pictured above in the middle. It, too, is a well lighted entrance. Door C-474 (page 33) is a good one to use in an entrance with sidelight C-602. It has the divided lights.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



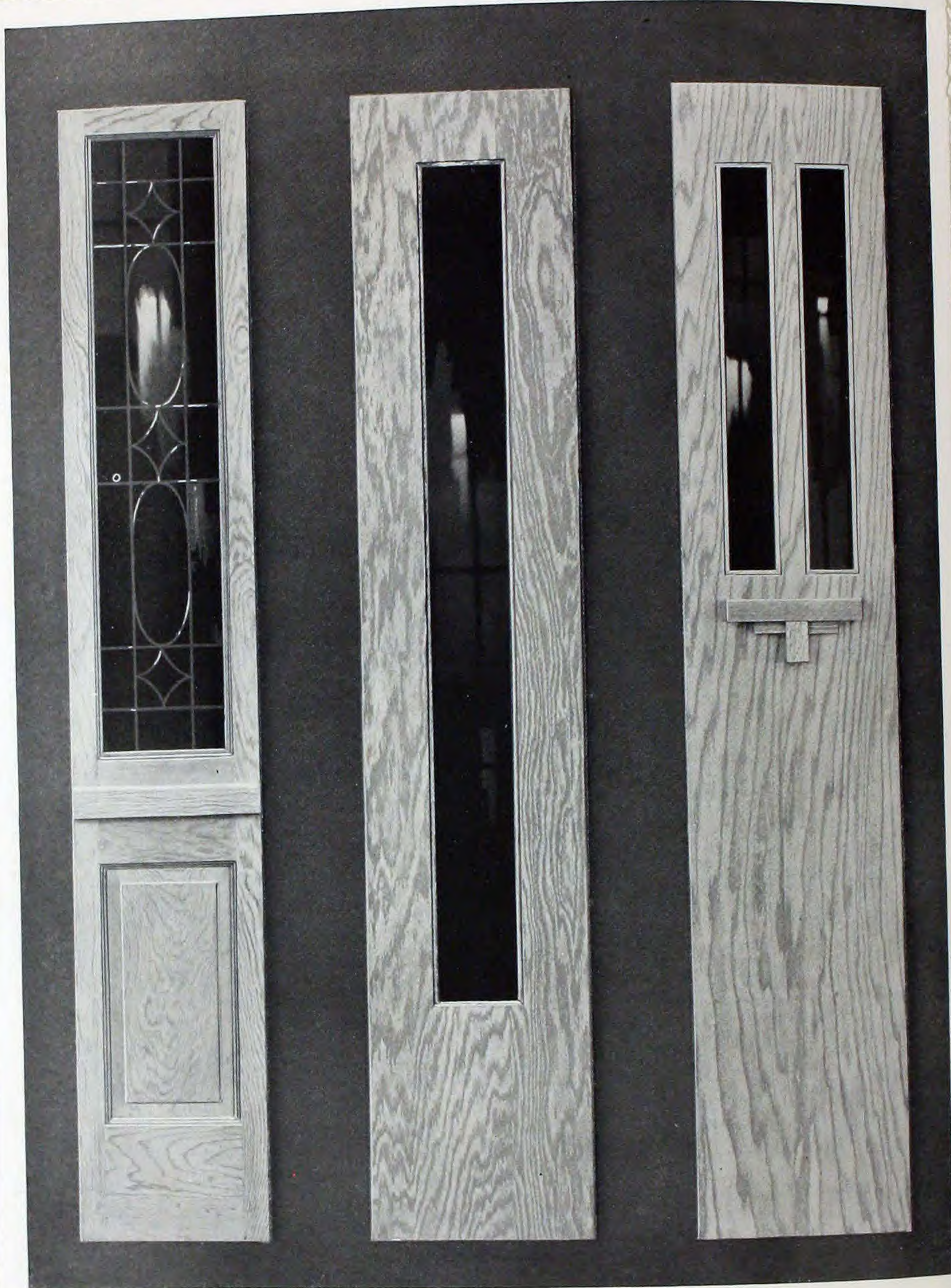


## *Sidelights C-603, C-604, C-605*

In door C-441 (page 23) you find the proper door for the entrance with sidelight C-603. Door C-668 (page 88) needs sidelight C-605 to light the entrance in which it is used. Entrance C-630 (page 71) shows how C-604 looks in actual use with door C-474 (page 33). These are suggestions to help you in selecting the front entrance to your home.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Sidelights C-606, C-607, C-608*

Any Colonial entrance will be improved by sidelight C-606. It is shown in entrance C-632 (page 73) with a transom. Can you imagine anything more inviting? Sidelight C-607 is shown in a complete entrance on page 70 (C-629). Front entrance C-628 (page 69) displays sidelights C-608. Sidelights like these add a charm to any home.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Sidelights C-609, C-610, C-611*

These slab sidelights are built up and veneered in the same way as slab doors. In entrance C-635 (page 76) sidelight C-609 is shown in the way it will actually look. Entrance C-636 (page 77) suggests how pretty any entrance can look with sidelight C-610. On page 75 entrance C-634 has sidelight C-611 and door C-573 (page 61). How well all these sidelights balance the doors.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Front Entrance C-625*

Nothing could be simpler than this entrance. It is strikingly handsome in its plainness. The broad expanse of plate glass in both door and sidelights certainly conceals no secrets in the hall. An interior door like C-660 (page 80) is a good one to use in the house with this entrance. Other doors will go well with it, too.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Front Entrance C-626*

One of Shakespear's best characters (a genial host, too) says to his guests, "You are very welcome to my home; it must appear in other ways than words." The front entrance to the home can take the place of many words in expressing its hospitality. Who would not feel welcome at this entrance?

Illustrated in unselected birch.

Complete description, sizes, and other information in *Curtis Catalog Supplement*.





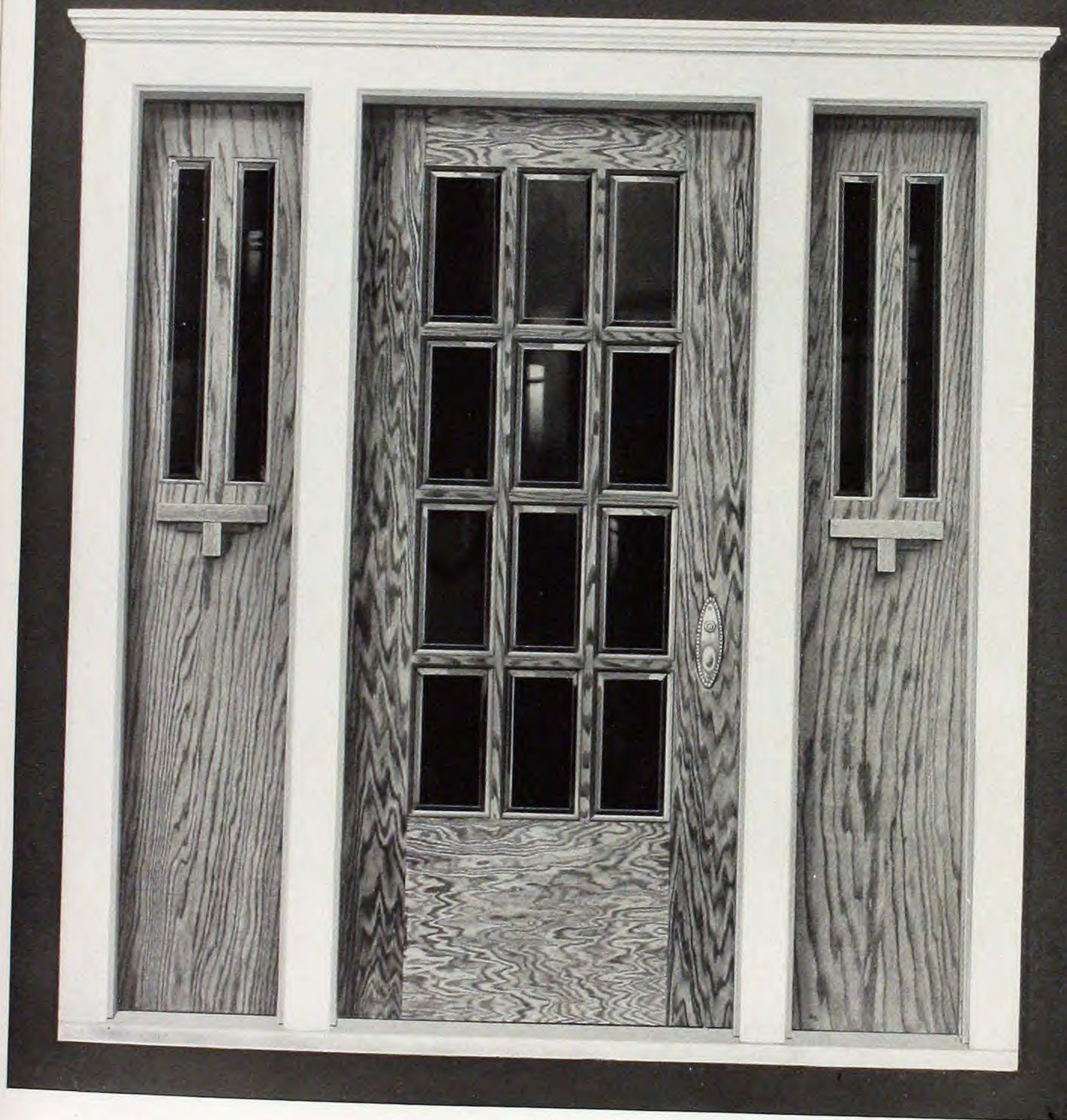
### *Front Entrance C-627*

These pictures of front entrances can only suggest to you how you can make the entrance to your home inviting. A good looking door like any of those on pages 10 to 61 with appropriate sidelights at its sides, helps the front of the modest house as well as the more pretentious home.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





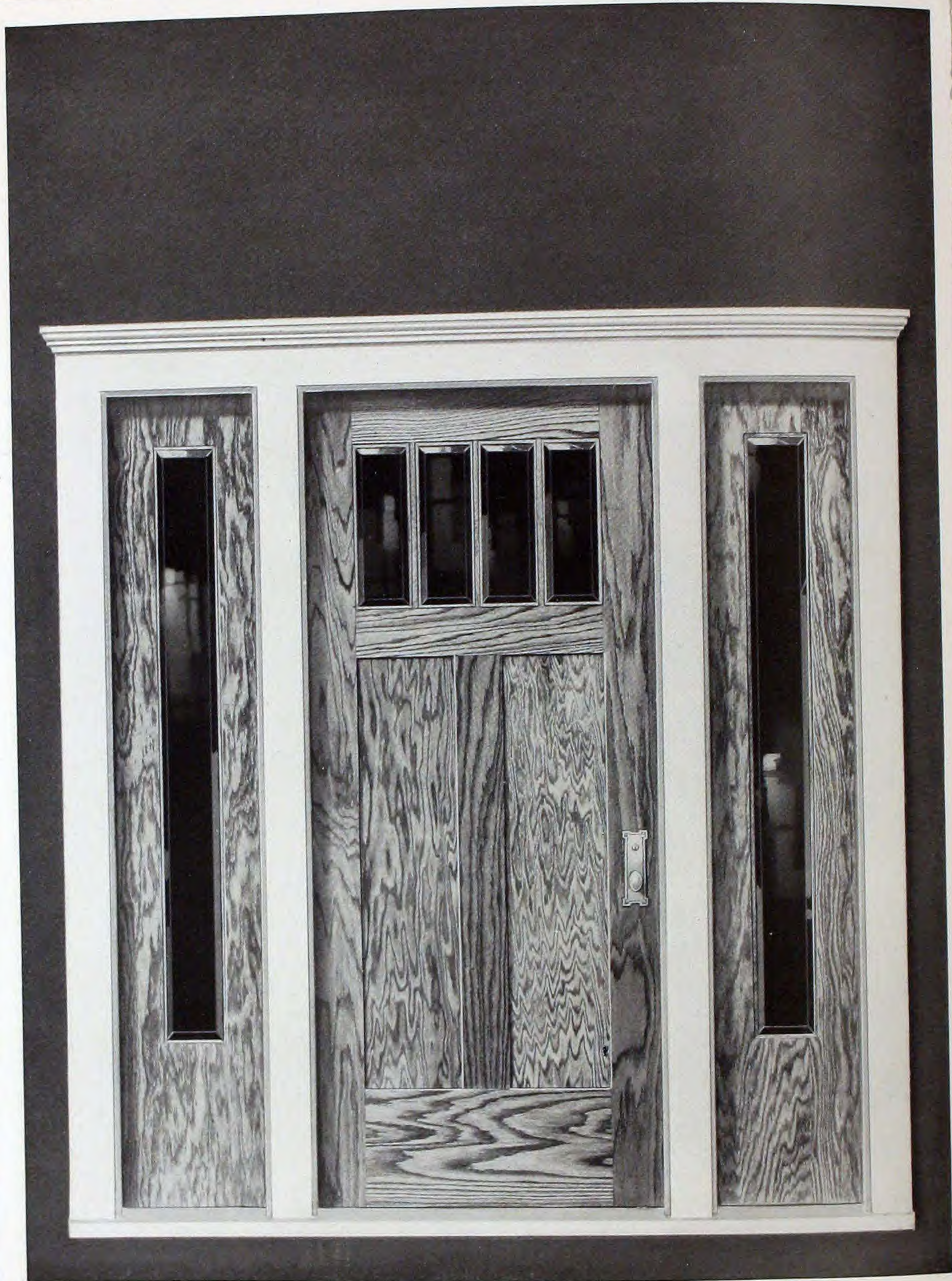
### *Front Entrance C-628*

Travelers say that over the front entrance of every Swiss chalet is some motto, verse, or epigram that describes the character of its occupants. When people build homes that they can "set the stamp of themselves upon," they are proud to let the stranger judge them by their homes.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





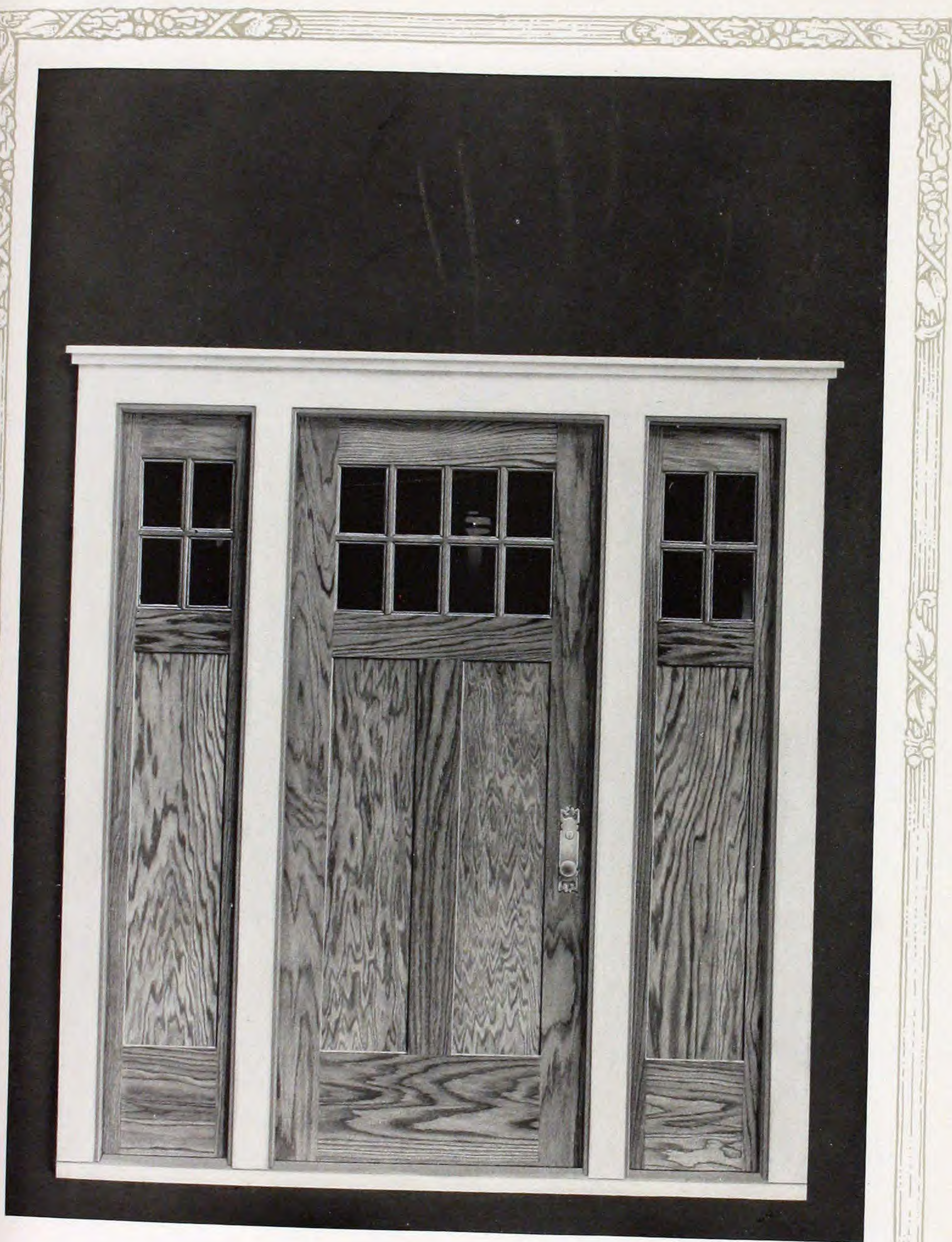
### *Front Entrance C-629*

Not in every case need the sidelight duplicate the design of the door. In this case the glass in the sidelights is full length and the short lights in the door give a pleasing contrast. The many designs of entrances pictured on these pages give you the opportunity to choose just what you want.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Front Entrance C-630*

On page 83 is shown an interior door, C-663, which is made to match this front entrance. It will also go with the entrance pictured on the preceding page. The house with these doors, buffet C-1062 (page 146), and colonnade C-821 (page 109)—all Craftsman designs—has woodwork that harmonizes.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Front Entrance C-631*

When there is no glass in the door, the sidelights should bear a generous portion of it. The sidelights in this Colonial entrance prevent it from being dark on the inside, yet do not present the interior of the house to the public gaze. This entrance has an air of exclusiveness.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Front Entrance C-632*

Many of those men and lads who braved the winter at Valley Forge with Washington, were raised in luxury in homes with just such entrances as this one. The Colonial house has been a favorite with many Americans for over two centuries. This entrance should grace a house of that design.

Illustrated in white pine.

Complete description, sizes, and other information in *Curtis Catalog Supplement*.





### *Front Entrance C-633*

Only the sidelights have glass in this entrance. The same door, C-667 (page 87) used in the interior, is appropriate for Colonial homes. White pine entrances like this one can be enameled or painted. They last a long, long time, and are always impressive, no matter in what color they are finished.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Front Entrance C-634*

A good custom that formerly prevailed was to inscribe some sort of a motto above the entrance to indicate the character of the house's inhabitants. Such an attractive entrance as this seems itself to indicate its owner's character. This door is shown in color on page 61.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Front Entrance C-635*

You will recognize this door as C-559 (page 50), and the sidelights as C-609 (page 65). Their combination in this frame makes a pleasing entrance. It suggests how any front door can be set into an entrance that will delight all who see it. The variety of designs offers an opportunity to please every taste.

Illustrated in unselected birch.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Front Entrance C-636*

In door C-571 (page 59) the four little square lights are very dainty. Here the sidelights balance them and make them still more pleasing. The beveled cap of the frame around the whole contrasts with the numerous right angles in the door and sidelights. For color possibilities, refer to pages 47-61.

Illustrated in red gum.

Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.



**S**URPRISINGLY beautiful doors of various woods and designs can be used without much greater cost than doors of mediocre character. The finishing of the woods also helps to produce striking effects. Could anything be prettier than the mahoganized birch door in its white enameled frame as pictured at the right? No, this is not a high priced door, although only an expert could tell it from mahogany. It is clear birch, unselected as to color. This is design C-662 as shown on page 82. There are many other designs and woods to suit every taste.



*The interior door stands sometimes open and sometimes closed, uniting rooms or confining interests. It equalizes divisions or maintains the privacy of chambers. It bounds the individual's sphere and limits the family's; it keeps untold forever the secret joys and sorrows, triumphs and falls. Its paneled segments or massive slab is atune with the general tenor of the home's design, and its broad expanse of warm, polished wood reflects the thoroughness and delicacy of the housewife's touch.*





CURTIS

## *Interior Doors*









## INTERIOR DOORS

**A**N interior door is furniture. It presents a surface larger than that of any piece of movable furniture unless it be the piano. Shouldn't as much care, then, be given to its making and to its finish as is given to other furniture? We believe "Yes!" emphatically, and our care extends back to the selection of the woods and their proper drying.

These woods may be any that our customers desire, but four woods satisfy so nearly every taste that we make up other kinds only upon order. And 'tis seldom indeed that a purchaser cannot find on these pages the door that's "Just what I want." Besides, there's an advantage in price enjoyed by the doors shown here, over the special made-to-order door.

Unselected birch takes a high place among woods for interior doors because it is one of the hardest woods, very smooth and close grained. It permits of striking, highly-colored finishes. It enamels excellently and is not easily marred. Beautiful interiors indeed are those with mahoganized birch doors and white enameled birch trim. For strong contrast in the door itself there is the yellow pine panel door, with the quiet toned white pine uprights and cross pieces framing the more colorful yellow pine panels. For the lovers of oak, and there are many, there's the red oak door which can be called still moderate in price. Fine for enameling, probably unequalled for painting, is the all white pine door.

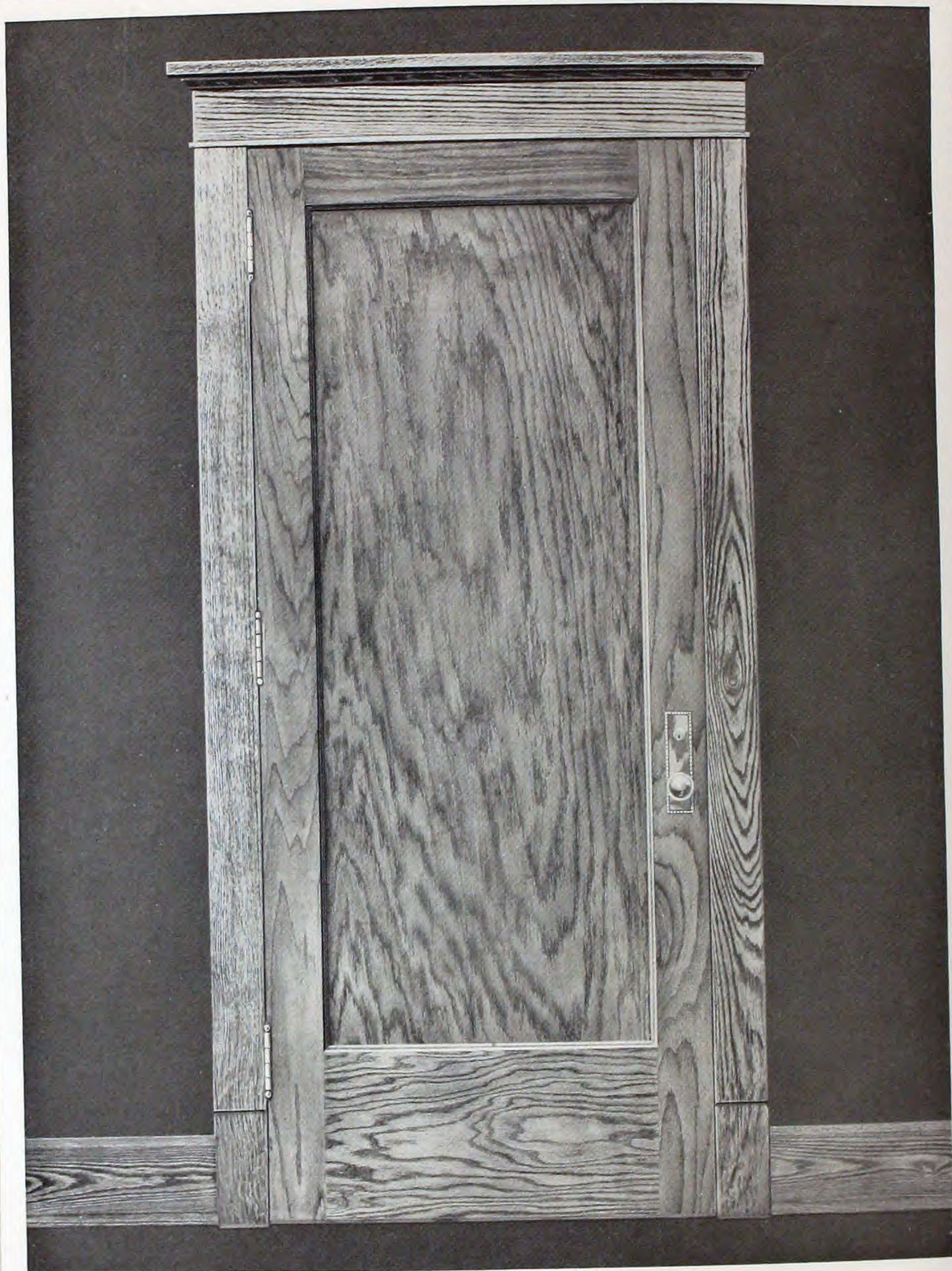
Making our interior doors of lasting beauty is just as serious work as making strong outside doors. Their cores and veneers are just as rigorously passed upon before used. Machines have been set on solid foundations to eliminate the inaccuracies of vibration. Knives are automatically held to cuts of exact depth. This care is extended to each one of the twelve or more machine operations required in the making of a **CURTIS** door.

The dowels are especially important in the quality of the door. For this reason we ourselves make every one of our dowels and make every one of flawless, straight-grained wood. The dowel is a shade larger than the hole and when forced into place it is tightly wedged in throughout its entire length. Furthermore, each dowel has a groove in which it carries enough glue to insure a thorough coating of its entire surface. With these extra features and an adequate number of dowels, it is not strange that **CURTIS** Doors are structurally above question, and in appearance above criticism.

In order to picture these doors as they will appear in the home, we show them complete. The hardware is not sold with them.

*Observe the same caution in the treatment of interior doors as recommended for exterior doors.*





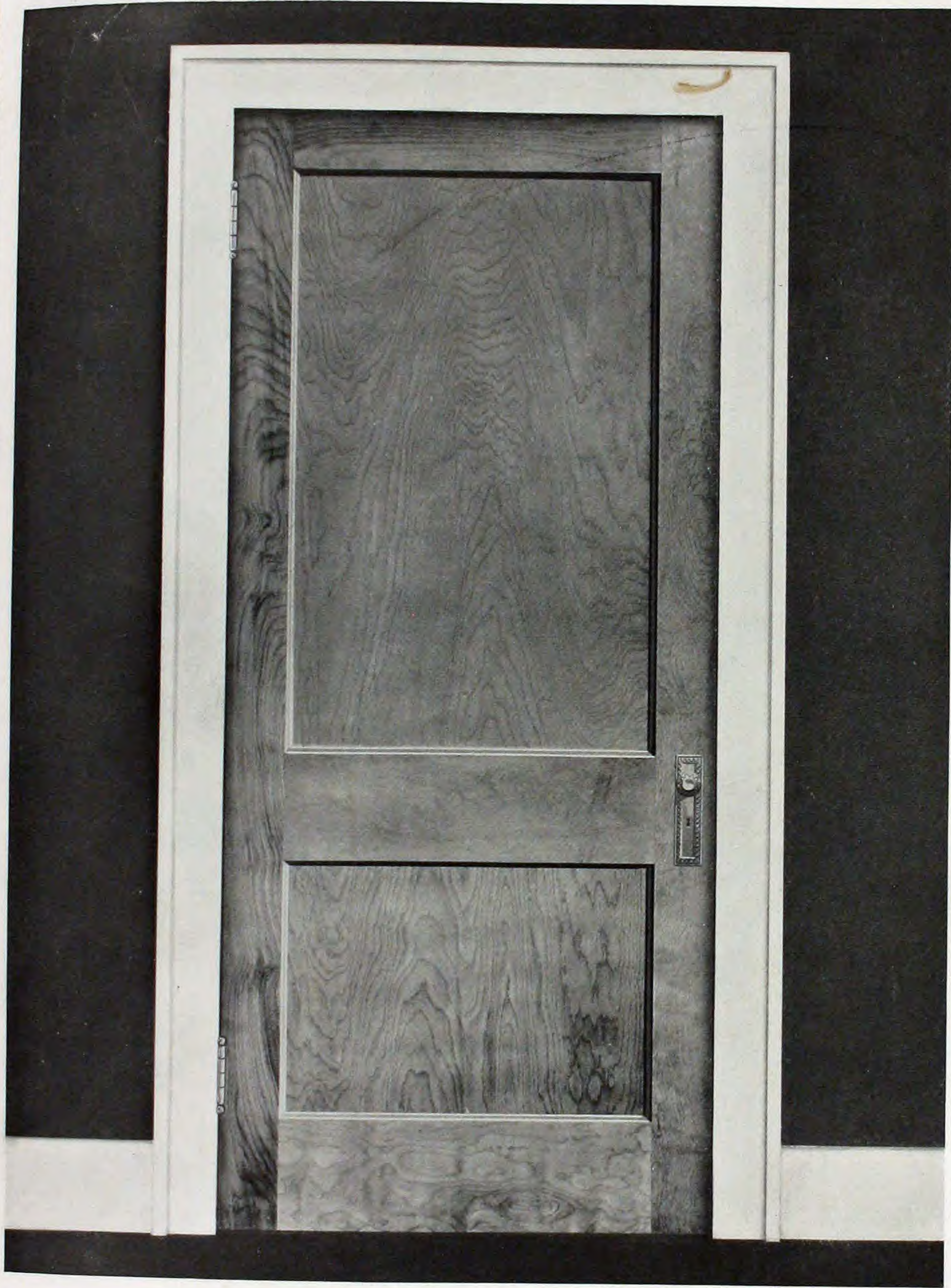
## *Door C-660*

Broad paneled doors like this one look well in almost any house. If the rest of the woodwork is of the same simple, conservative design, the agreement is more marked. It takes no mental effort to appreciate simplicity. Everyone likes it. C-448 (page 26) is a good design of exterior door to use with this.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





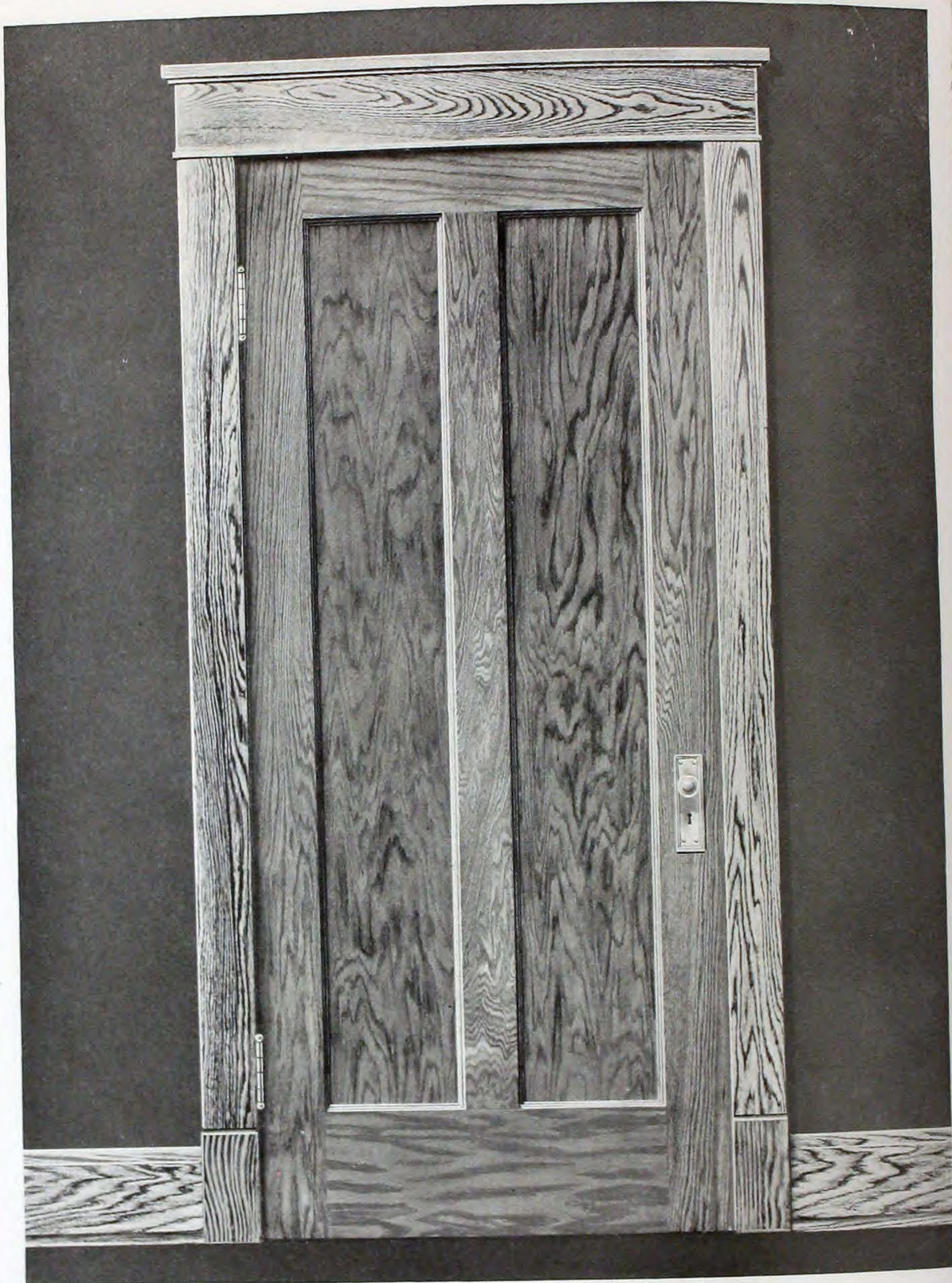
## *Door C-661*

The only difference between this door and the one illustrated on the other page, is the crosspiece making two panels. It, too, is simple in design. It shows the grain of the wood almost as well as a slab door. C-448 (page 26) is a good exterior design for this interior door. C-403 (page 12) will also go well with it.

Illustrated in unselected birch.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement*





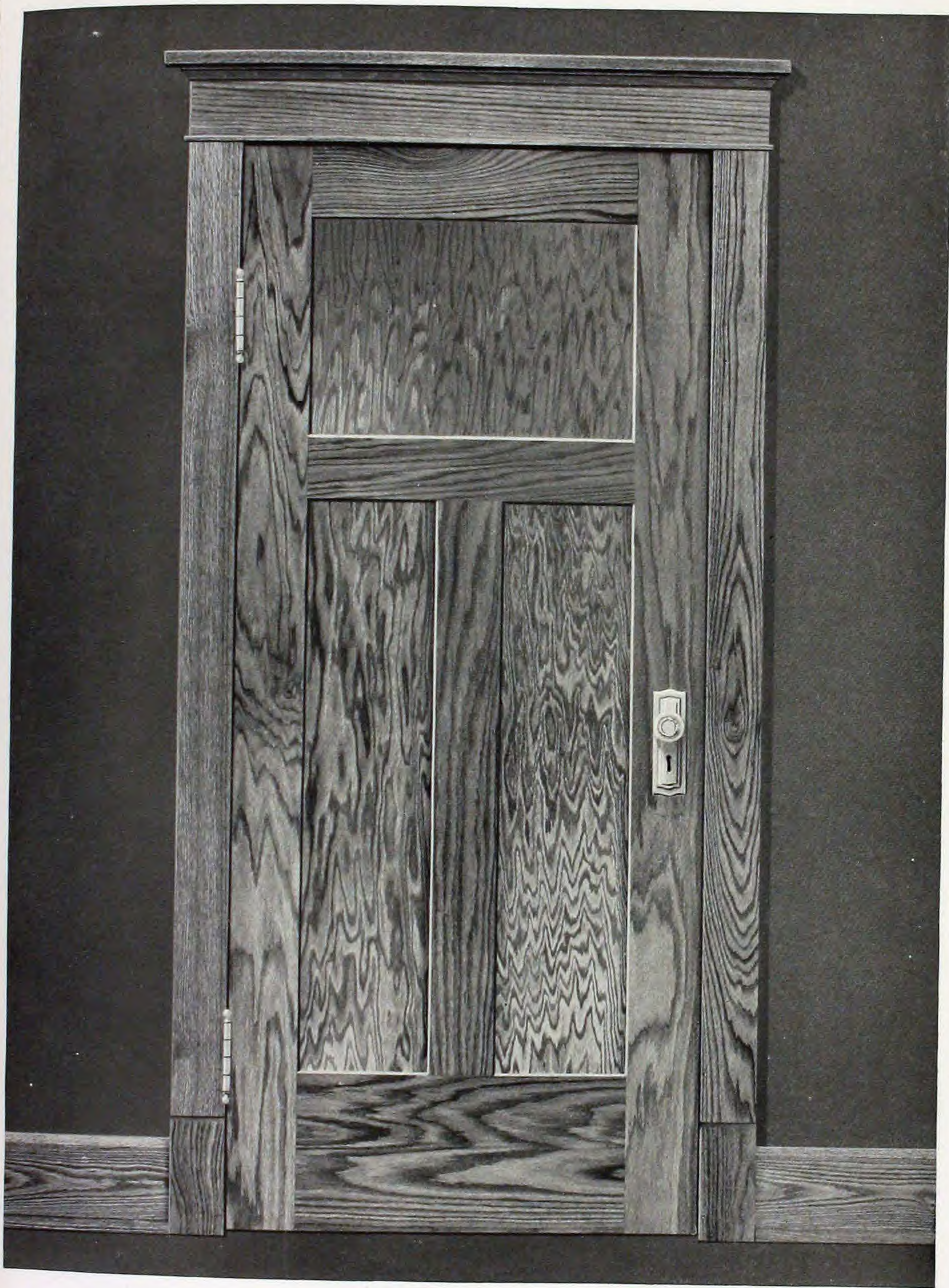
## *Door C-662*

Without any pretention at deception, this style of a door is the one to use in the bungalow or house with low ceiling. It makes the walls look higher because of its long vertical panels. It is especially adapted to the upstairs. There can be no mistake in choosing this door as it is rapidly growing in popularity.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





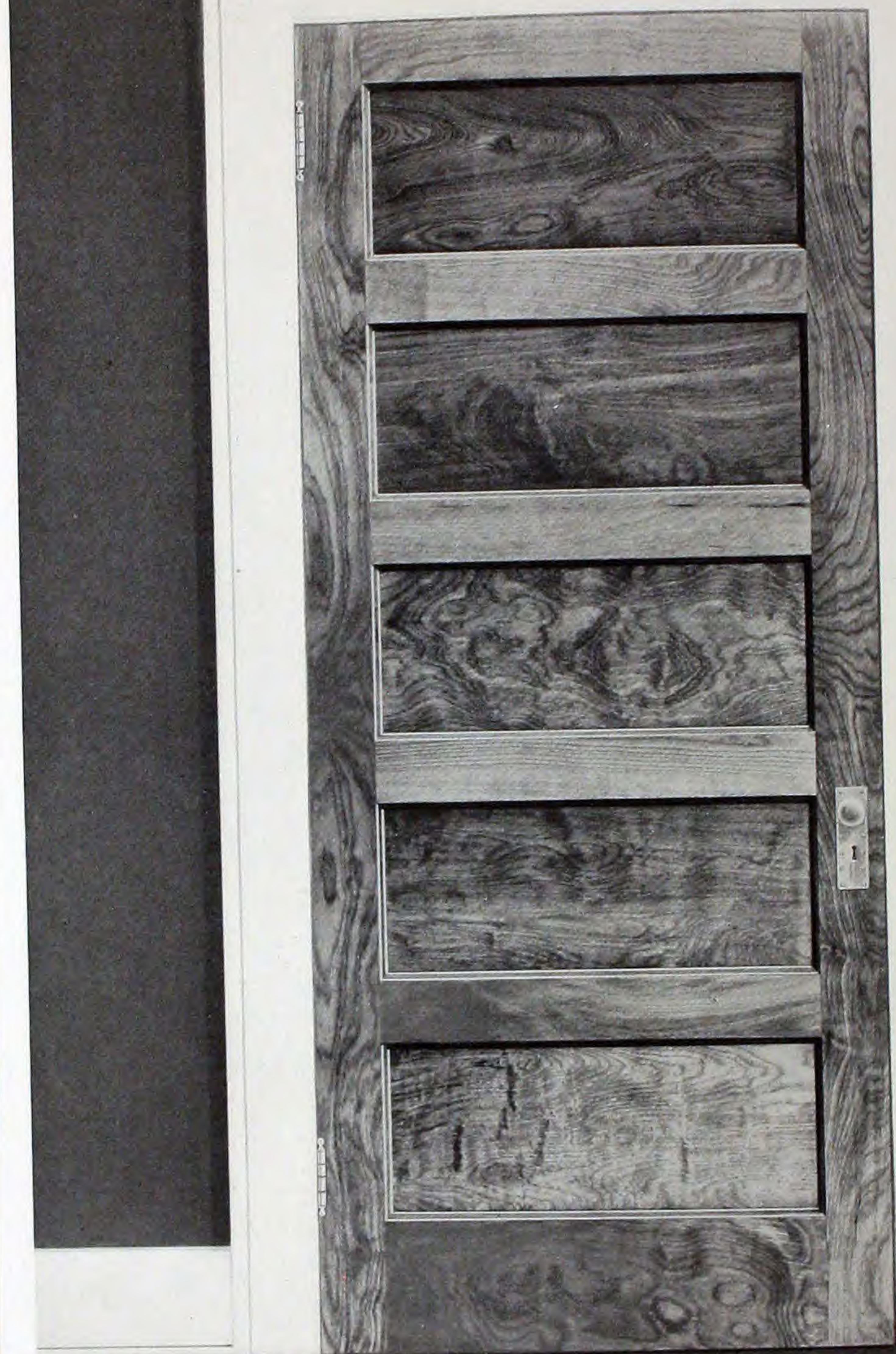
## *Door C-663*

Recent years have seen Craftsman designs enjoy great popularity. The fact that they have survived the stage of the fad and are now in constant demand is a good indication as to their permanent worth. This picture suggests many reasons why the Craftsman design door is universally liked.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





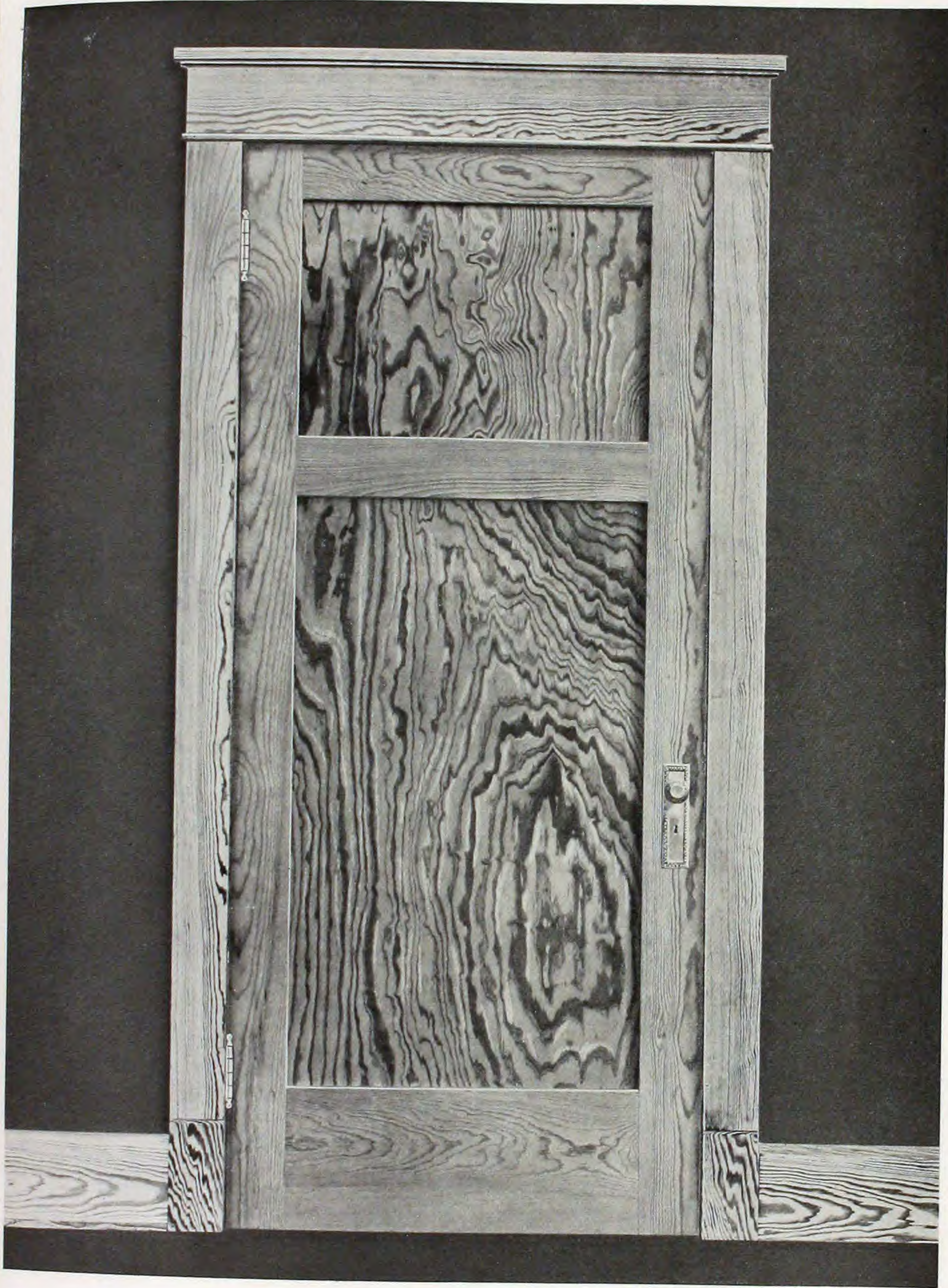
## *Door C-664*

Strength and solidity is contributed to this door by the five cross panels and rails. It looks as though it were built up with the stiles firmly held together. It is a favorite with many people and especially for use in connection with exterior door C-428 (page 20).

Illustrated in unselected birch.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-665*

Instead of having its shortest panel at the bottom, this door shows it at the top, where the cross rail gently breaks the expanse of the broad paneling. The doors in sideboard C-1012 (page 138) are of about the same proportion as the big panel in this door.

Illustrated in white pine with yellow pine panels.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





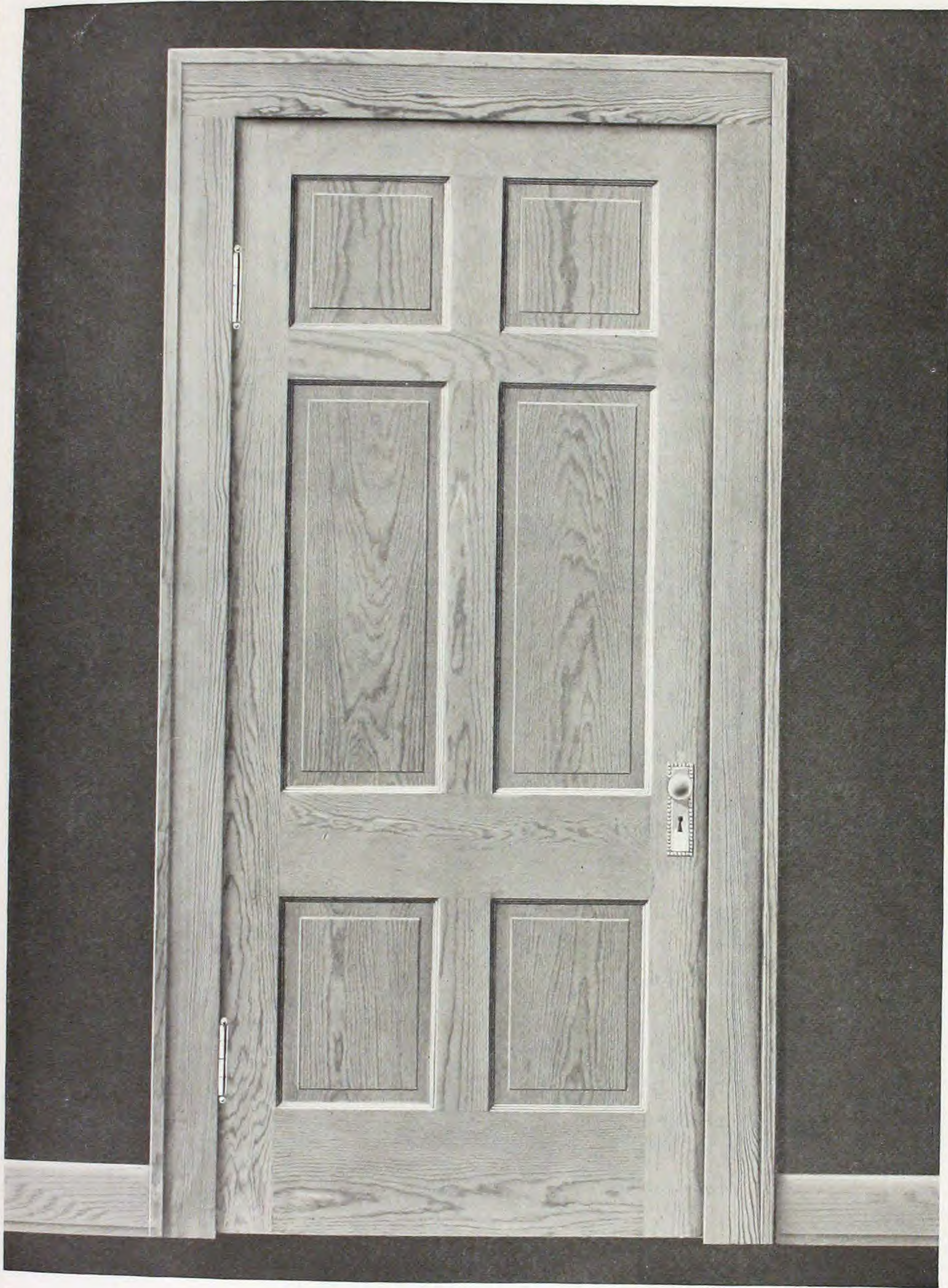
## Door C-666

Another entirely different effect is produced by this door, which divides into three narrow vertical panels the broad expanse of wood in the lower panel of door C-665 (page 85). Both doors show the well proportioned upper panel. Exterior design C-480 (page 34) is the ideal accompaniment for this door.

Illustrated in white pine with yellow pine panels.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





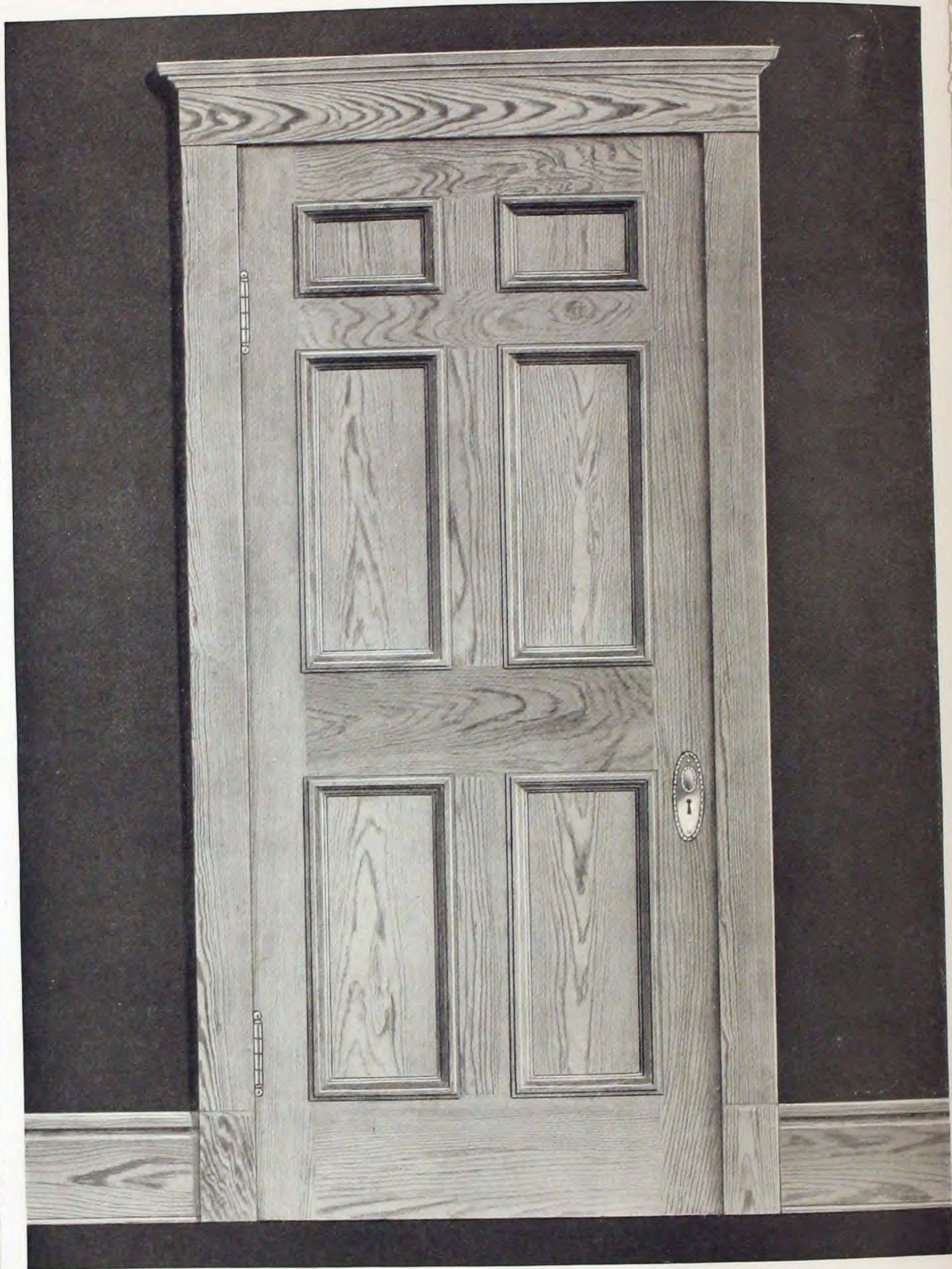
### *Door C-667*

Colonial doors are becoming more and more popular every day. They have been in use a long time, and will continue to be used as long as we like quaintness and revere the things our fathers liked. This and the door on the next page are similar in designs to those found in many old Colonial mansions.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



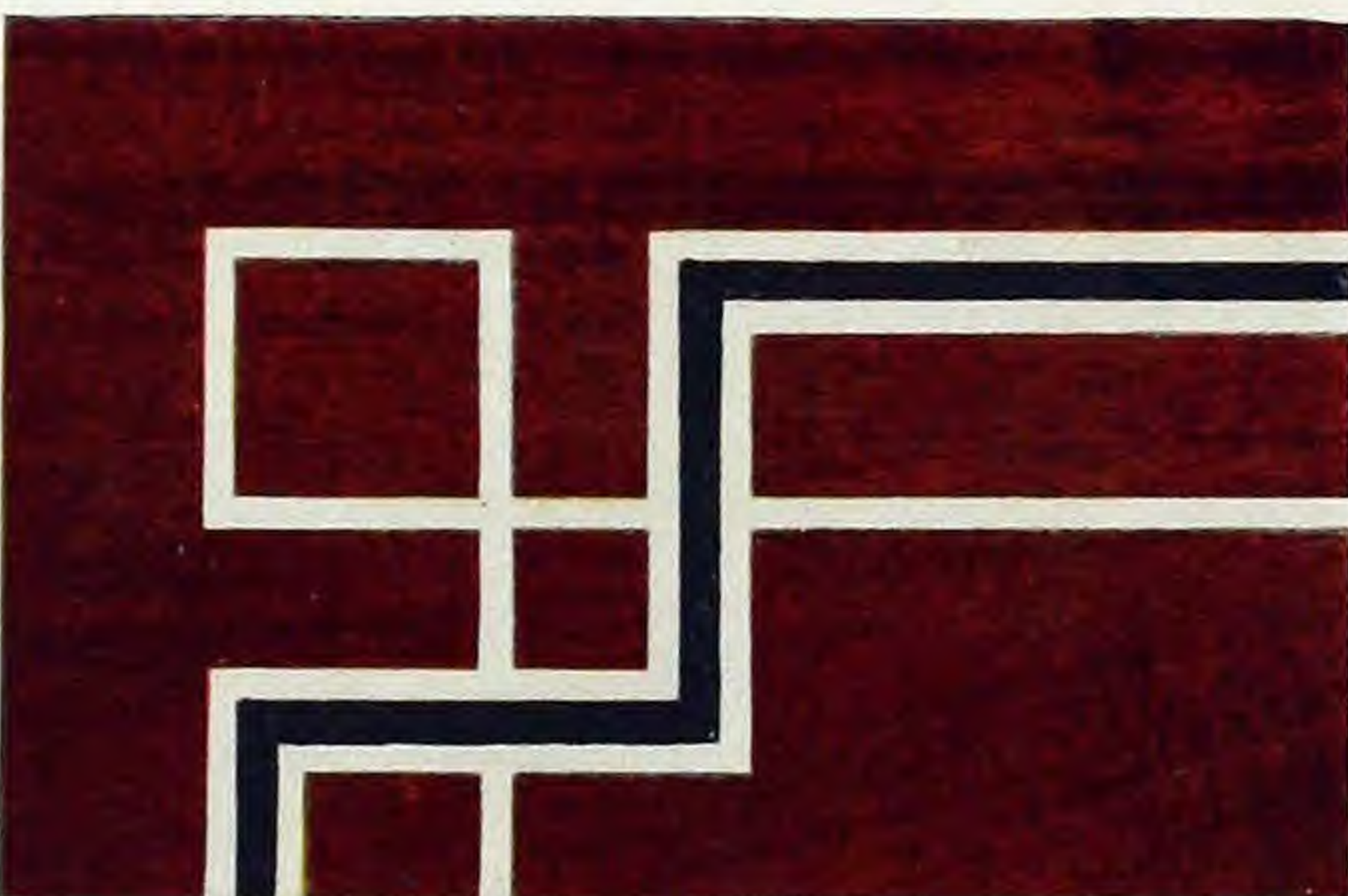
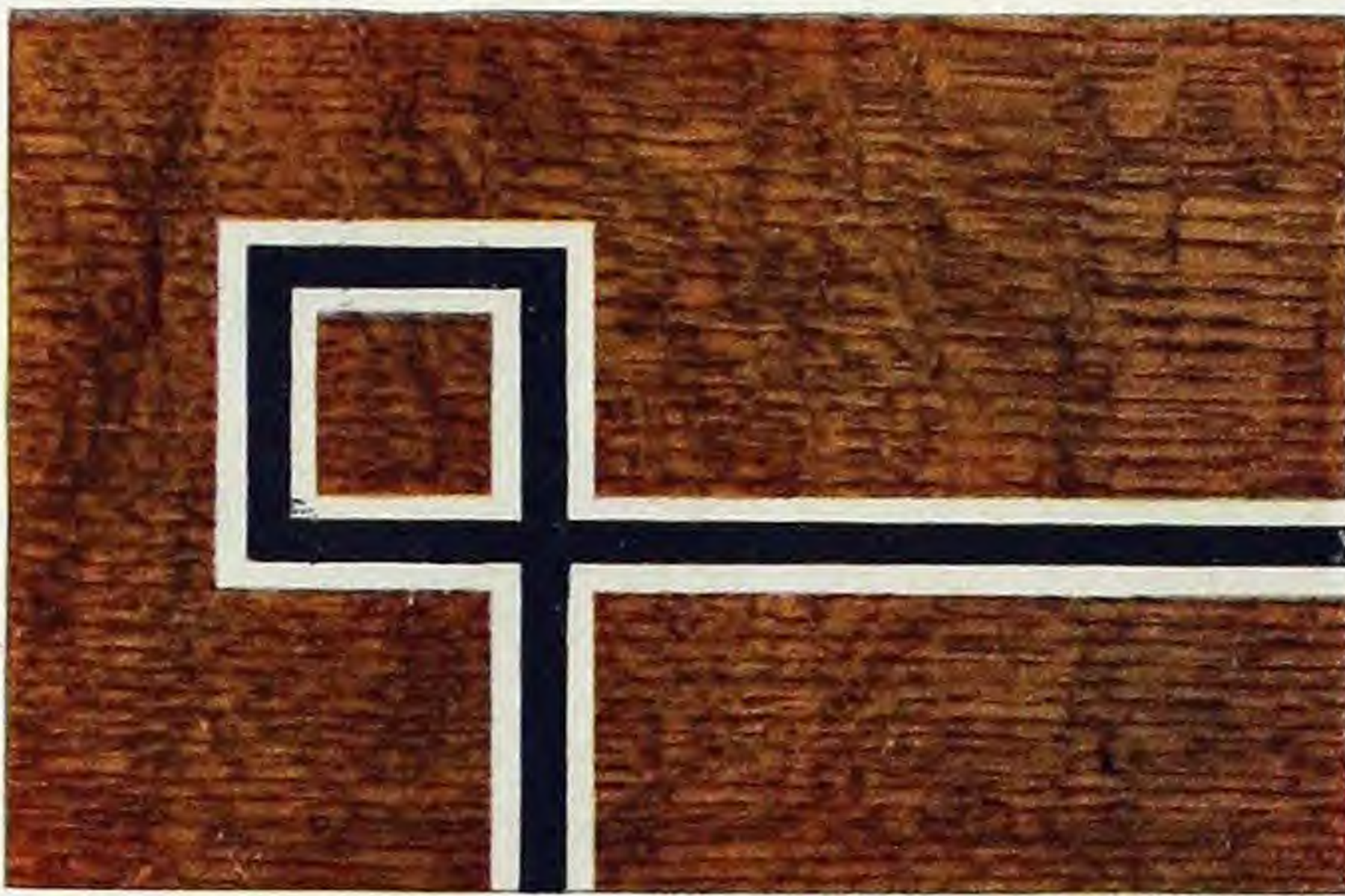
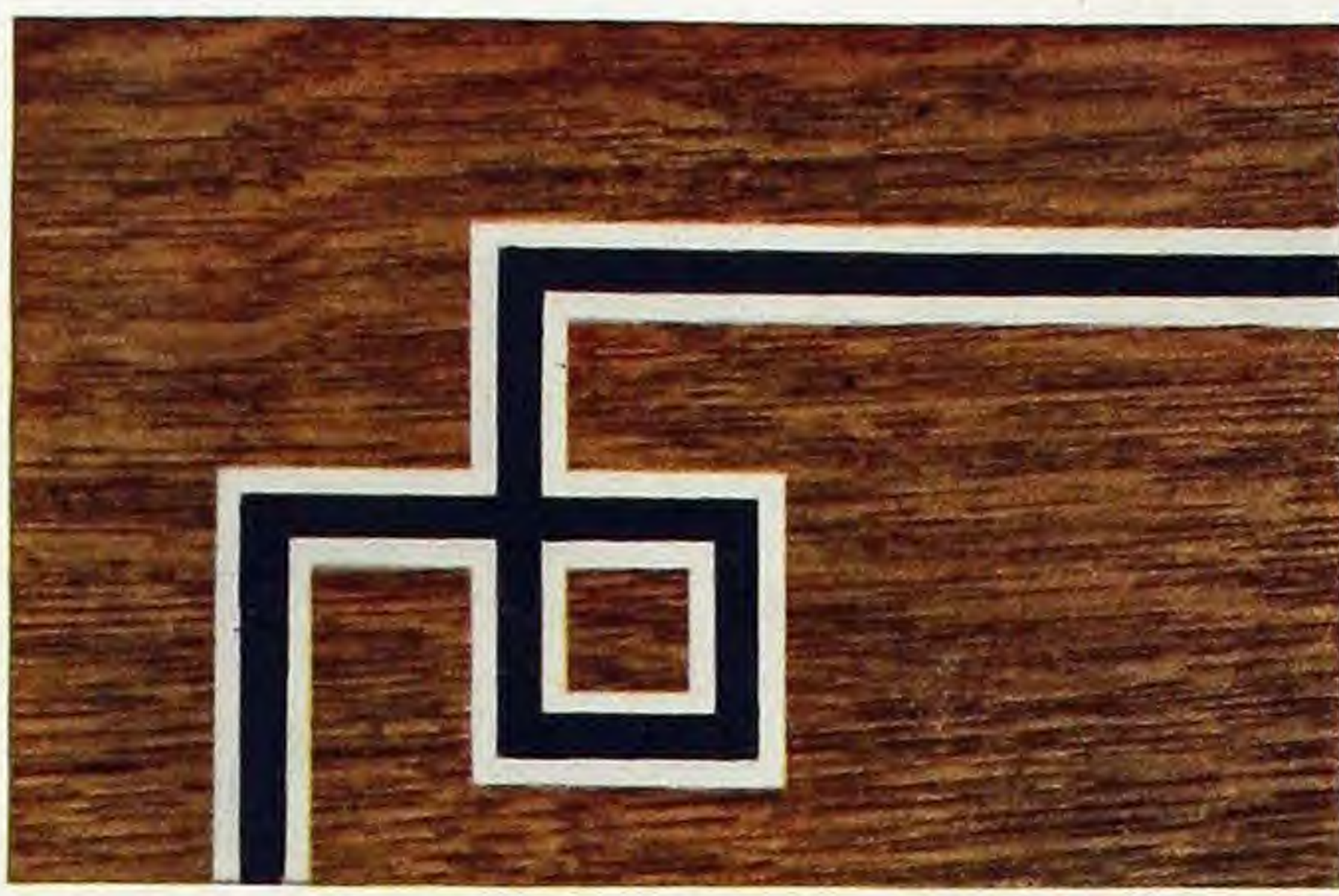


## *Door C-668*

Many white pine doors can be used as either interior or exterior doors, or both. This one is shown here with the interior doors. Front entrance C-631 (page 72) shows how handsomely its Colonial design graces the entrance to the home. If you use this door, wall paneling like C-2051 (page 222) harmonizes with it.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



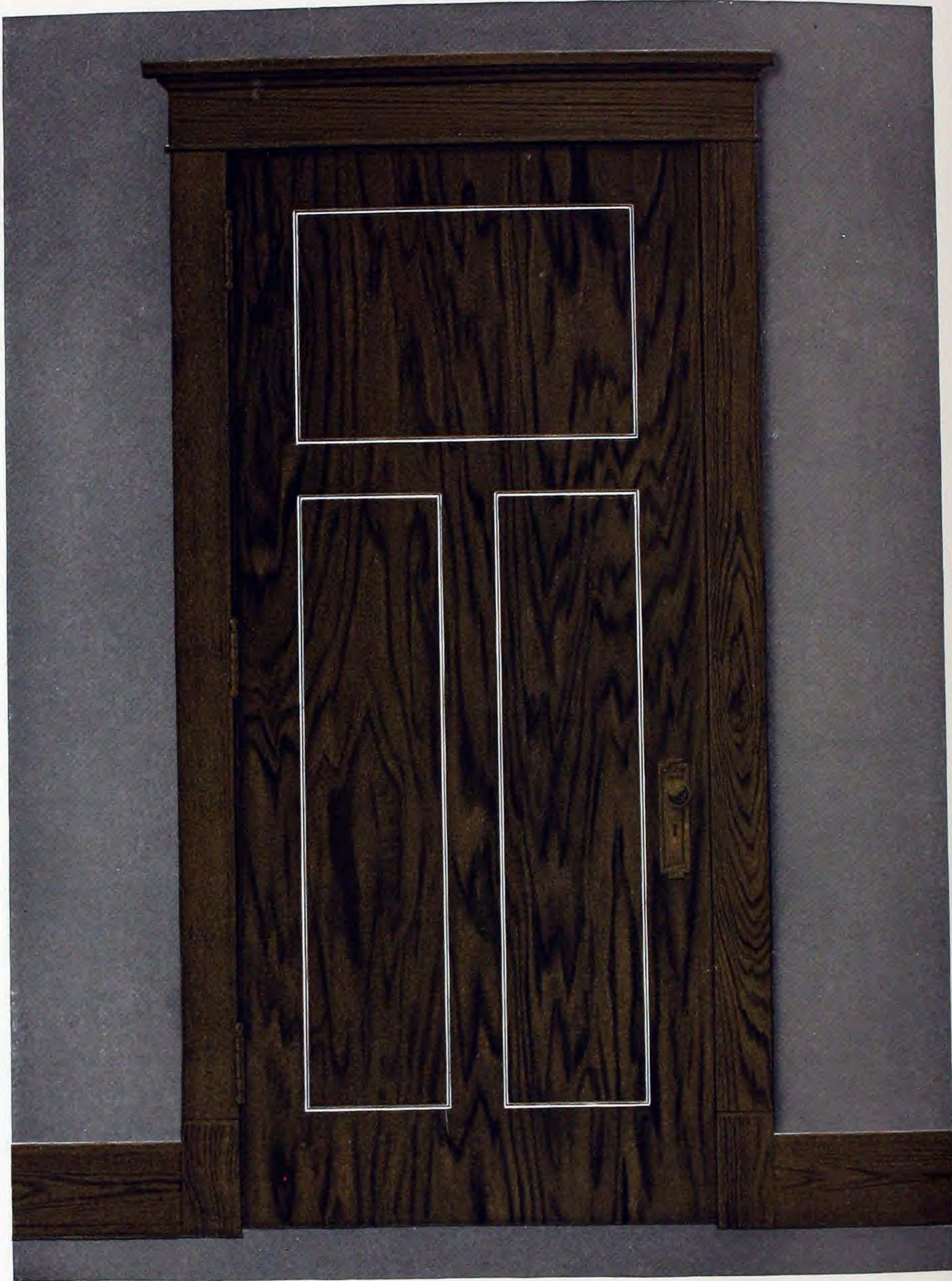


## *Inlay Designs*

"Every flower that sweet embroidery wears" has woven into the very fibre of its petals, some simple tracery that defies the artist's skill. Marquetry is a feeble, but pretty imitation of nature's artistry. In these inlay designs there is an attempt to embellish doors with delicate lines of inlaid woods. Any of these designs can be inlaid into any of the doors on pages 47 to 61 and 90 to 96.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





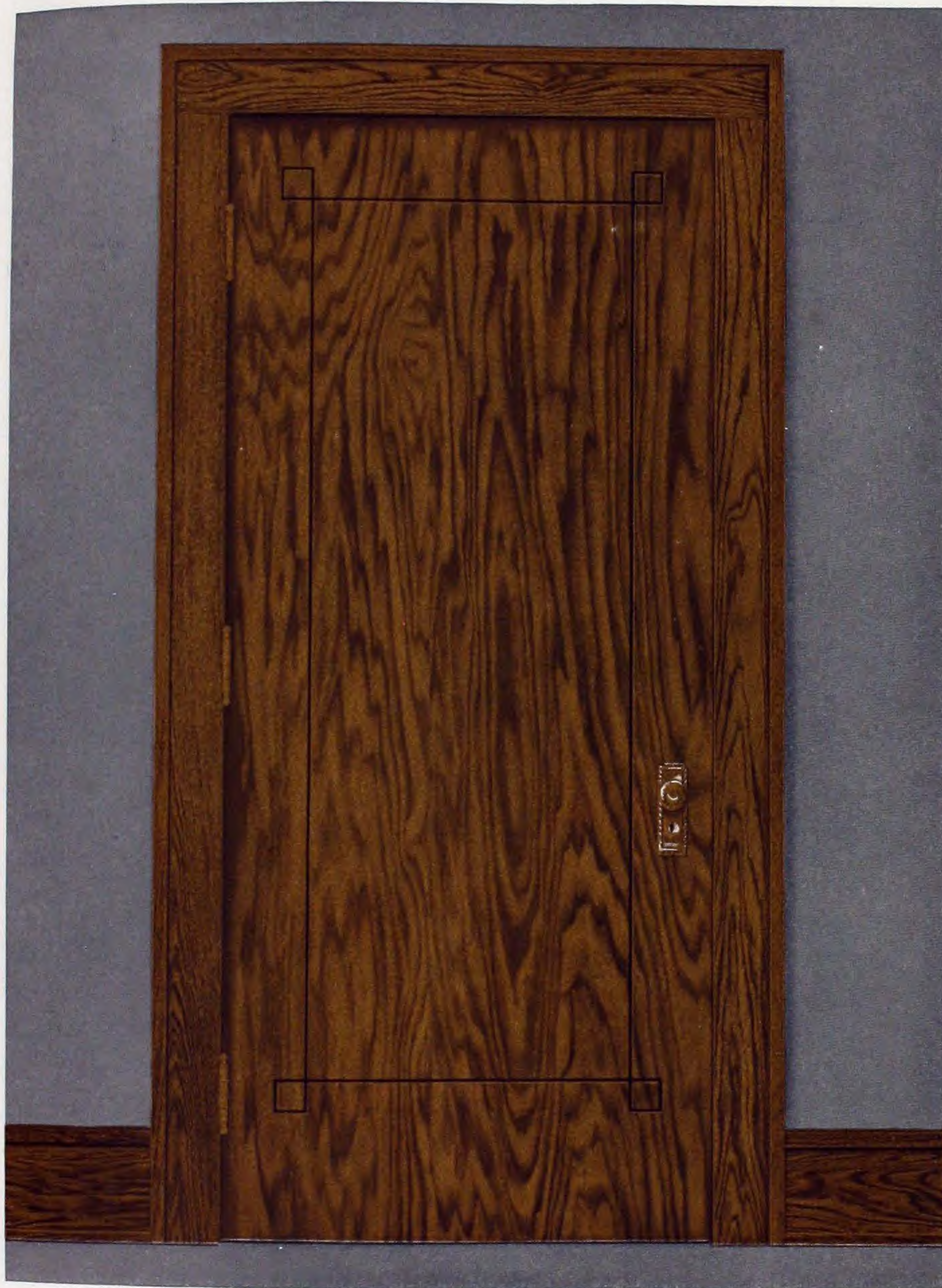
## *Door C-670*

All the massive expanse of wood, the beauty of the slab door, is retained and even accented by the inlaid lines. They give to the door a pleasing and restful appearance. They even suggest panels but only to add to the richness of the door. Notice the beauty of the color contrast.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-671*

Hemstitching around the edge of a handkerchief gives it a finished appearance. Clean straight lines following the edge of this door produce the same effect. Here are little corner squares that mark the terminal lines agreeably. The inlay around the glass in exterior door C-562 (page 52) is a becoming decoration.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Door C-672*

On account of the broad, flat surface of this slab door, it forms an ideal subject for inlaying. With the proper contrast between the major wood and the inlay, beautiful effects can be produced. Here the major wood is brown ash. On page 89 are shown other inlay designs. These pages offer almost any combination of wood, inlay, and design.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-673*

Heavy planks of white oak sawed out in the days when oaks were abundant, form an impregnable pier in one of our American rivers. Their flake grains glisten in the sunshine in an entrancing manner, although the planks are "in the rough." This smoothly finished and polished quarter-sawed white oak door is charming. Its slab construction makes it look as strong as a plank.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## Door C-674

One wood is always the wood *par excellence*—mahogany. It is always in good taste; age enriches its appearance and increases its value. No matter if the sum to be expended on your home is unlimited, you can get no better nor prettier doors than this one for the interior and C-556 (page 48) for the exterior.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-675*

Inlaid lines around its edges are the only decoration on this door other than the beauty of the grain. Plain red oak in other finishes is shown on pages 52 and 61. The trim is a continuous head casing. The details of this trim are found on page 218. The details of other styles of trim are shown on pages 210 to 218.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Door C-676*

Wood has always been man's second best servitor. The soil is first. He has always loved wood, and it has always been his principal building material. The increasing demand for doors of this design indicates that wood always will be used in homes. The absence of panels and decorations show the grain of plain red oak at its best.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Mirror Door C-680*

At dressmaking time, a door with a full length mirror is one of the most useful of conveniences. At all times, it is a good thing to have, for there are many occasions when a large, long mirror is a necessity. But aside from its usefulness, it adds a bright charm to the room.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *French Doors C-685*

Where light is desired, French doors are the thing. They are the windows of the interior. These doors are of a design approved by time and universal use. They are divided like window C-1722 (page 201). The design survives from the time when glass could not be had in large sheets.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





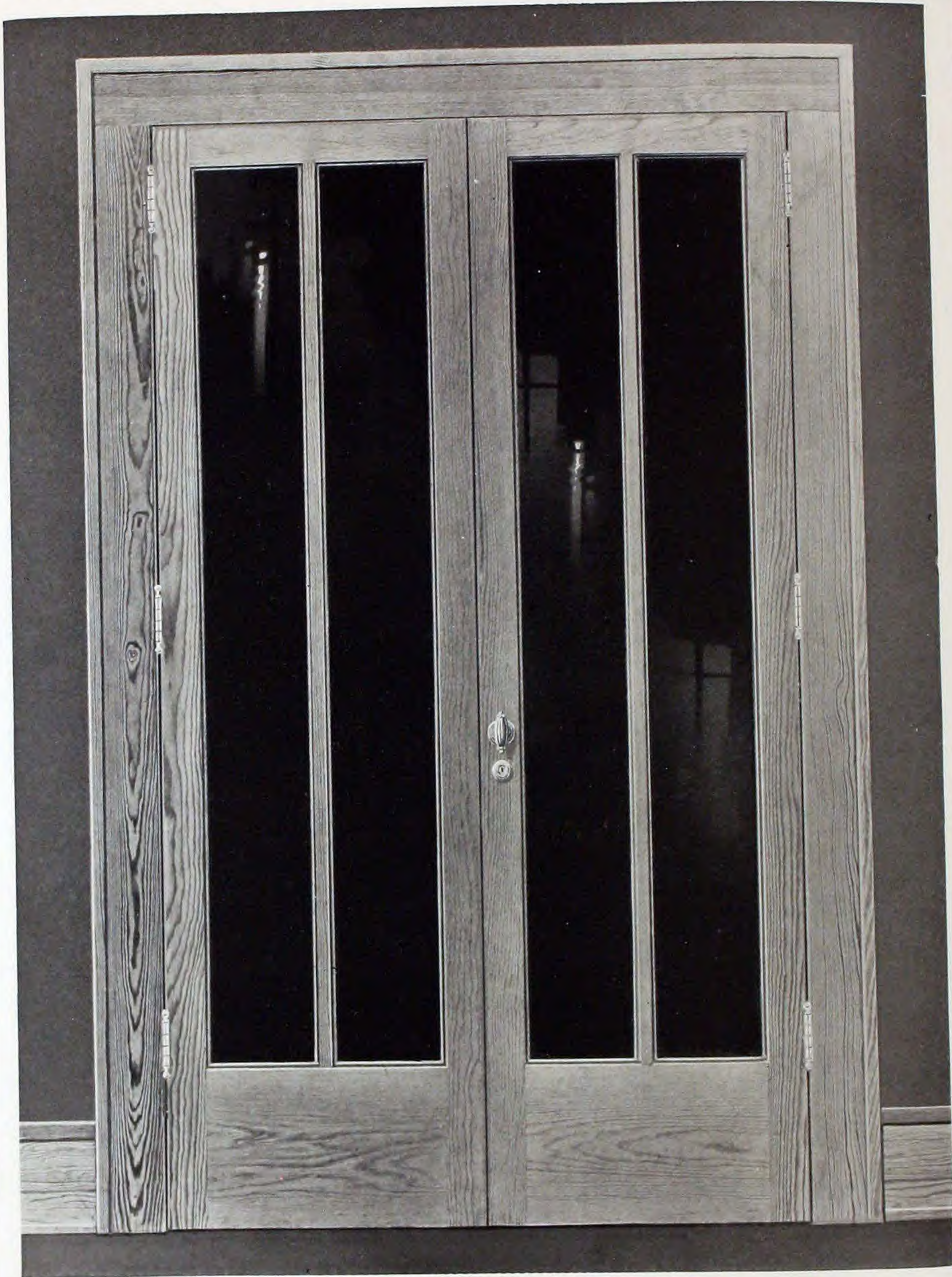
### *French Doors C-686*

Because they are long and narrow, these French doors will make the sunroom look larger and its ceiling higher. Their vertical panels suggest that casement sash such as C-1760 (page 208) should be used with them. Colonnade C-824 (page 112) has a door in front divided like these doors. It will match them well.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *French Doors C-687*

Little could be done to make these doors simpler in design than they now are. In the house where simplicity is the keynote in the design of its woodwork, these doors will be appropriate. They match a front entrance like C-627 (page 68), a window like C-1724 (page 203), and an interior door like C-662 (page 82).

Doors illustrated in white pine, trim yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-720



C-721



C-722



C-723



C-724



C-725

## Cupboard Doors

In selecting your cupboard doors look well to the designs of your other wood-work. Cupboard doors are always smaller than others, but their designs should bear the same proportions as those doors of which they are counterparts. Enough styles are shown here to match any interior doors you may select.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



IN adapting the colonnade to homes, several purposes have guided the designers. It is to serve as a wall to divide floor space into rooms, and as a doorless portal of exceptional width to give the impression of area, which one room borrows from another. The colonnade in the picture is C-825. Other designs may fit more appropriately in other surroundings. The colonnade is the most economical article of woodwork because it costs little more than plaster and a door for the same space. If it contains a bookcase it saves the cost of that piece of furniture.



*Here is the colonnade, at once a wall and door, but neither. It is the handsome go-between of rooms, the neutral arbiter of space, a stately portal, ever open, inviting friendly intercourse and passage. If books fill its pedestals it is the storehouse of preserved wisdom, and with dainty garnitures upon its arms, a constant source of pleasure in its usefulness and beauty.*



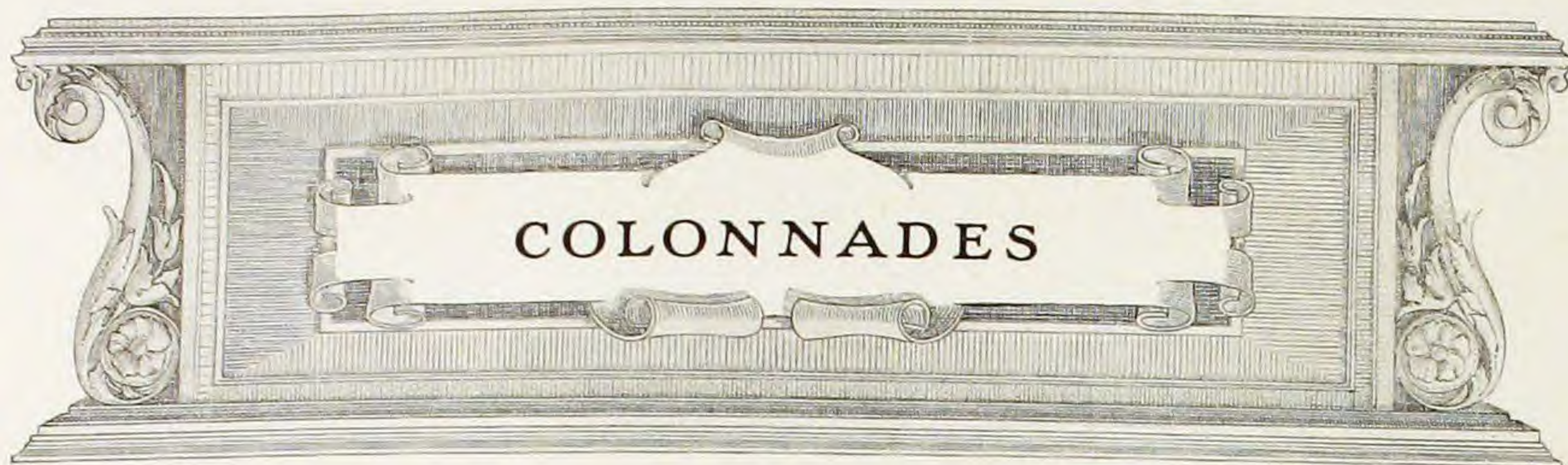


*Colonnades*





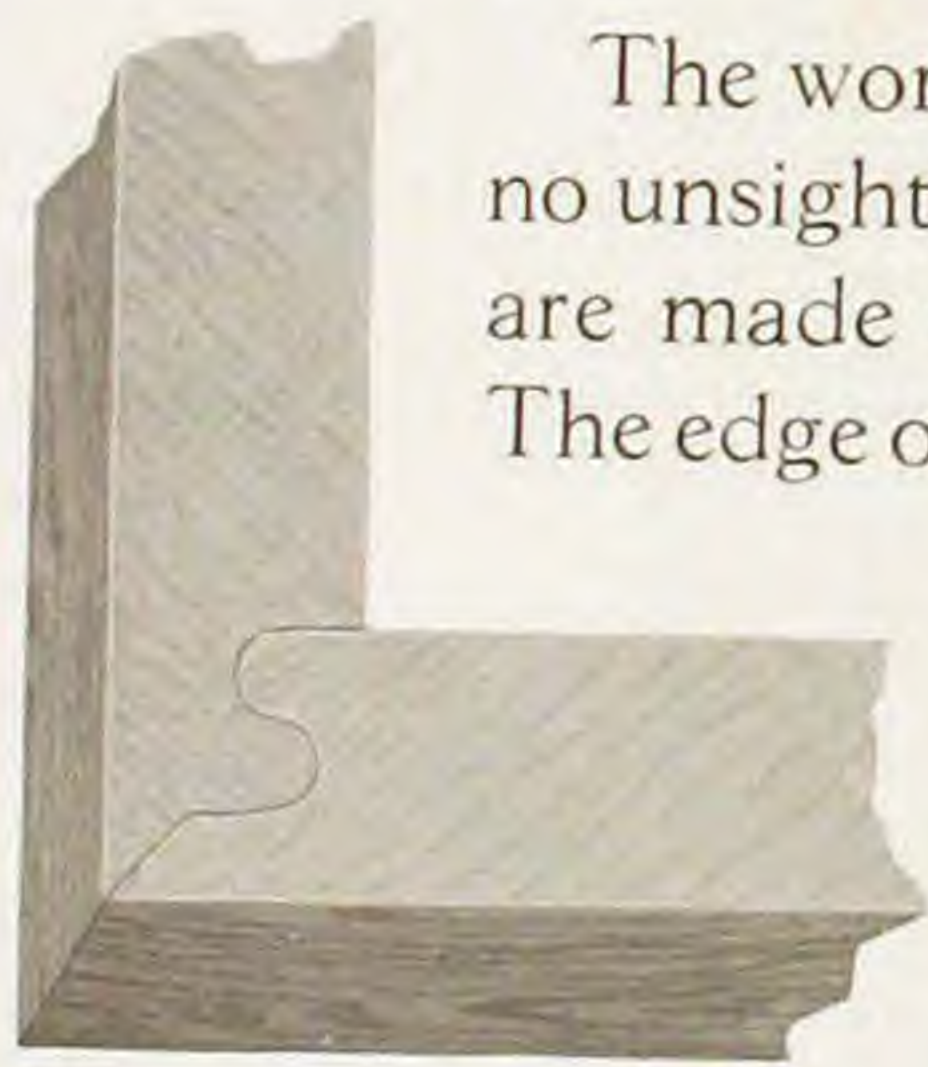




THE desire for colonnades in his home is based on one of man's strongest instincts. It is that instinct which leads him to plant trees along a walk. It caused him to make his early home a series of colonnaded chambers. The colonnade in our houses today permits a vista that pleases and gives a spaciousness that creates a feeling of outdoor freedom.

Trees form natural colonnades and it follows that wood is the fitting material for columns. But it requires true art to take even right materials and make them into a thing of beauty. Add to that the necessity of making it useful as well and you have a complex problem indeed. To you, as you look through the pages given over to colonnades, we leave the verdict as to how well we have succeeded.

Consider **CURTIS** colonnades from the standpoint of design. Men who know the principles of architecture have worked out the proportions of pedestal and column and the relation of each to the other. **CURTIS** colonnades, as a result, look neither too frail nor too heavy. This same refinement of design has been carried out in the panels, doors, and shelves. Notice, for instance, the thickness of the top shelf in one of the larger designs. It greets the eye as a solid piece of beautiful wood.



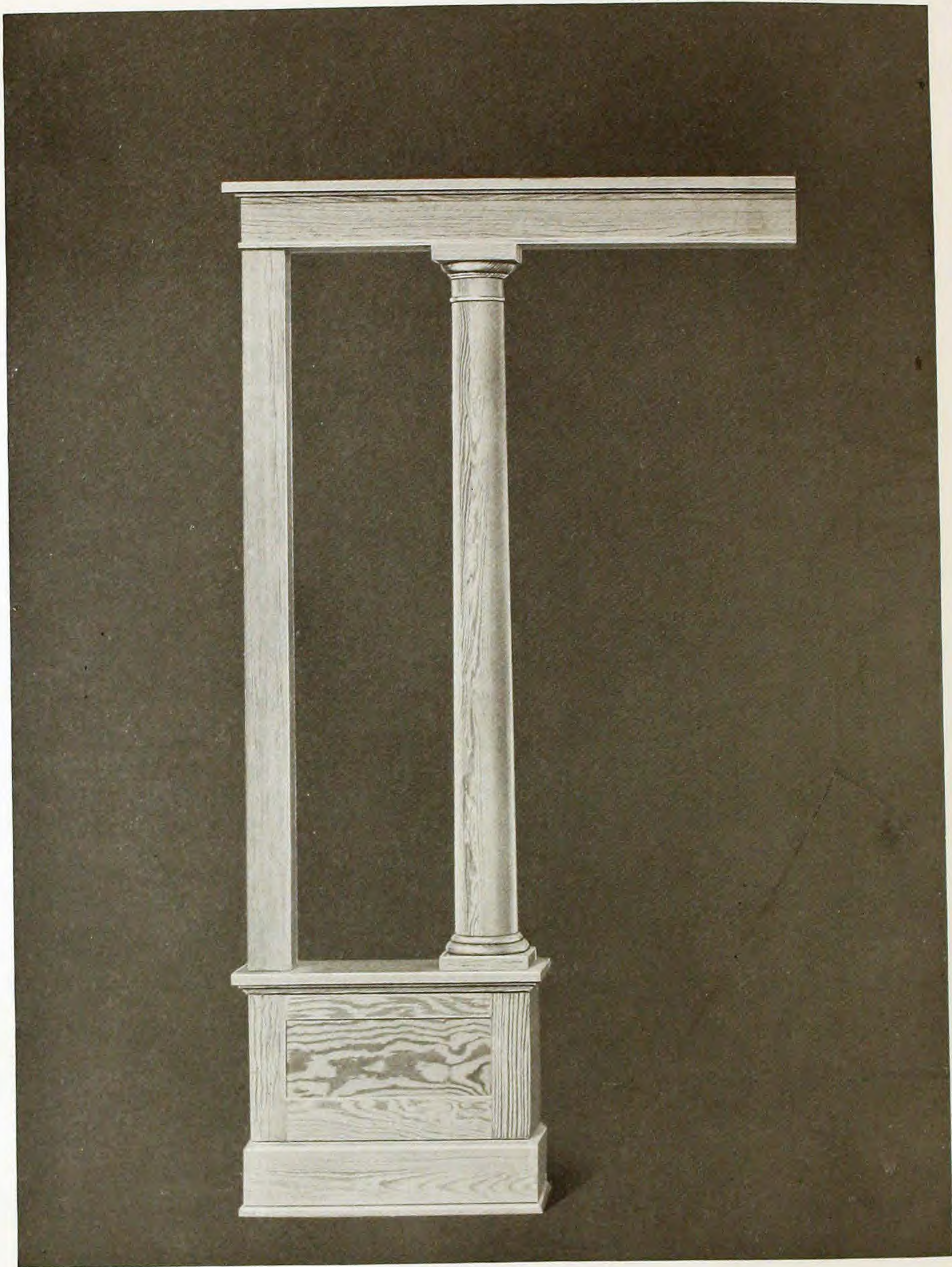
The workmanship is worthy of such designs. There are no unsightly joints. The corners of pedestals and columns are made with our interlocking mitre joint construction. The edge of one board is not set against the face of another.

Nail holes are pleasingly absent. This same interlocking construction is used in the heavy top shelves of the large pedestals. When the doors have wooden bars these bars are so put together that there is no clumsiness, no prominent joints. When they have coppered bars, care is taken to have the joints clean and true.

Thus do beauty, usefulness, and inherent quality combine to make a **CURTIS** colonnade one of the most wished-for features of a home.

The pictures on the following pages show books, hardware, and decorations of various kinds. These items are not included with the colonnades. We show them to help you visualize how the colonnades will appear in your home.





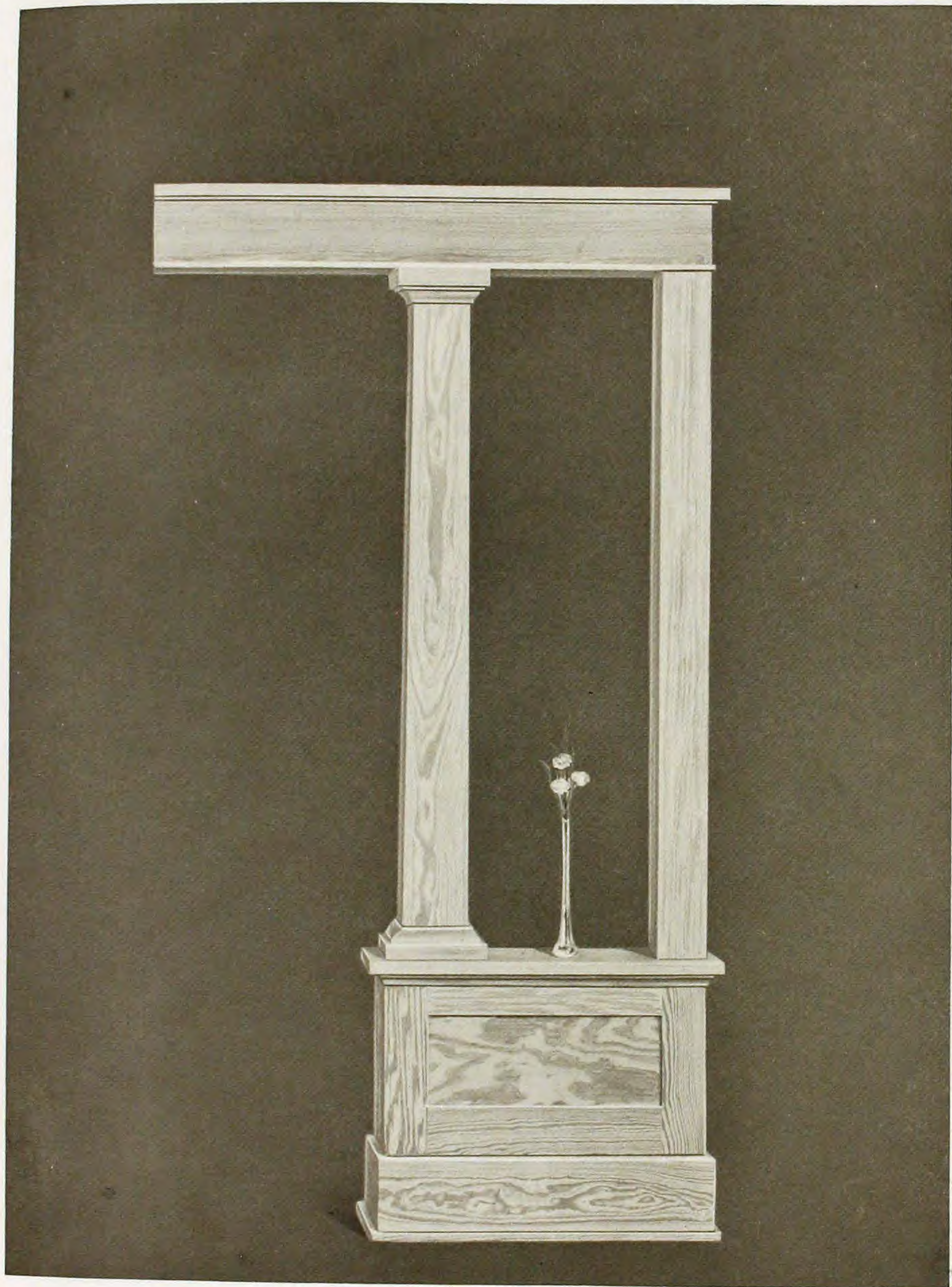
## *Colonnade C-800*

For the smaller home where one room must borrow an appearance of size from another, this colonnade with the low pedestal will produce the desired effect. Its simple lines are pleasing in their modesty. In the home requiring two colonnades, this one could be used to match such a design as C-822 (page 110).

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





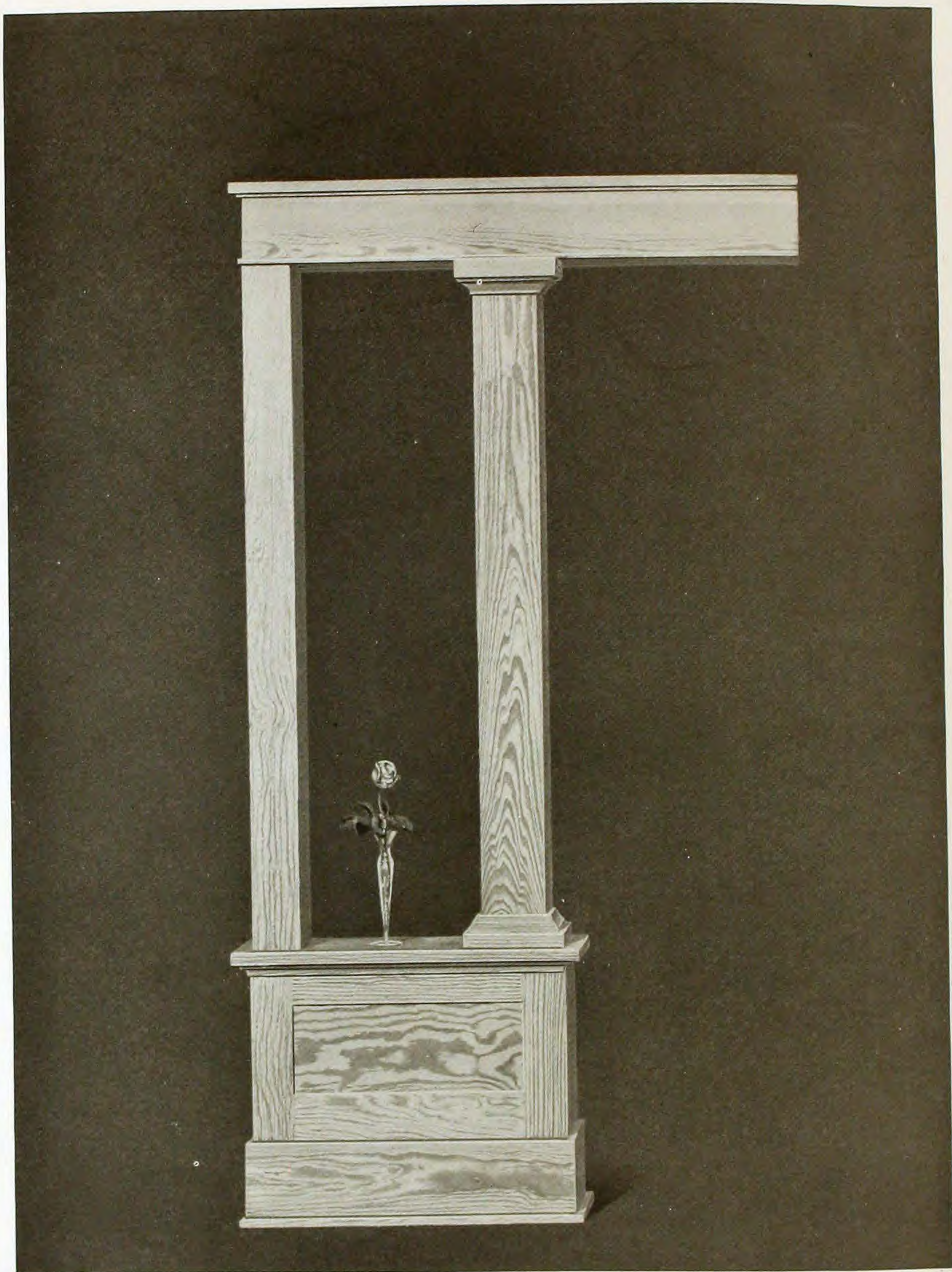
### *Colonnade C-801*

Although it sounds like a paradox, the colonnade makes two rooms into one, and one room into two. In case of parties and other large gatherings, it makes two rooms as large as a big one. Besides removing all evidence of unsightly corners, the lock mitred joint gives strength to both column and pedestal.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





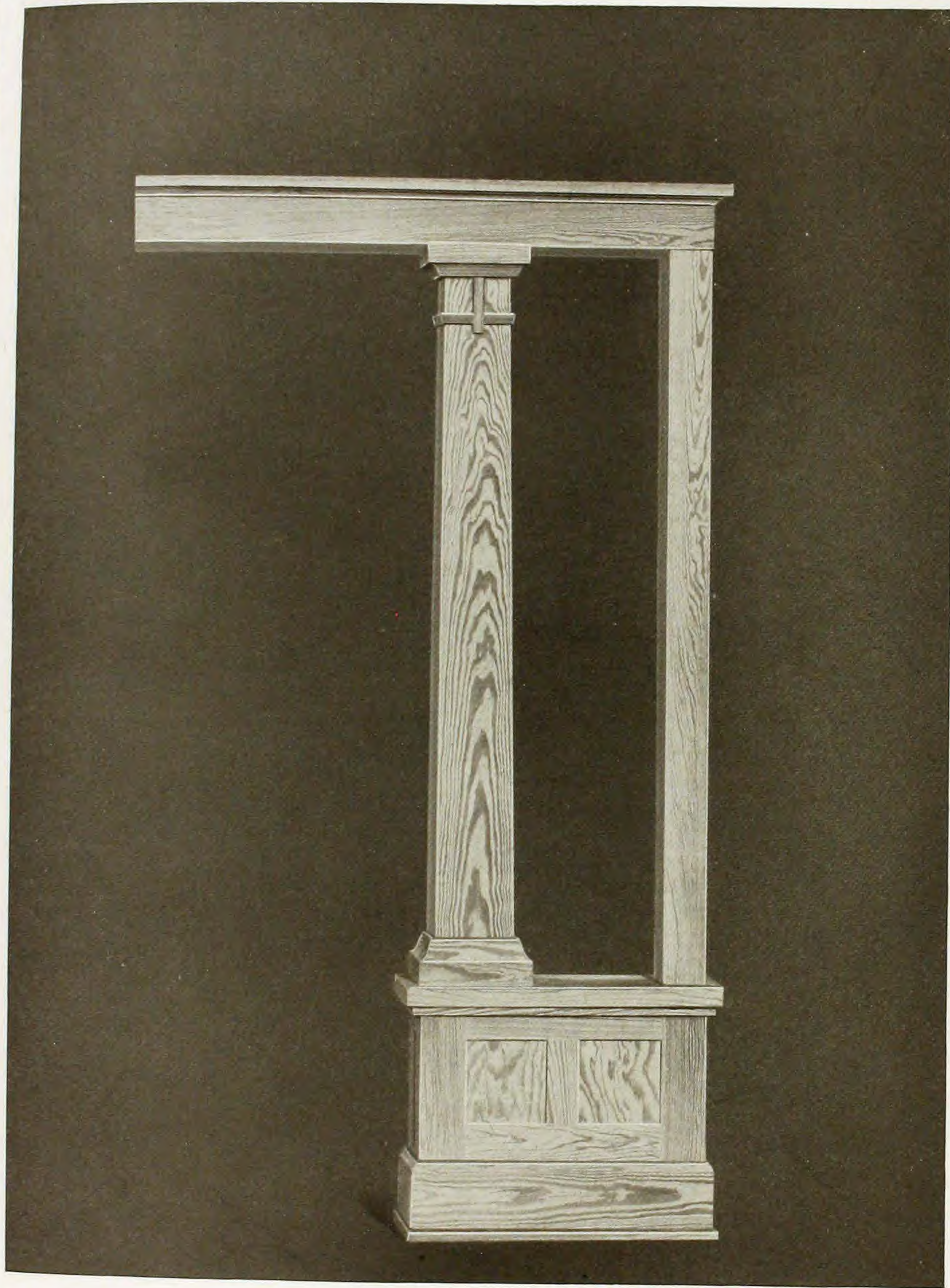
## *Colonnade C-802*

Here is a column that does not taper. It looks sturdy. A colonnade that presents no greater pedestal area than this one does not obstruct the light from one room into another. If a colonnade like C-820 (page 108) is used in one place, this style colonnade can be used in another place in the same house.

*Illustrated in yellow pine.*

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





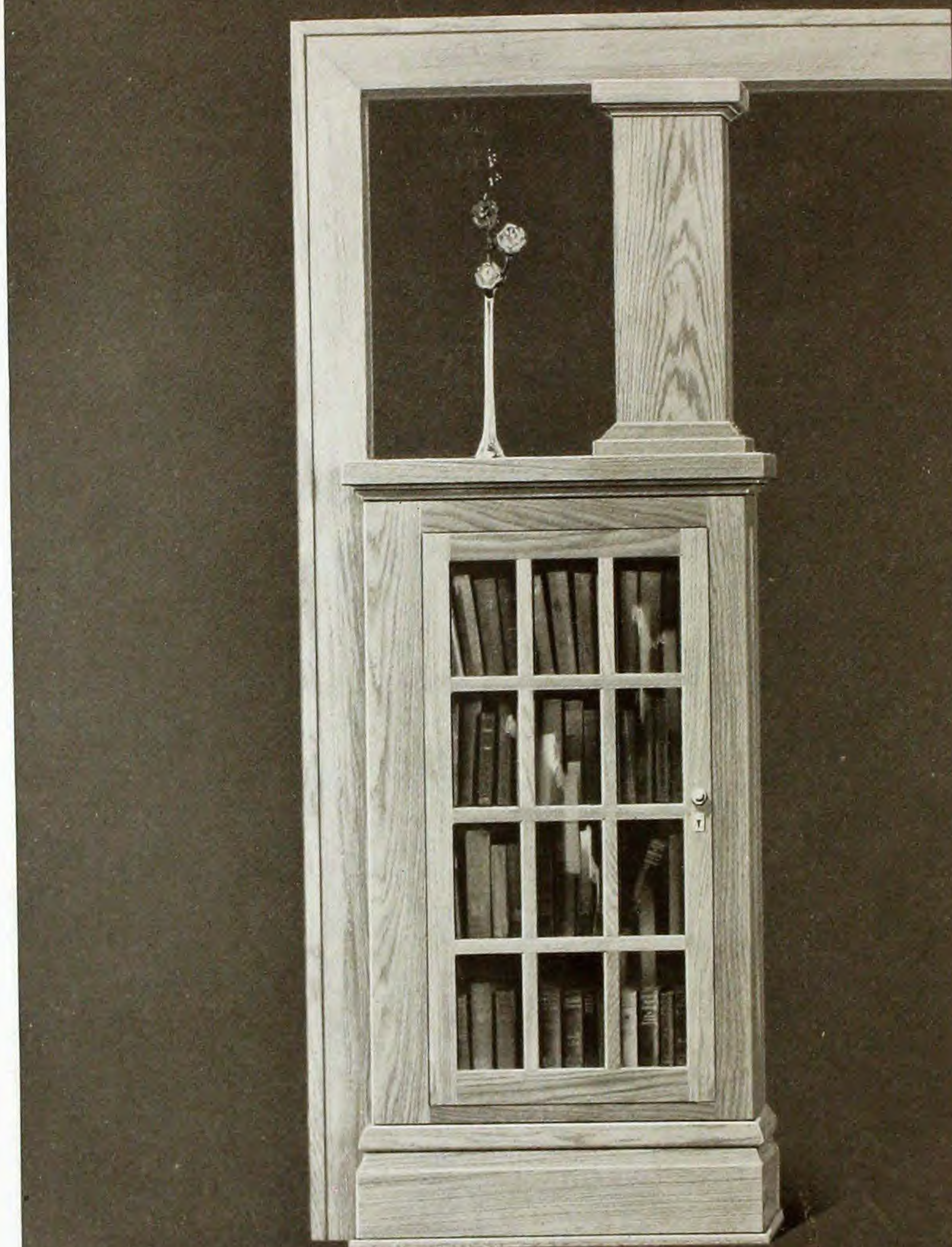
### *Colonnade C-803*

Two small square panels in the pedestal and a simple line for a capital, are the only suggestions of decoration about this colonnade. For the home with woodwork designs, such as sideboard C-1002 (page 132) this colonnade makes a pleasing companion piece.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





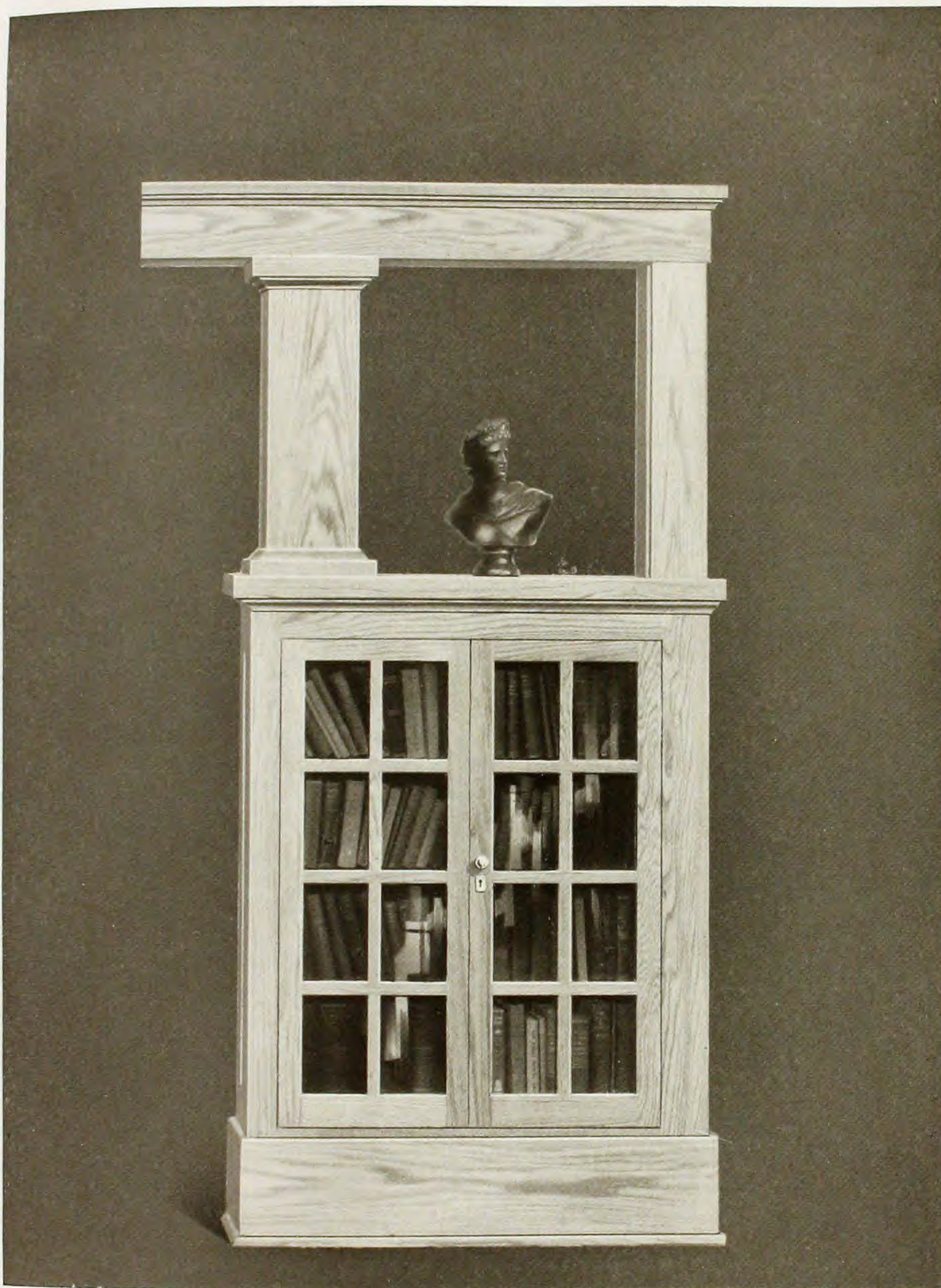
## Colonnade C-820

There is enough shelf space for the average library in the bookcases of this colonnade. The pedestals are not too wide for even small rooms. The back of the pedestal with two vertical panels makes the view from the other side very attractive. Select trim to match the colonnade from pages 210 to 218.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





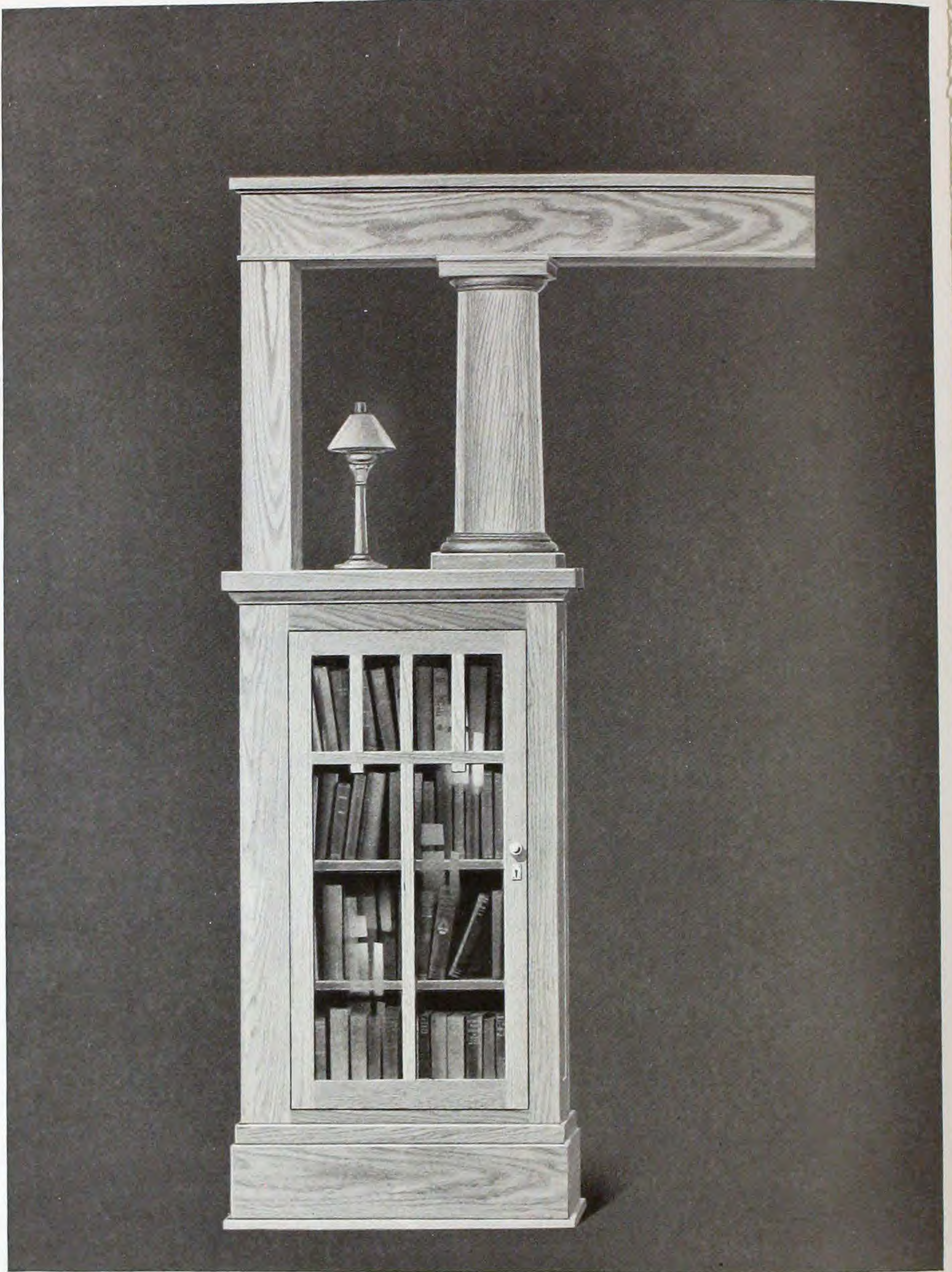
## *Colonnade C-821*

The pedestal of this colonnade is about one and one-half times as large as that of C-820 on the preceding page. Its back has three instead of two vertical panels. It is to be used in a larger opening. It might even replace an entire wall between medium-sized rooms. Sideboard C-1010 (page 136) will match it.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





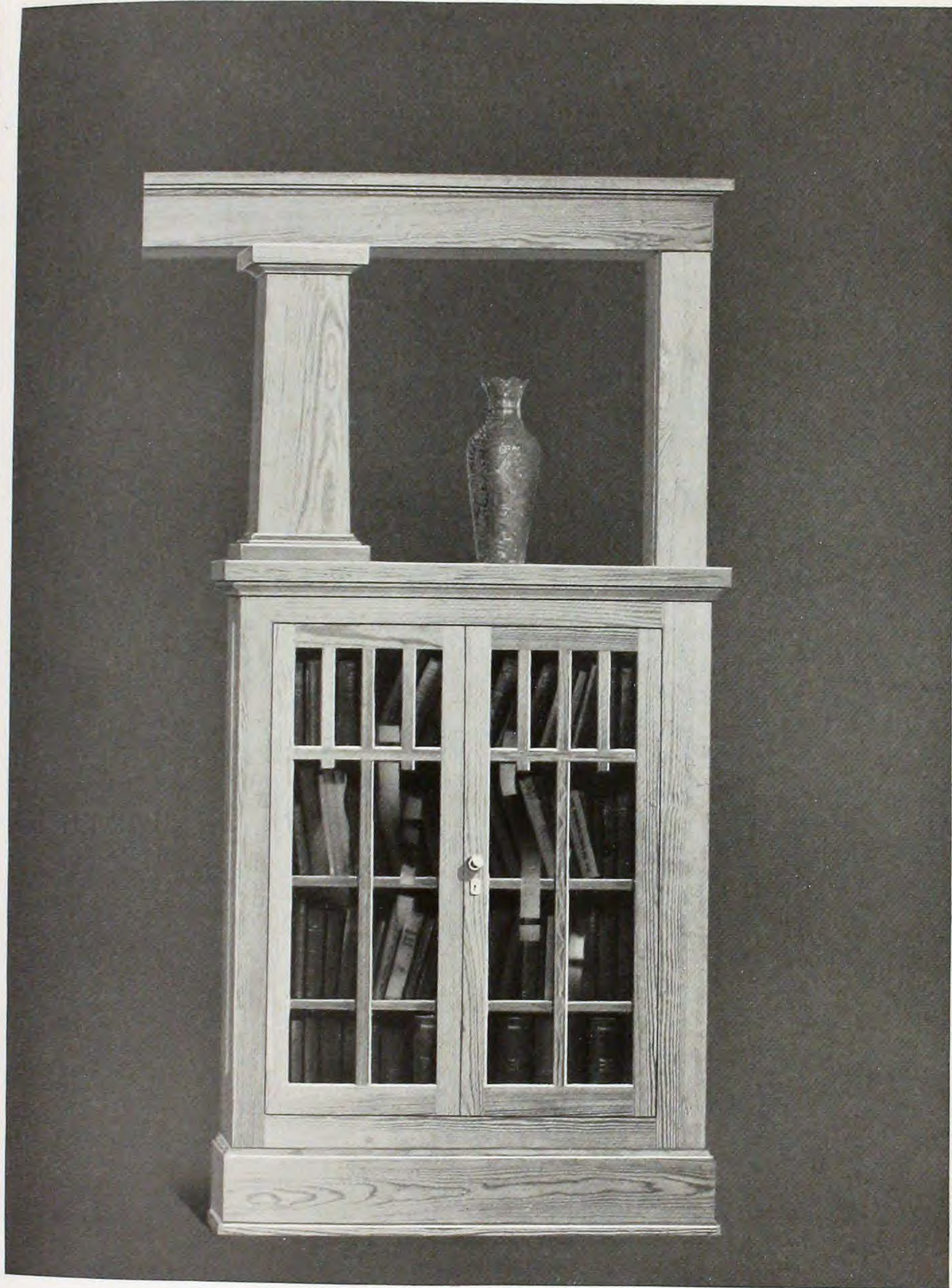
## *Colonnade C-822*

In the round column and subdivisions of the glass door, this colonnade differs from C-820 (page 108). The circle is the perfect curve. Doesn't even its tapering add a grace? Trees do not grow uniform in thickness throughout their height. Shouldn't round columns taper? They are patterned after trees.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





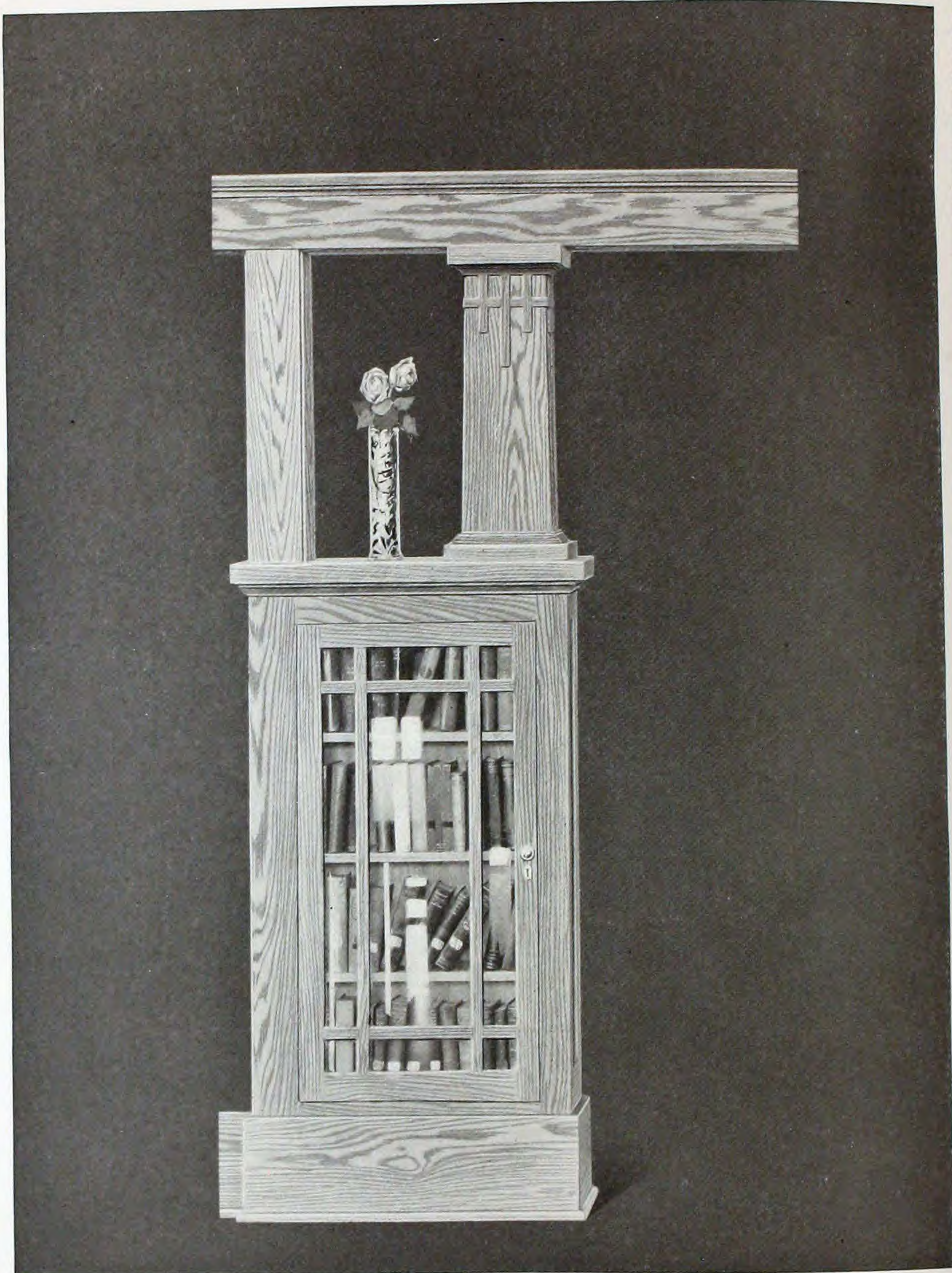
## Colonnade C-823

Observe the four little parts to the top subdivision of each door, and the tapering column. These are the biggest points of difference between this colonnade and C-821 (page 109). If you are selecting this bookcase colonnade for one opening, C-801 (page 105) will serve well as an accompanying design.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





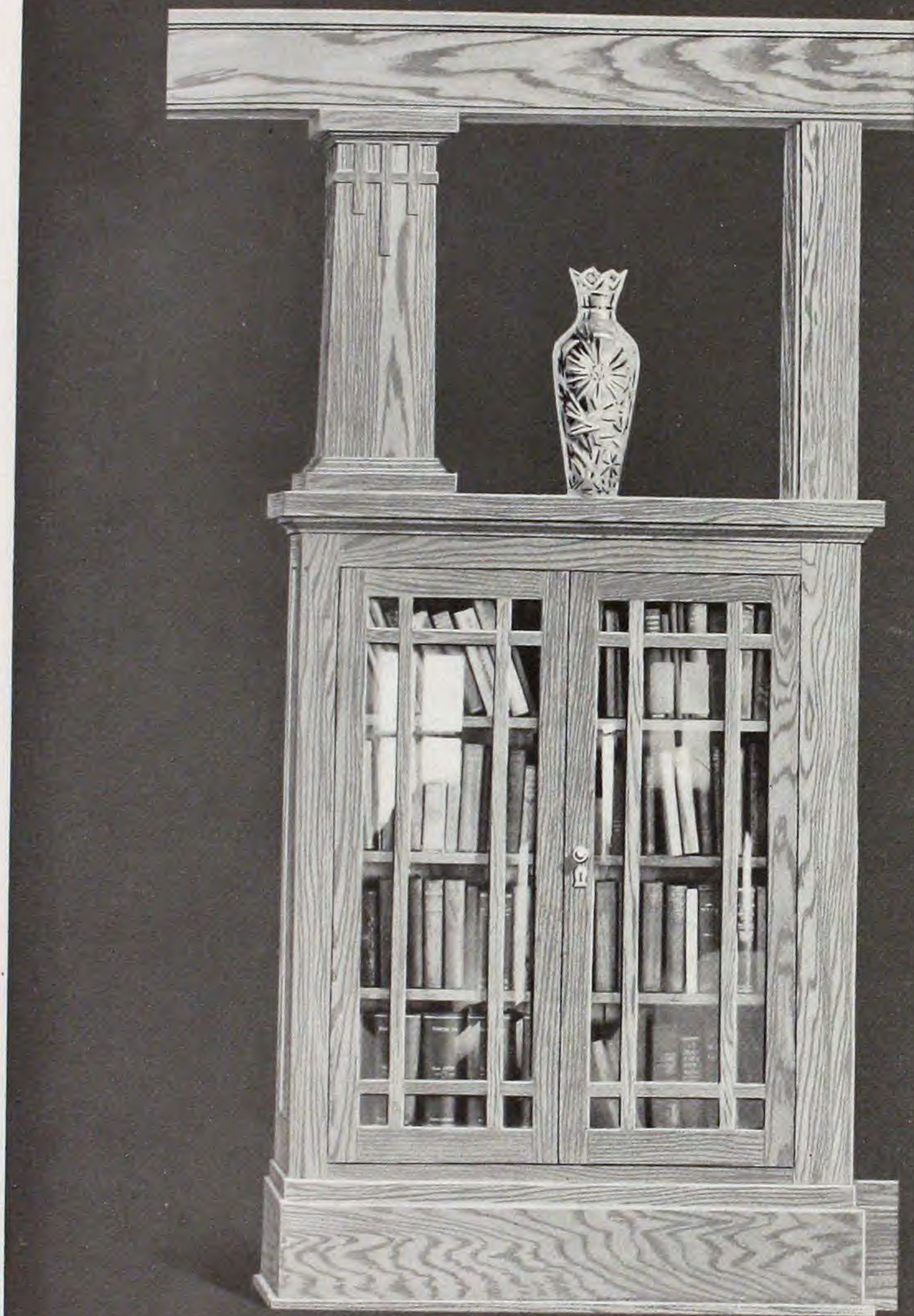
## *Colonnade C-824*

There is an appearance of square corners about this colonnade. Even the decorative capital strips are cut at sharp right angles, and there are little squares in the corners of the door. Exterior door C-416 (page 15) is a perfect match for this colonnade. The homelike home has woodwork that harmonizes.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





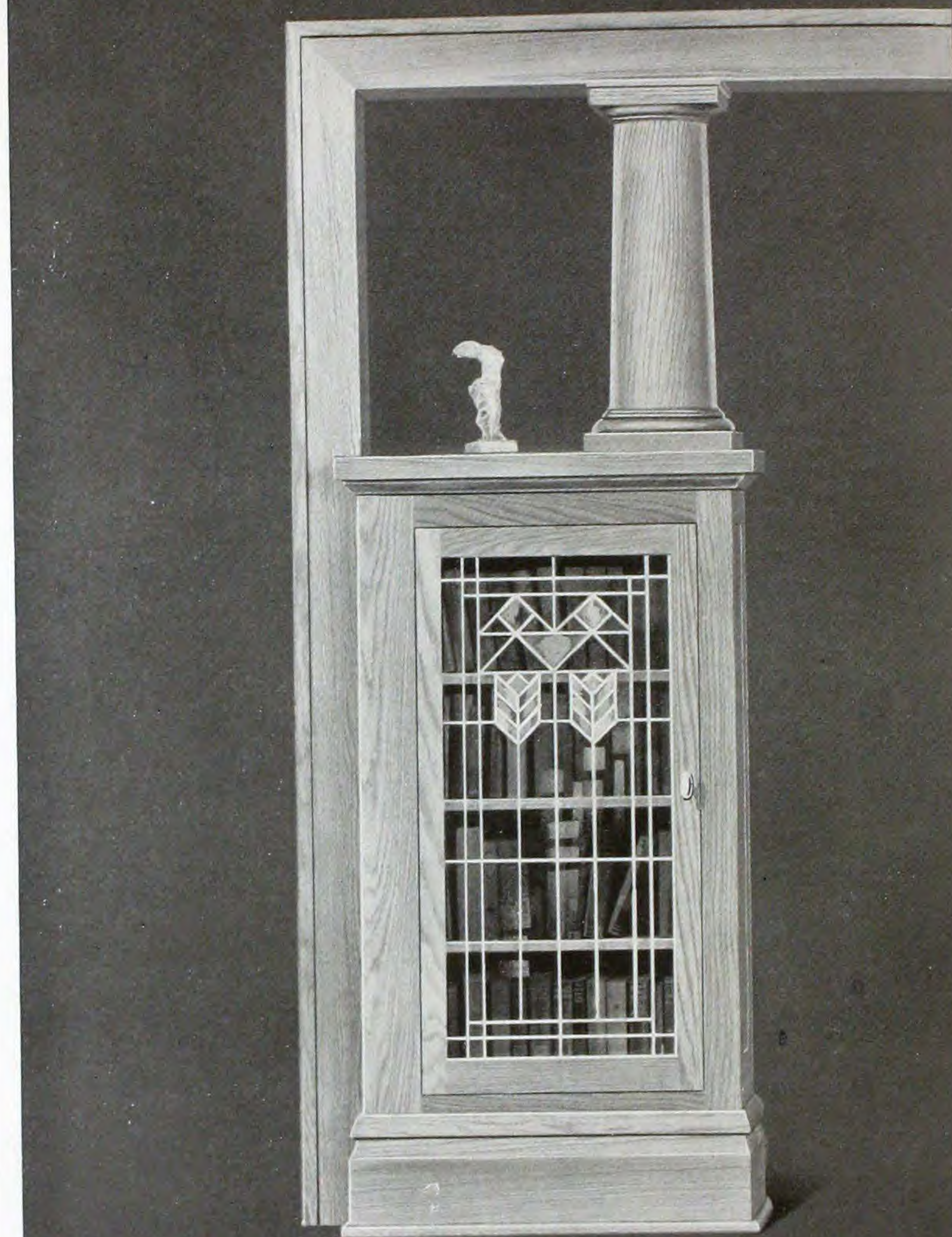
## Colonnade C-825

In all the bookcase colonnades shown on these pages, the shelves can be adjusted to the height of the books. The proportions about this colonnade make it pretty as well as useful. It and sideboard C-1006 (page 134) are of interlocking joint construction. No nail holes mar their corners.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





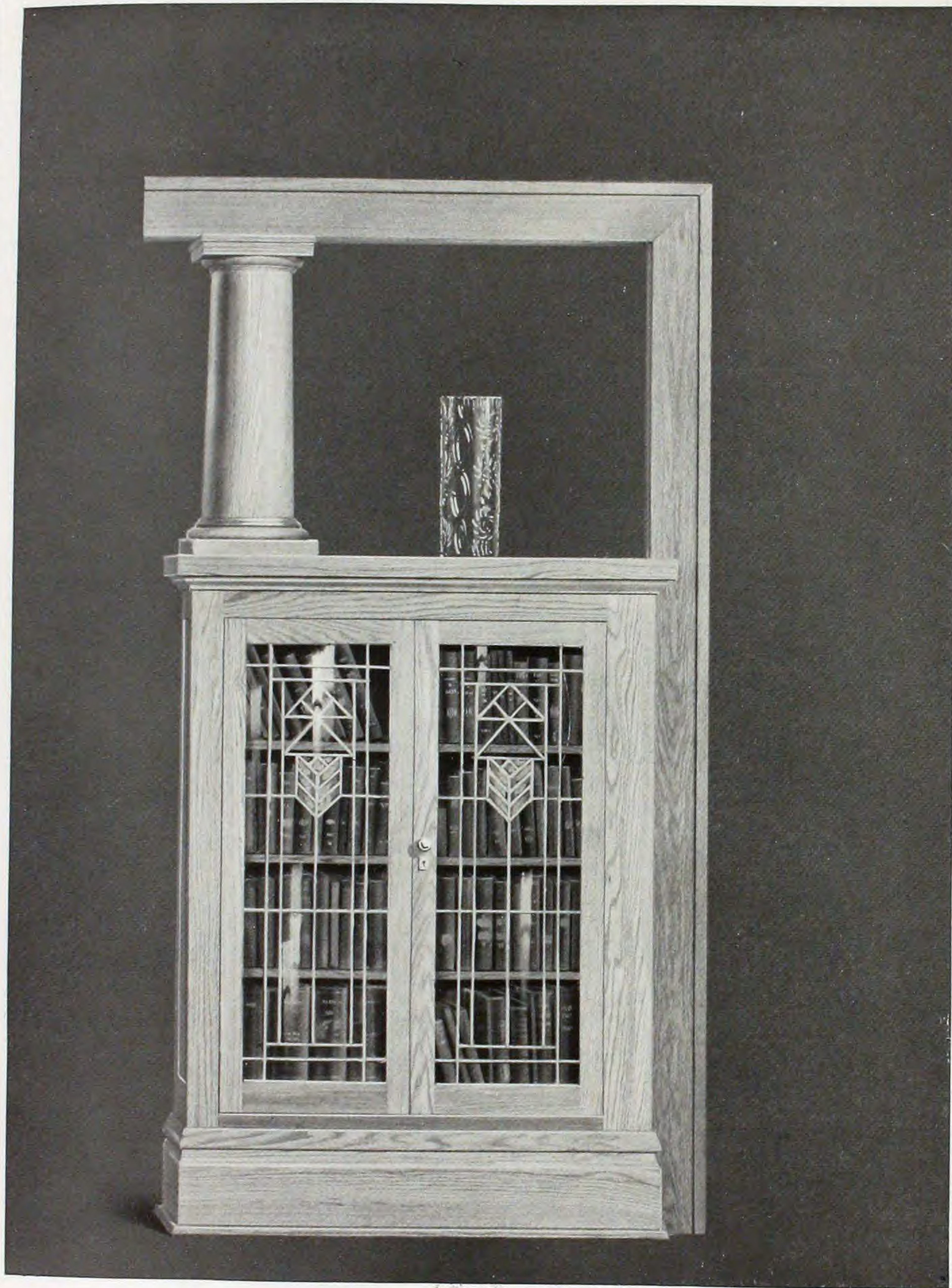
## *Colonnade C-826*

Glass of coppered bar design takes the place of glass set into wooden division bars. The tapering round column helps the daintiness of the glass door. Remember that all these colonnades are put together with the interlocking joints. They show no end grain of the wood nor nail holes.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





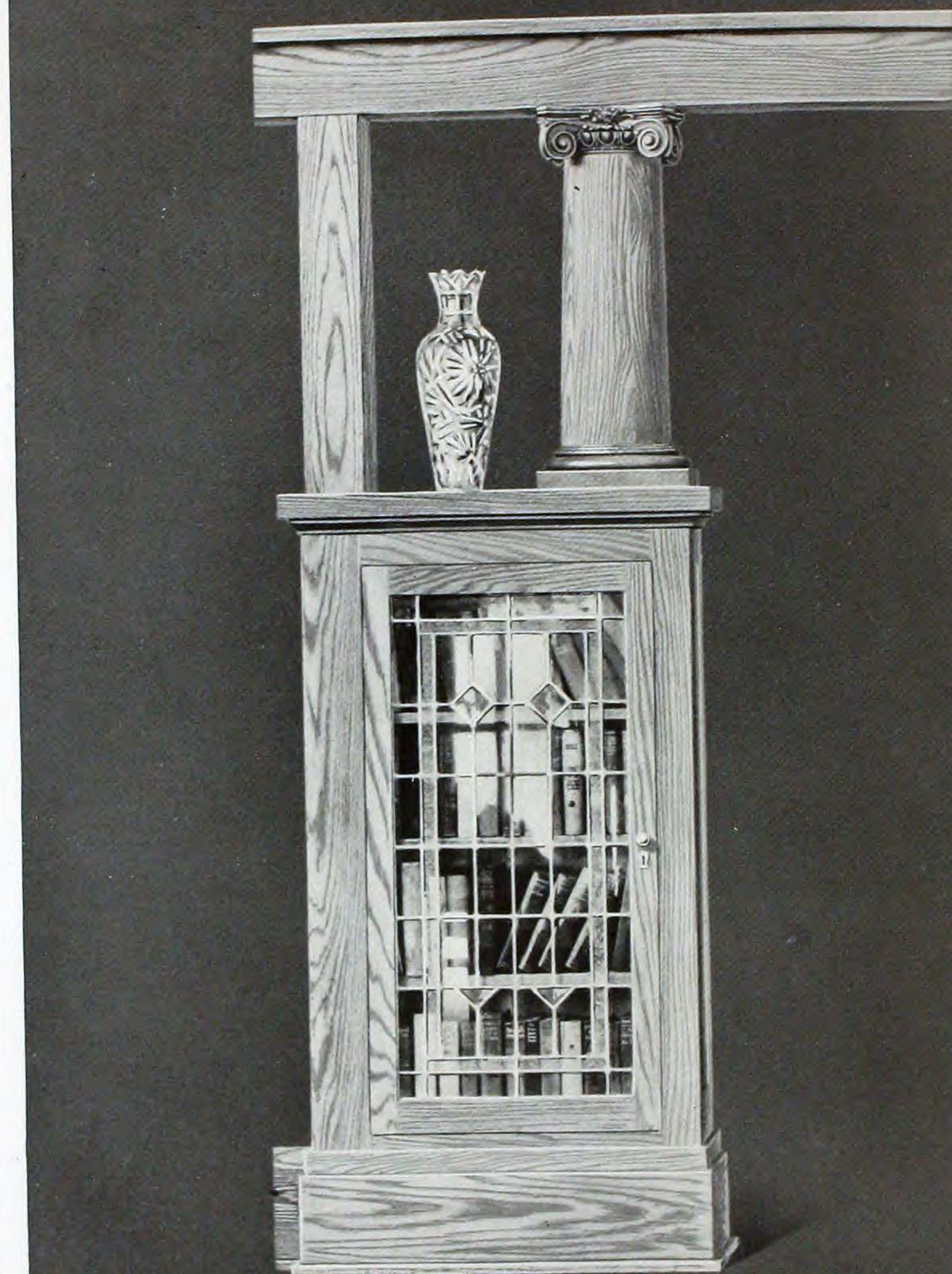
## *Colonnade C-827*

When the rooms are larger, this colonnade can be used in preference to C-826 (page 114) because its pedestals are wider. In other respects the two are alike. Sideboards C-1000 (page 130), C-1002 (page 132), buffet C-1061 (page 145) or buffet C-1065 (page 147) are appropriate designs to match either of them.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





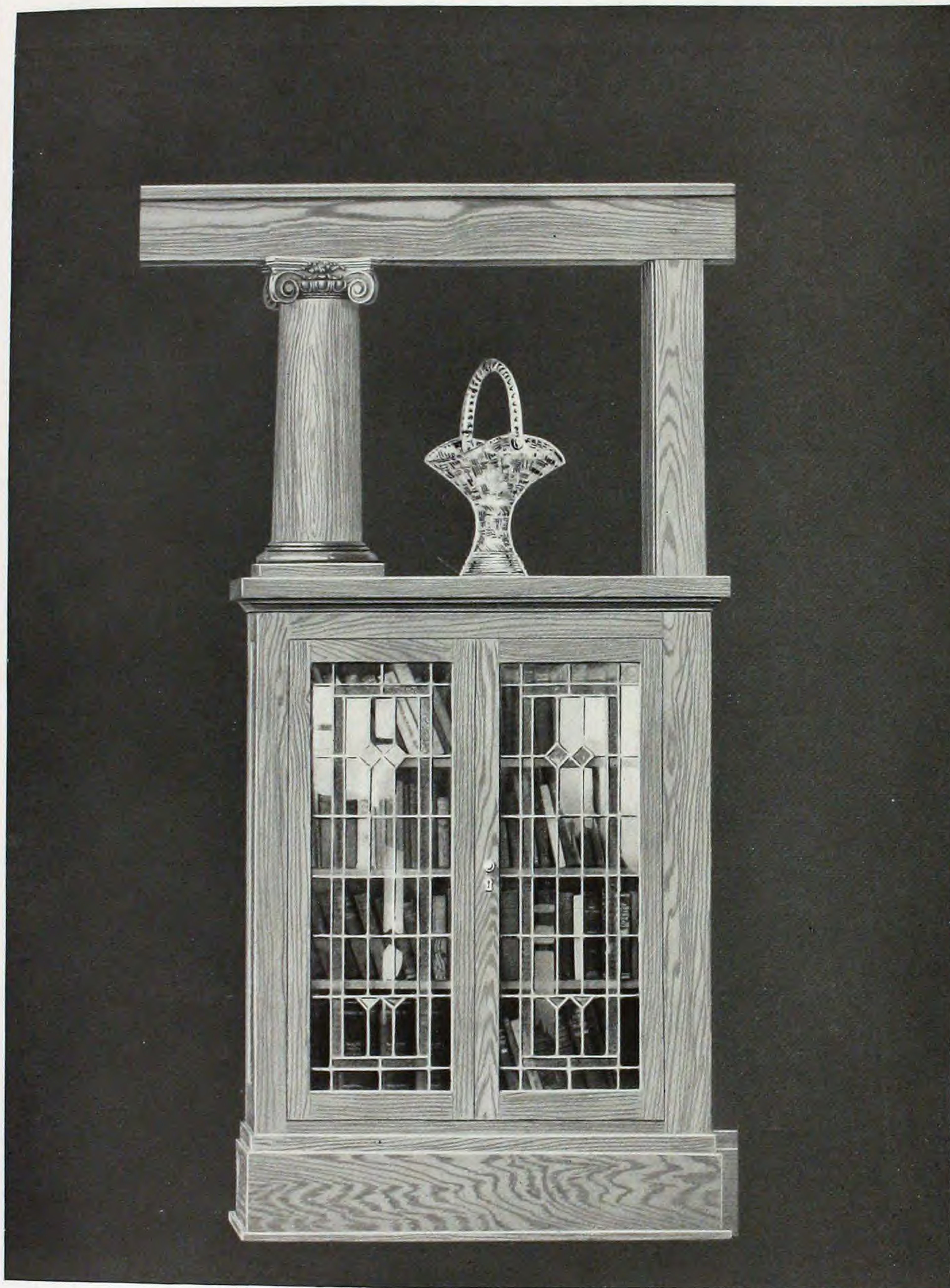
## Colonnade C-828

Doesn't this column in its upright roundness, tapering gently, and capped by a conventionalized cluster of foliage, suggest the forest tree? Glass doors with coppered bars preserve the daintiness of design and a little touch of color in the diamond shaped inserts, and the streaks of rippled glass complete its beauty.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





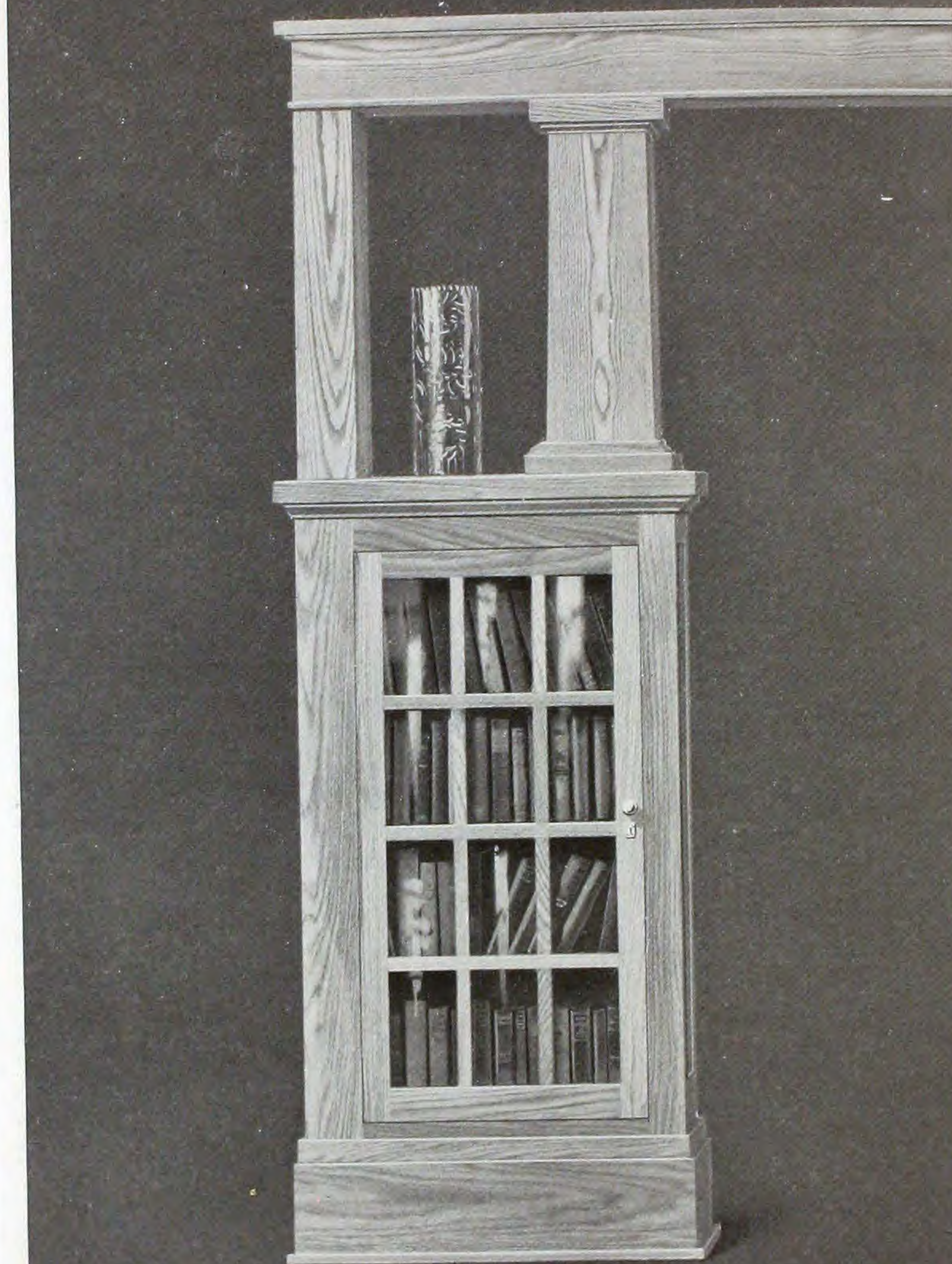
### *Colonnade C-829*

Not only does such a colonnade as this one make two rooms into one and one room into two, but it forms a piece of useful furniture as well. Wall paneling C-2052 (page 223) and sideboard C-1002 (page 132) are handsome dining room woodwork that will match the paneled back of this colonnade.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





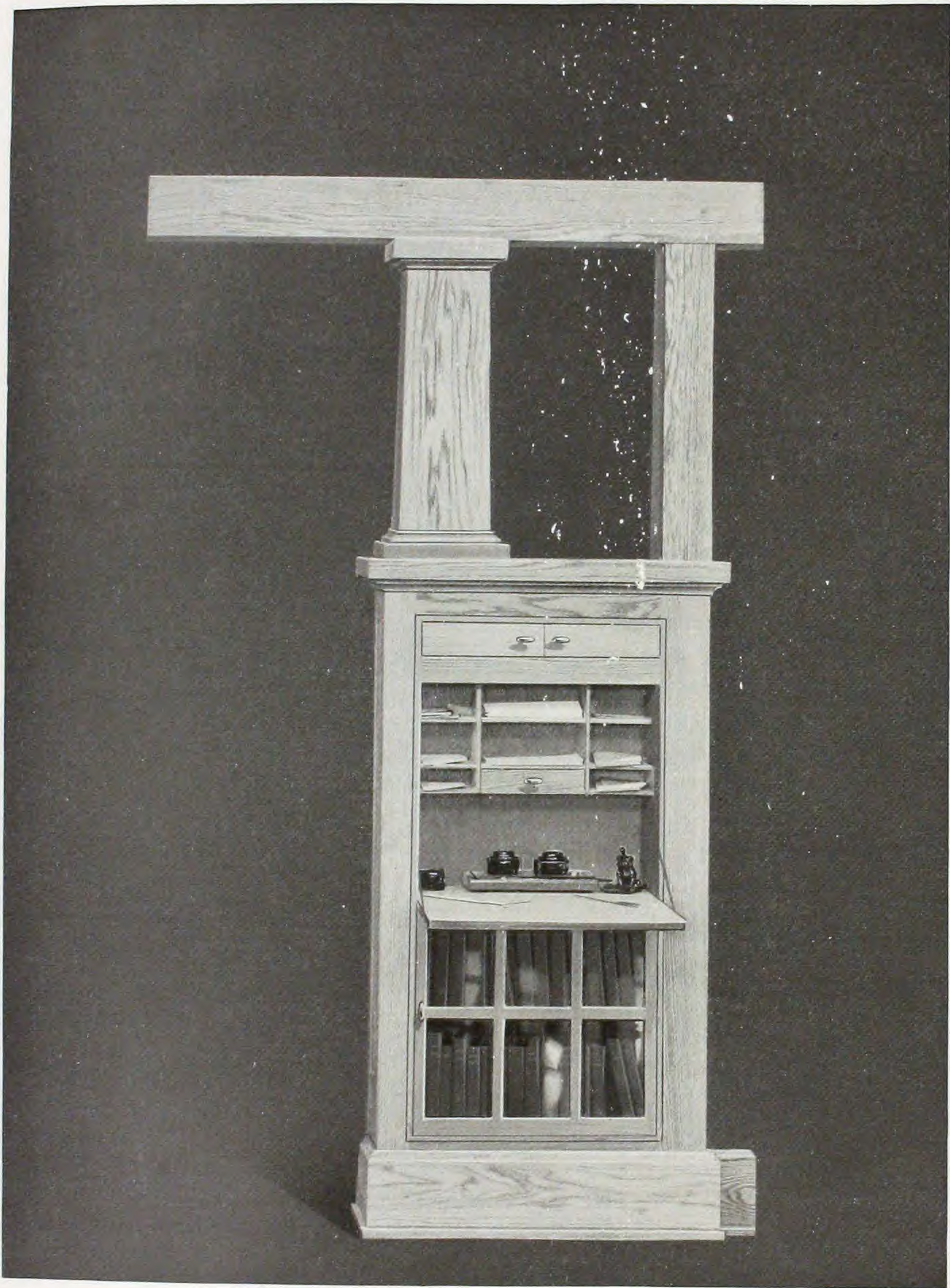
## *Colonnade C-830*

The twelve divisions in the door to the bookcase of this colonnade give it balance. The square column is neither too large nor too small to harmonize with the pedestal. On the reverse side, two panels break the expanse of wood. On the dining room side, they will carry out the paneling on the walls such as C-2052.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





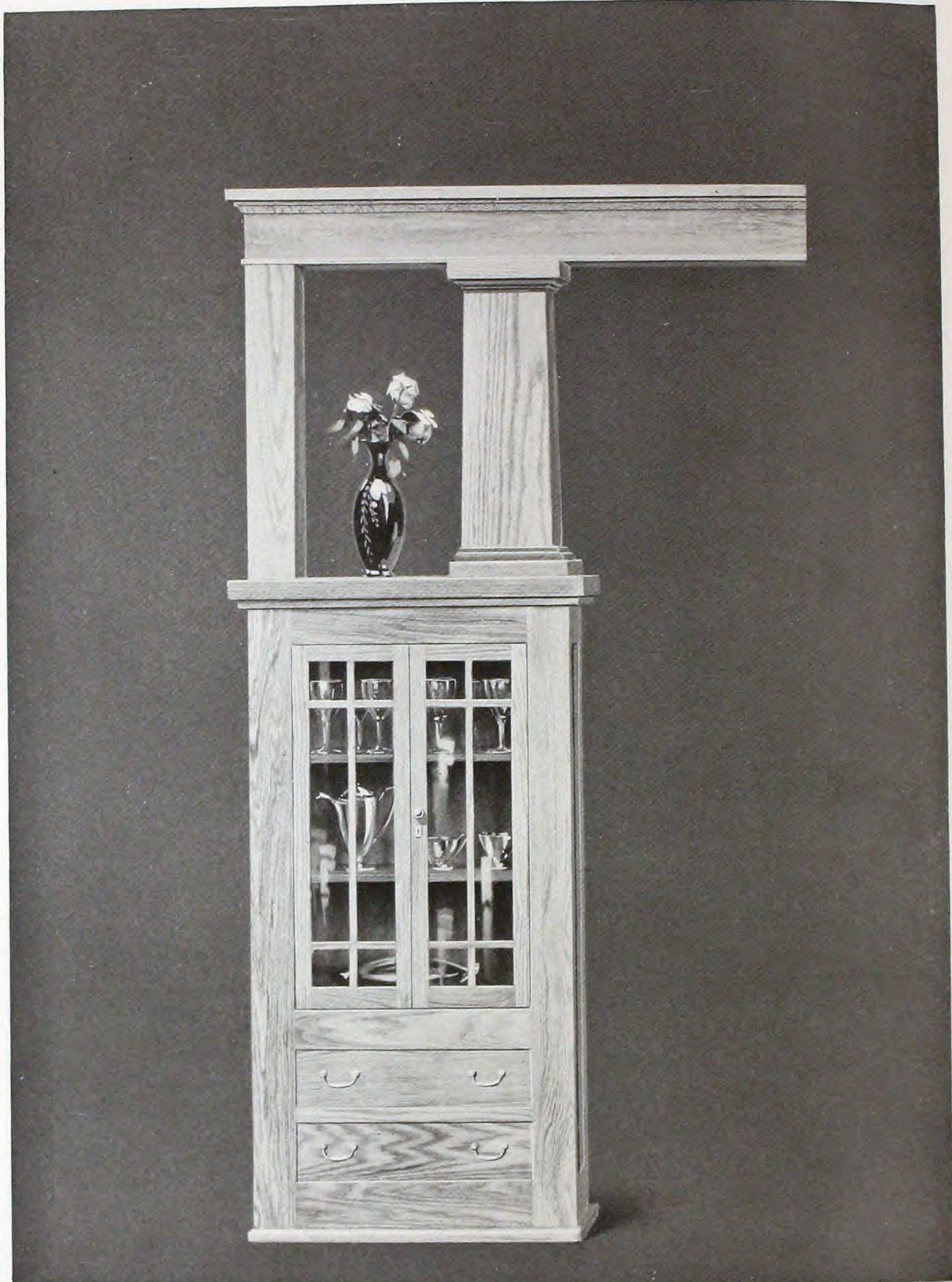
## Colonnade C-850

A writing desk colonnade! Can you imagine anything more convenient? The little drawers and pigeonholes are a great convenience. The desk, of all articles of furniture, should be steady. This one is. It is built into a narrow pedestal, but it can be made for one with double doors.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement*





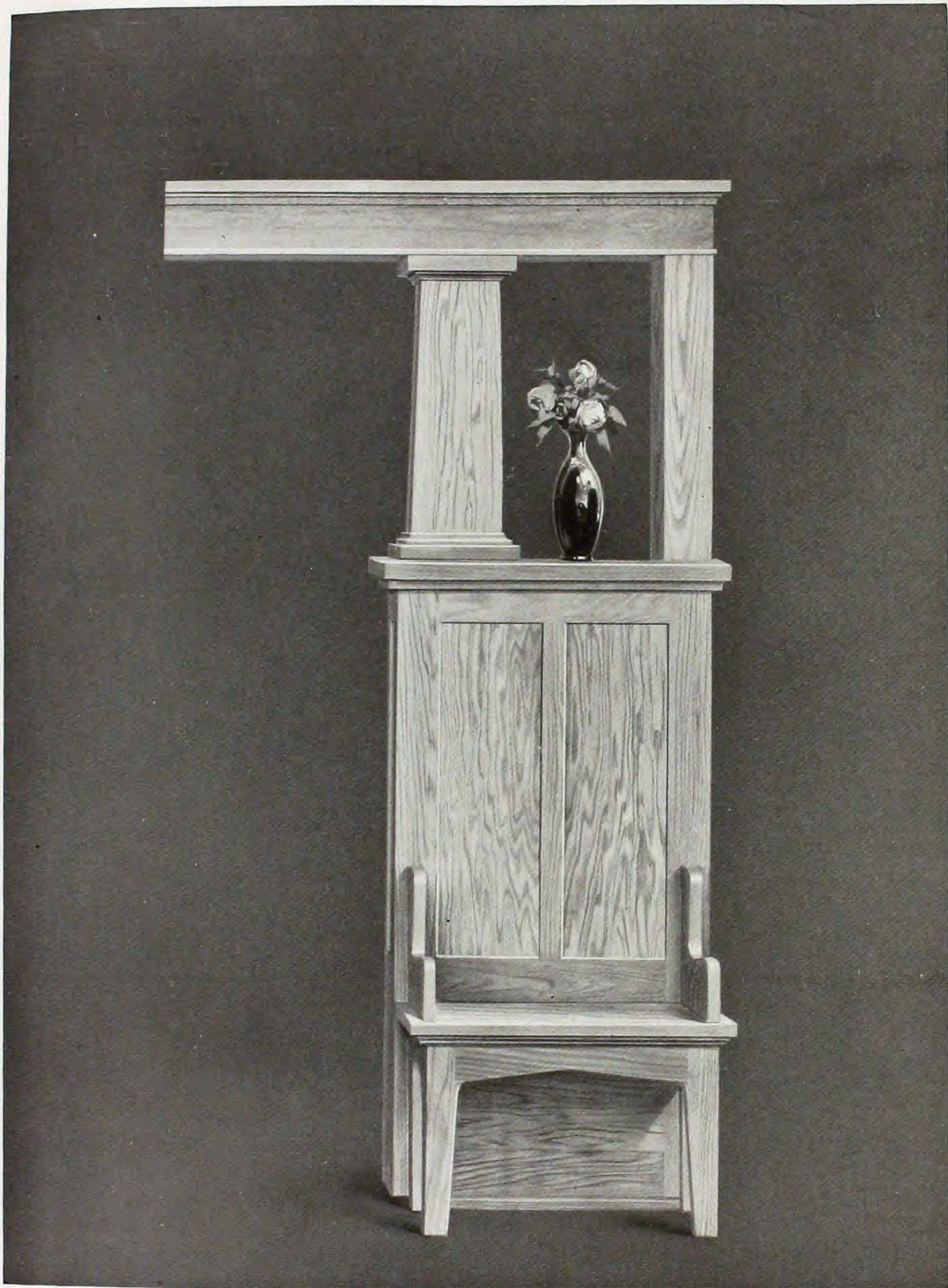
## *Colonnade C-855*

Sometimes a colonnade for glass or china is preferred to the bookcase. Here is one suitable to the tasty dining room. The two drawers at the bottom are serviceable for linen and silver. This design accords with sideboard C-1001, (page 131). The reverse side is useful and pretty, too. See the next page.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Colonnade C-855*

If the other side of the colonnade faces the dining room, this side might face the living room or den, for its built-on seat is useful. By such ideas as this one you can utilize much space otherwise wasted. This same seat can be built-on to other colonnades if you like other designs better.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





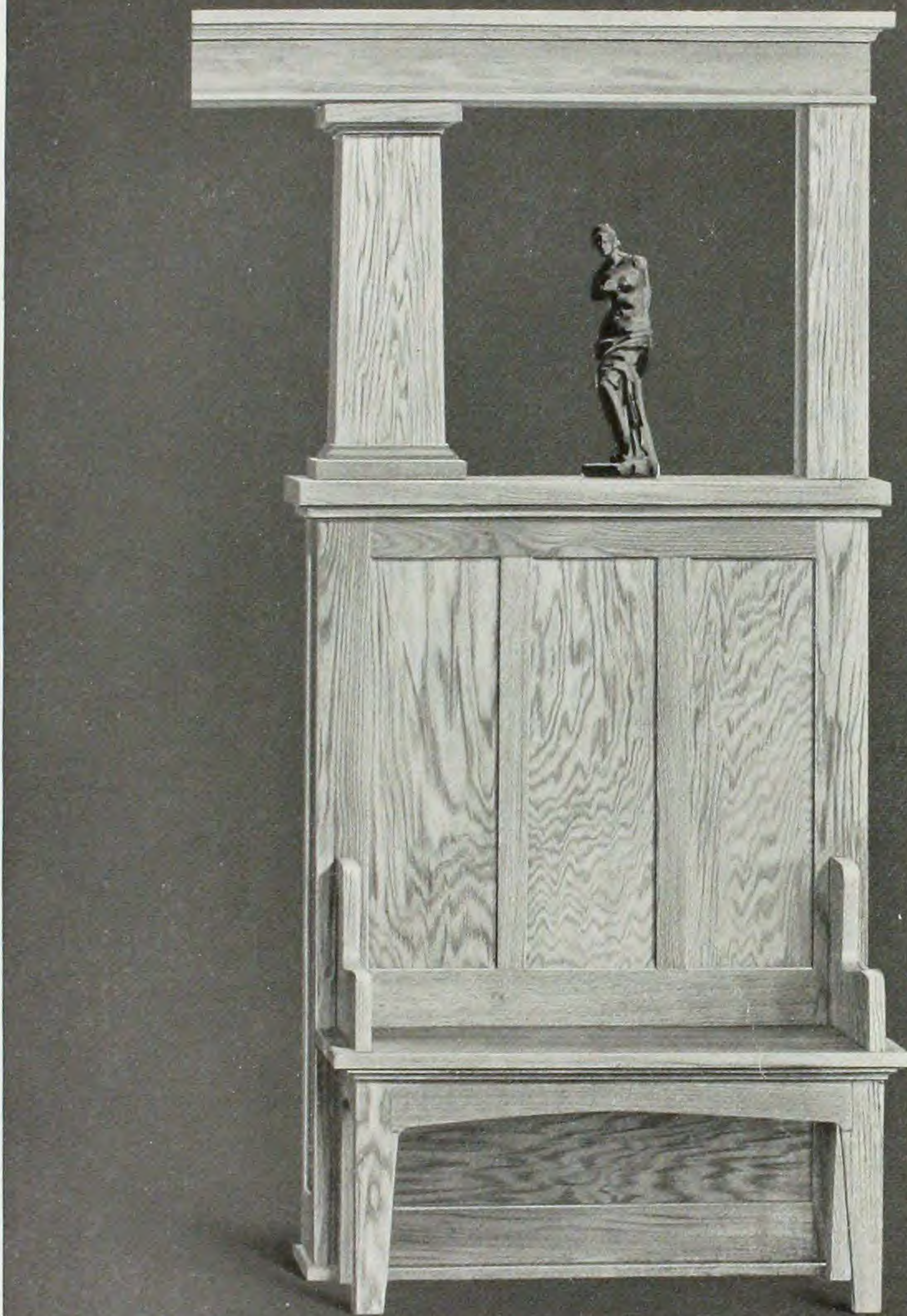
## *Colonnade C-856*

The pedestal of this colonnade is wide enough to divide one of the drawers into two. More dishes or glassware can be put into the china case, too. The glass doors are like those in sideboard C-1012 (page 138). The back of this colonnade is a cozy seat. It is illustrated on the next page.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





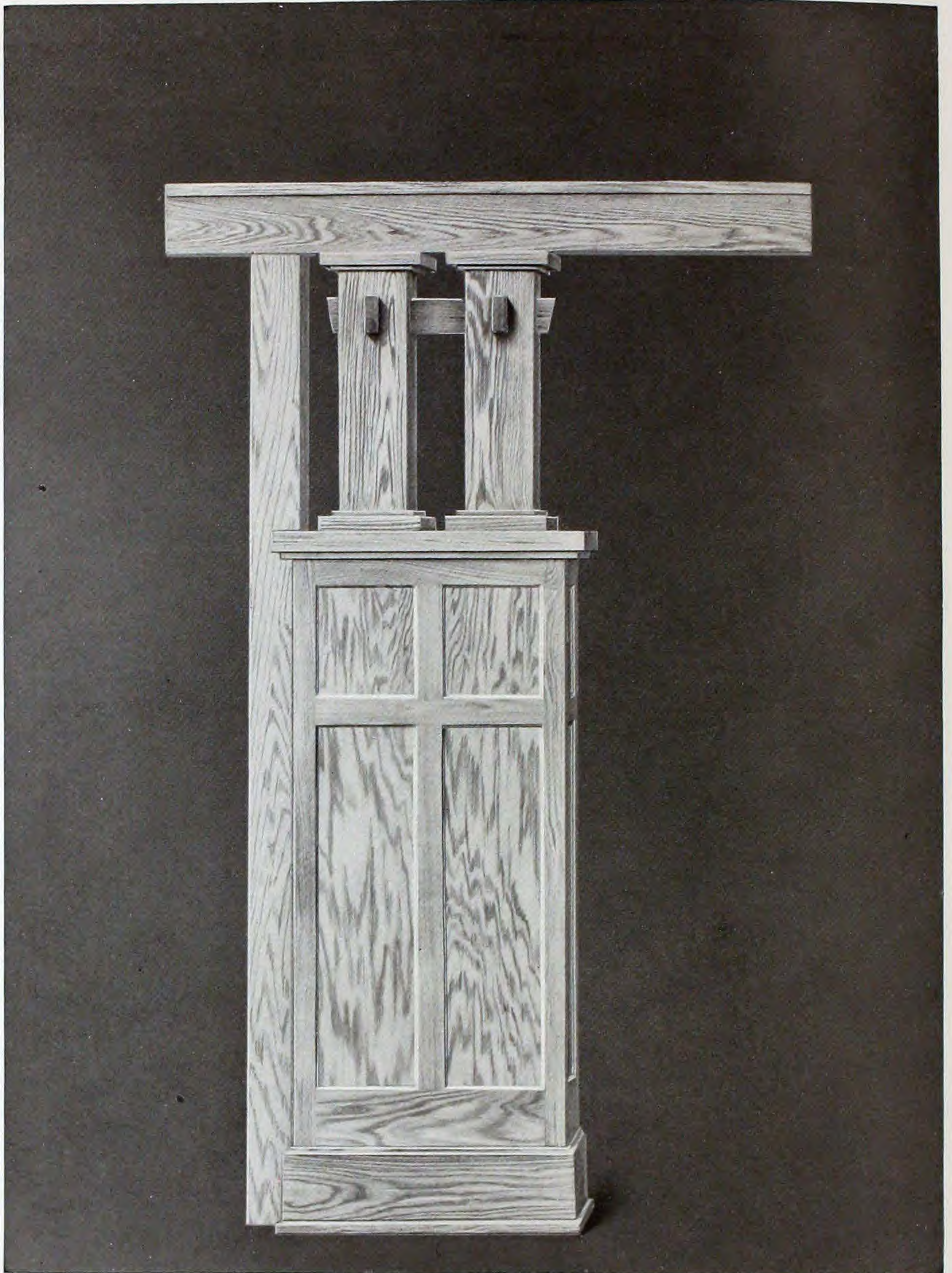
## *Colonnade C-856*

A seat like this one built-on to the colonnade might cover a hot or cold air duct, or register, or a radiator. It catches what dust is raised. It is not only convenient and ornamental, but has the advantage of permanency. You can also have this seat built-on to the back of any other colonnade if you wish.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





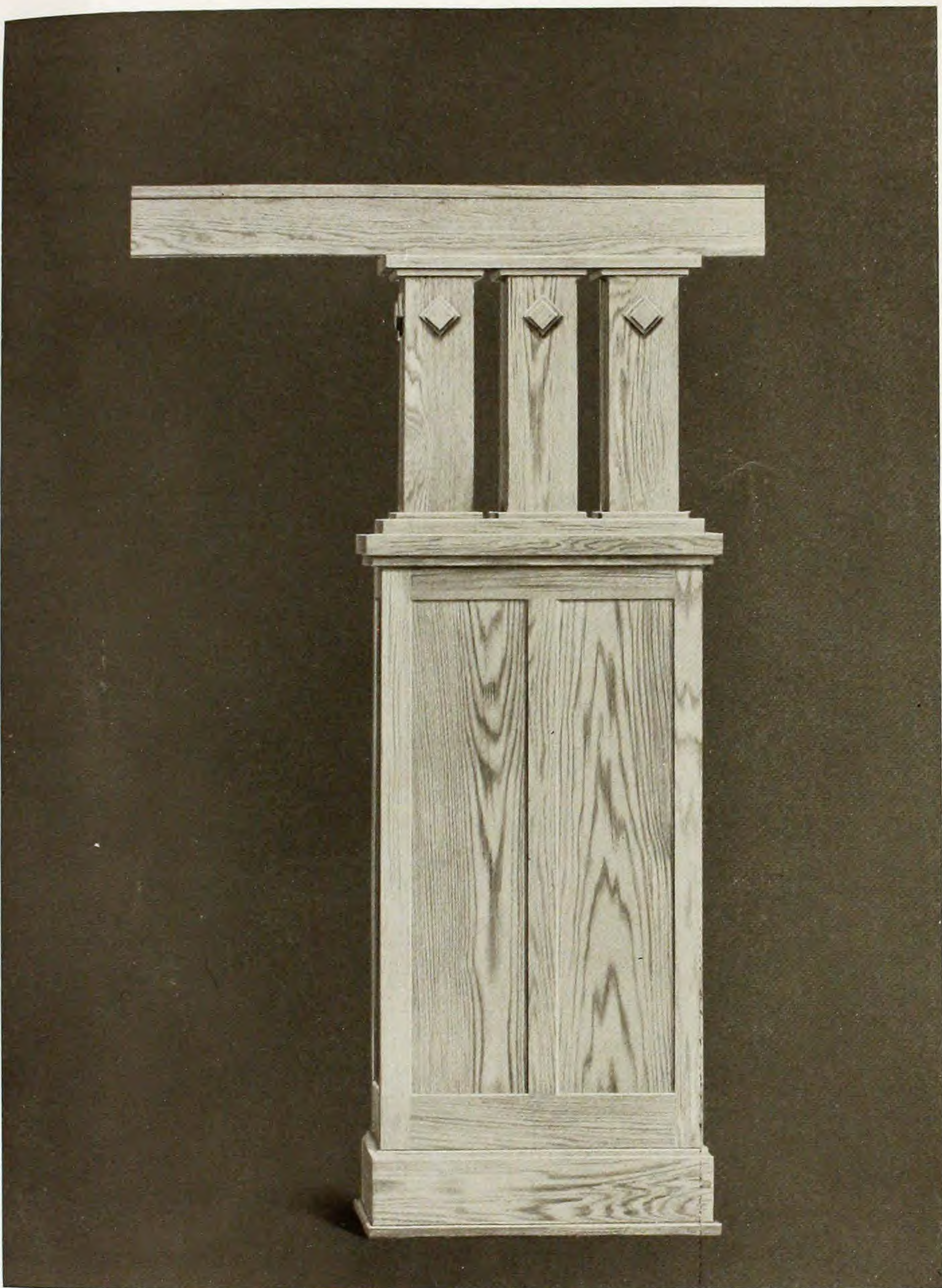
## *Colonnade C-870*

Where there is no need for a bookcase, china closet, or writing desk in the colonnade, such a design as this one serves the purpose. The twin columns connected by the arm are an ornamental feature of the Craftsman design. The smaller top panels and the larger lower ones are in pleasing proportion.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Colonnade C-871*

These three short columns contrast and ornament the two long panels below them. The button-like square ornaments at the top of the columns contrast with the generous panels in the pedestal below. There is also a three-part symmetry to either of the doors C-480 (page 34), or C-666 (page 86).

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Colonnade C-890*

To some observers the most impressive thing about the Parthenon is the peristyle of Doric columns that surround it. In the design of this colonnade, advantage is taken of this idea. When there is no need for a bookcase pedestal, then columns like this lend a graceful dignity to the wall between rooms.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Colonnade C-891*

If you entered a house with front entrance C-631 (page 72) and saw this colonnade, you would be impressed by the harmony of design in the woodwork. If you looked through this opening and saw sideboard C-1041 (page 142) your impression would be deeper. All these designs are of the Colonial type.

Illustrated in unselected birch, white enameled.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



WITH the addition of a little personal care and pride, the built-in furniture can combine striking beauty with great utility. The sideboard pictured on the facing page is within the ability of every home builder to obtain. It is C-1006 and is made in either yellow pine, birch or oak. The convenient little drawers beneath the shelf serve as proper containers for silverware and other dining room accessories. The housewife who admires fine linen will like the handy longer drawers that hold her napkins and table-cloths with a minimum of folding. The little door at either side may shut in a few of the larger dishes and other utensils, or perhaps a decanter.



*Whoever loves, loves a home; whoever loves a home loves comfort. Sideboard, buffet, cupboard, mantel, nook — instruments of comfort — make a jest of housework and keeping house a joy. Bright china and resplendent glass, how better displayed than in the mirrored recesses of a comely sideboard? The enviable buffet is second to know the sweet aromas of tempting dishes rested on its bosom. The cupboard breathes them first, for from its fit receptacles the artisan cook draws the ingredients that compose her luscious product. And what better repose than to sit before the hearth 'neath warmly mantel of good design and gaze, or dream in drowsy doze? Perhaps a nap in a cozy nook competes with such a rest. These works of built-in art are conservators of space and the greatest aid to ease.*





## *Cabinet Work*









## CABINET WORK

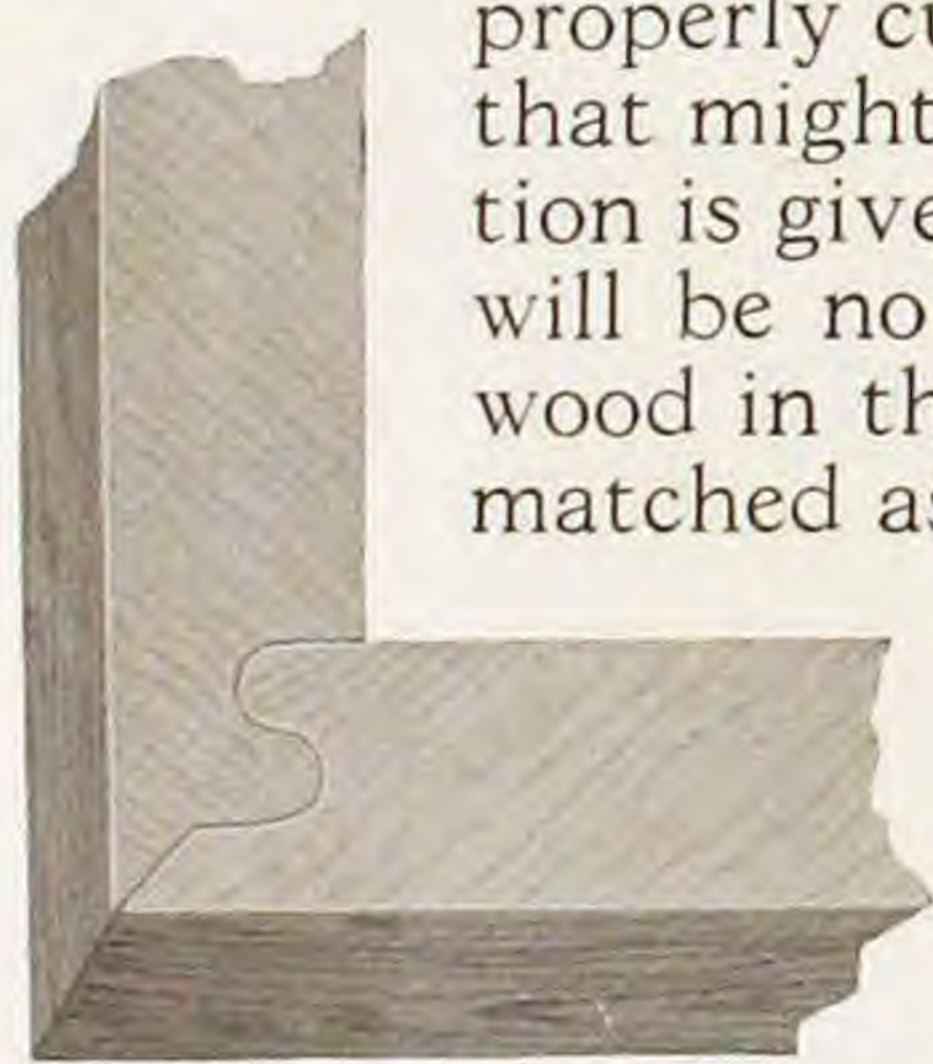
**C**ABINET work means the built-in articles of home appointment, sideboards, buffets, cupboards, mantels, nooks, bookcases, and paneling. Some of these, as for instance, the sideboards and buffets, incorporate some features of a table.

The first furniture ever used were built-in seats, and other built-in articles have long histories. It is on account of their usefulness and beauty that they have served mankind so long. They are really "the permanent furniture for your home," and as such, serve all the uses to which furniture is put. They conserve space because they are set into the wall. They require little care because they collect little dust. They do not have to be moved about nor the floor cleaned under them. They are convenient because of their labor-saving utility.

As permanent furniture the built-in woodwork possesses all the beauty of furniture. Their fixed appearance lends a desirable impression of strength. For displaying china and glassware, the sideboards and buffets present pleasing backgrounds. Mantels, bookcases, and cozy corners set off appropriate decorations. Built-in furniture always looks comfortable and for that reason is the proper interior decoration for the home, a place of rest.

Our designers and cabinet workers make **CURTIS** cabinet work with these purposes in mind. How good is their first consideration. They are guided by the motto "Quality First," and we are proud to put our trademark on their product, **CURTIS** "permanent furniture for your home."

All the wood for any built-in article is selected with special regard to its final use in the finished piece. After this selected wood is properly cured and dried, it is again inspected for defects that might develop during the making. Individual attention is given to every corner, joint, and edge so that there will be no unsightly contrasts between the grain of the wood in the various pieces. All the pieces are carefully matched as to grain and color and the completed product



is as nearly perfect as human hands can make it. No nails or sunk nailhead holes are visible on **CURTIS** cabinet work. We put all joints together interlocked. This joining is most important for strength as well as appearance.

Cabinet making, as we understand it, is one of the skilled trades, and cabinet makers with the ability to make **CURTIS** Woodwork can be called artisans. **CURTIS** Woodwork can be made only by such skilled workmen who have long been in accord with Curtis ideals. Many men, now well along in years, have spent their working lives building into **CURTIS** cabinet work the character that endears it to the hearts of true home builders.

Those various articles of household use, such as china, glassware, and silverware which embellish the cabinet work shown on the following pages are not included with it. Nor do we sell the hardware on the doors and drawers.





## *Sideboard C-1000*

Entirely built-in, this sideboard adds size to the dining room. It displays the dishes and glassware plainly through its large glass doors. The illustration suggests the usefulness of the countershelf. The drawers are handy in many ways. A continuous shelf divides the space concealed by the doors below.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Sideboard C-1001*

Eight subdivisions in each door give an appearance of strength. The seven drawers beneath the countershelf are enough to contain almost all the dining room supplies needed. The longer drawer might be used for the tablecloths. Such a sideboard as this is a part of "the permanent furniture for your home."

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Sideboard C-1002*

To some people, glass with coppered bars in the doors of a sideboard gives a desirable artistic touch. Colonnades C-826 (page 114) or C-827 (page 115) will match this sideboard. Notice the eight drawers of two different sizes below the countershelf, arranged to permit large cabinets at the sides.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Sideboard C-1005*

The housewife who likes to keep her large tablecloths in unwrinkled order will find the long drawer at the bottom of this sideboard just the place. Little wooden ornaments beneath the countershelf are in keeping with the general conservative design. The mirrors in the recess brighten the design.

Illustrated in plain-red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Sideboard C-1006*

More drawer space is the feature of this sideboard aside from its handsome design. The long drawer at the bottom is for the table linen, and the tier of three shorter drawers is very useful. The little drawers are for silverware. This sideboard is pictured in colors at the introduction to this department.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Sideboard C-1007*

For the wealthy only? No! This sideboard is a Curtis Standard Design. That means it is reasonable in price. In fact, it is so inexpensive that every moderate home can have it. It is woodwork like this that makes a home appear delicate, refined, and in good taste. It reflects credit upon its owner.

Illustrated in yellow pine, white enameled.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Sideboard C-1010*

There is no such thing as too much drawer room. A sideboard, especially, needs drawers. They are convenient for storing away the many odds and ends used in housekeeping, as well as the silverware and table linen. The paneling of this sideboard suggests colonnade C-825 (page 113) as a companion-piece.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Sideboard C-1011*

Often the simplest of designs can be improved, without marring its simplicity, by the mere addition of a single stroke. The pilasters in this sideboard are the only suggestion of ornaments. They give appearance of strength. The mirror is plain plate glass, and clear glass is in the doors.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Sideboard C-1012*

Without the least incongruity, the upper and lower parts of this sideboard and C-1011 (page 137) or C-1010 (page 136) can be interchanged. Interchangeability of parts is one of the attractive features of standard designs of sideboards. It assures satisfaction in every detail of drawer and compartment arrangement.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Sideboard C-1013*

"Hospitality in a marble hall has not the charm and winsomeness of hospitality in an interior, whether cozy or magnificent, where wood abounds." Colonial designs like this sideboard, and colonnade C-891 (page 127) are the kind that make a home appear hospitable. You will enjoy living with them.

Illustrated in yellow pine, white enameled.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





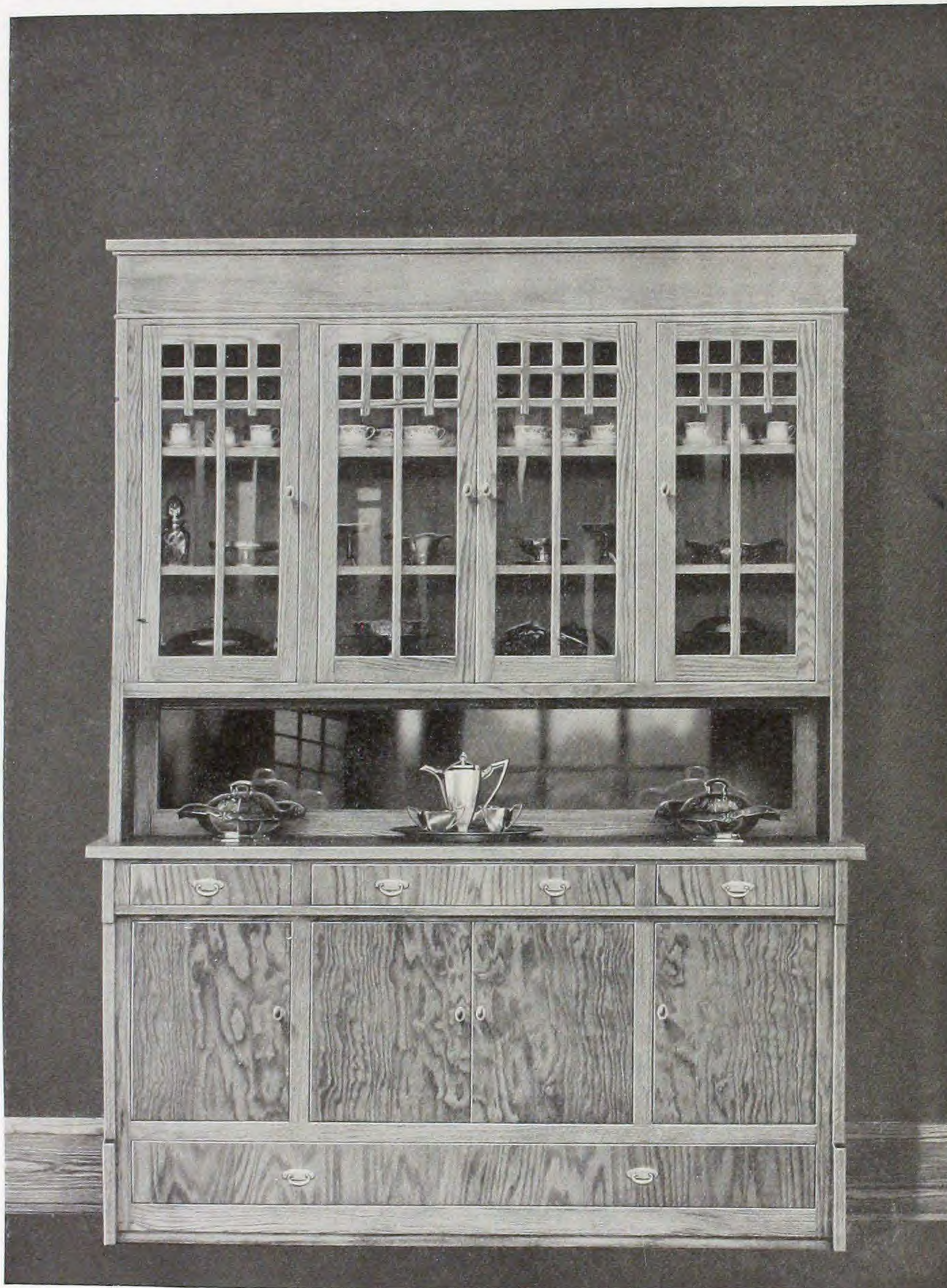
## *Sideboard C-1015*

Square-edged projecting trim looks well with this sideboard, too, but the bevel top as shown here makes a graceful cap for the china case below. The long linen drawer is immediately below the countershelf with two silverware drawers below it. Beneath the shelf the sideboard projects four inches into the room.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Sideboard C-1040*

Sometimes it is convenient to have a little more shelf room on the sideboard. The shelf here is twenty inches deep and it projects four inches beyond the rest of the sideboard. The drawers beneath the shelf are eighteen inches deep. Slab door C-563 (page 53) will match this sideboard handsomely.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Sideboard C-1041*

No matter how finished, a Colonial sideboard is always pretty. It is always the ideal display for dainty dishes and silverware, and if enameled white, it is charming in its clean delicacy. You can imagine the impressiveness of the woodwork in a home with this sideboard, and colonnade C-890 (page 126).

Illustrated in unselected birch.

*Complete description, sizes and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Sideboard C-1042*

Casement sash around which this sideboard is built, admit light enough to show the contents of the china cases. Clear glass is on the inside ends of the cases. Isn't this an unique and practical way to utilize window openings? Colonnade C-820 (page 108) makes a good companion-piece for this sideboard.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Buffet C-1060*

Notice that the row of three drawers below the countershelf projects over the rest of the buffet. This gives it a massive appearance, and at the same time widens the convenient shelf and allows generous drawers. The mirrors of the ends meet that of the back without a frame joining them.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Buffet C-1061*

Like a frame around a picture, this buffet encloses the cheerful light admitted by the casement windows. But this picture frame is more than an ornament. A suggestion as to its uses is contained in the display of pretty silver on the shelf and dishes behind the glass doors, with copped bars of the china cases.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1062



C-1063

## Buffets

Glass doors with coppered bars in the buffet pictured below preserve the effect of the ornamental blocks beneath the casing. The plain fillet strip beneath the head casing marks the simplicity of the upper design. Colonnade C-871 (page 125) goes with buffet C-1063; and colonnade C-825 (page 113) with C-1062.

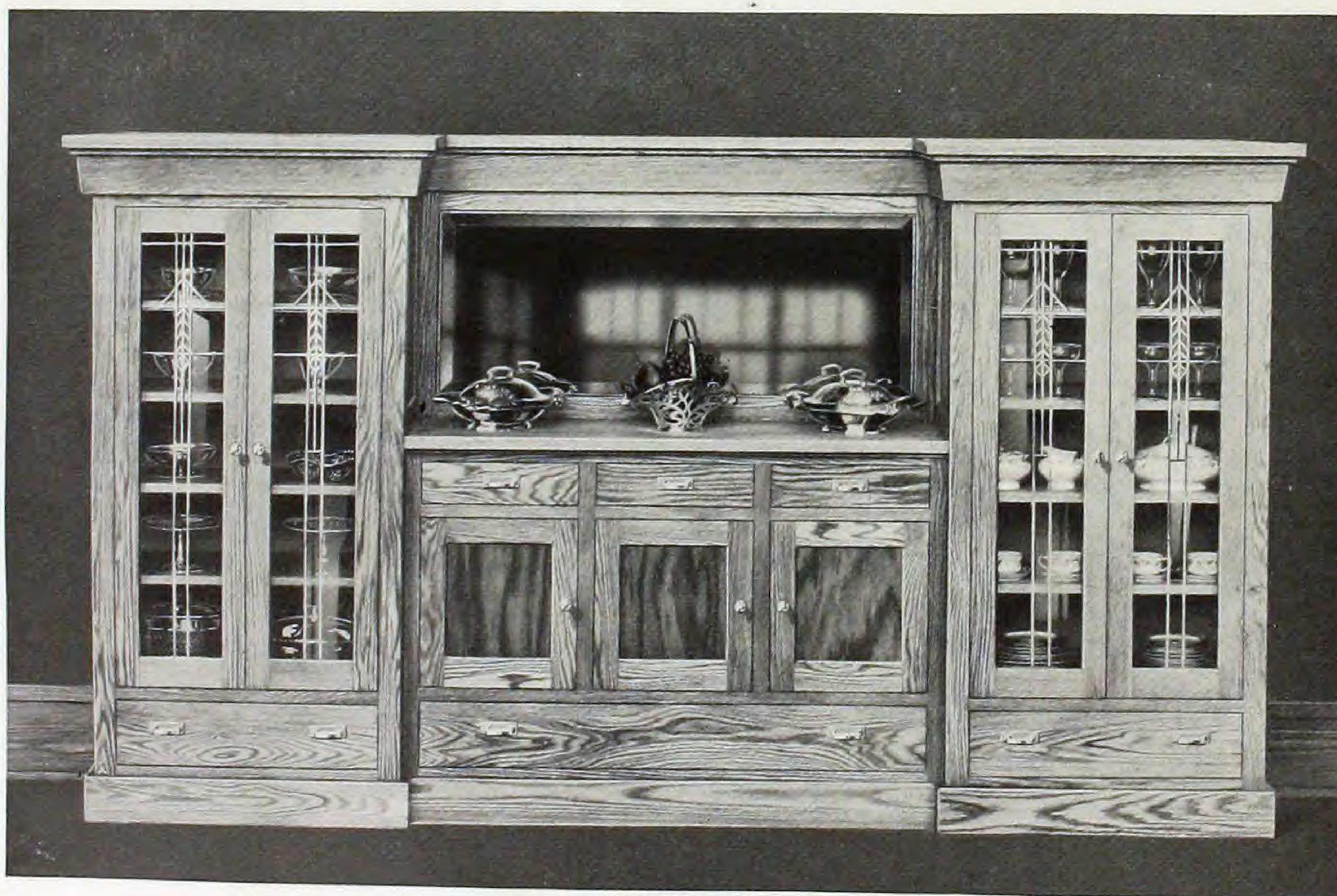
Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1064



C-1065

## Buffets

Fruit taken from buffets as handsome as these seems to taste better, and roses seem more fragrant when before these pleasing backgrounds. There is a wide choice of drawers and cabinets in C-1065. Craftsman door C-663 (page 83) would go well with the upper buffet, and C-473 (page 32) with the lower one.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





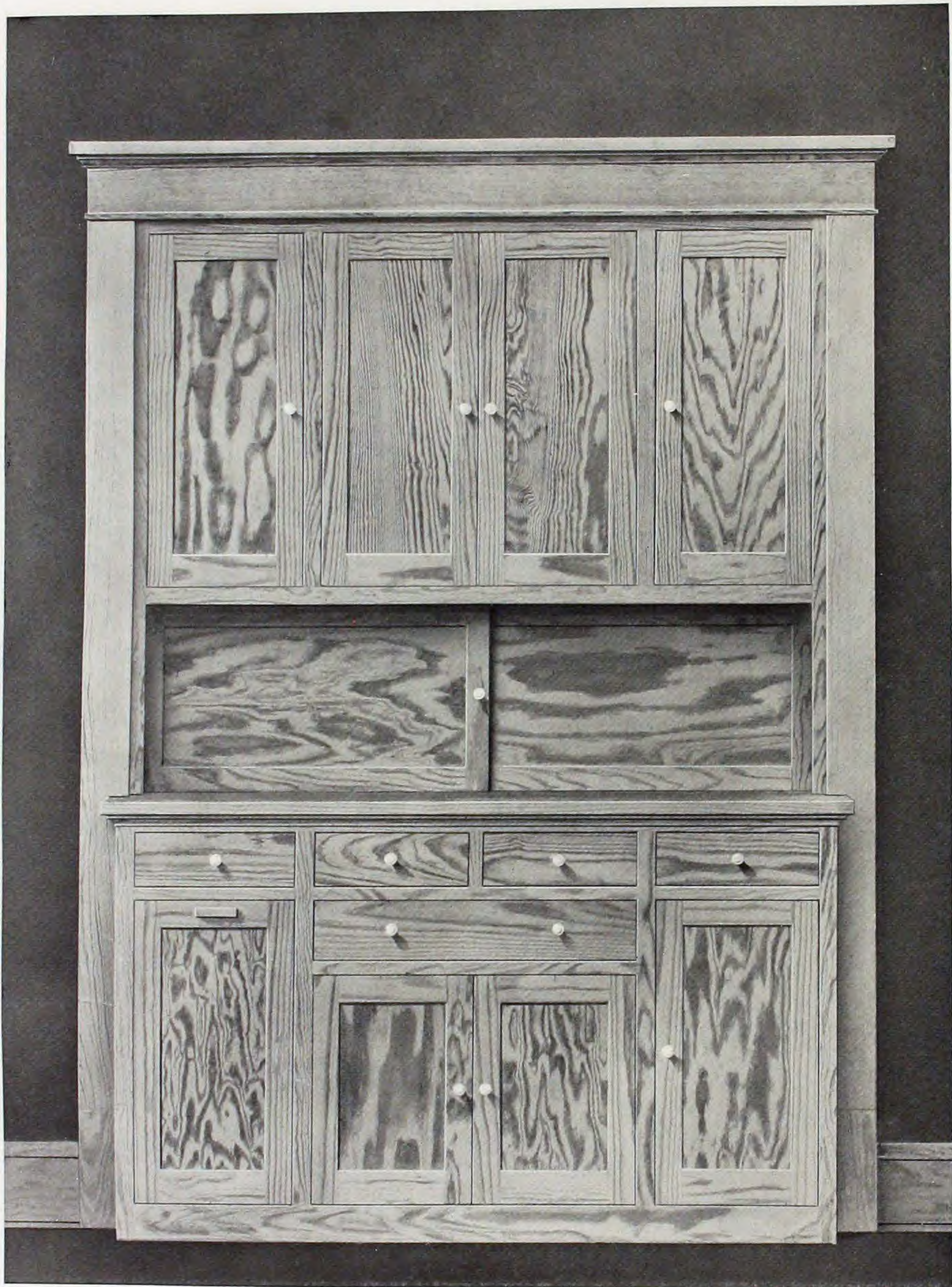
C-1090

### *Combination Sideboard and Kitchen Cupboard (See opposite page)*

"Two birds with one stone" is the way to describe this combination sideboard and kitchen cupboard. This is the dining room side which contains every feature of an ordinary sideboard. On the next page is a picture of the kitchen side. Two sliding doors form the back of the shelf, opening in the kitchen. Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1090

### *Combination Kitchen Cupboard and Sideboard (See opposite page)*

When the good things made in the kitchen are ready to serve, they can be passed through the sliding doors, which, in the dining room, form the mirrored back of the sideboard. The dishes and glassware and everything in the drawers and cabinets can be reached from the kitchen side. Everything is kept closed.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Kitchen Cupboard C-1100*

A certain housewife suggested that bars between them would make the doors in kitchen cupboards more convenient to open. One would not have to be opened in order to open the other. This cupboard avoids that trouble. Not all women are of the same mind, but these cupboards are made to please every taste.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Kitchen Cupboard C-1101*

Usefulness more than beauty is the requirement for kitchen furniture. This cupboard is useful. Two shelves adjustable to any height divide the space in the cupboard, and one adjustable shelf divides the cabinet on the left. On the right is a flour bin. The two molding boards are convenient.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





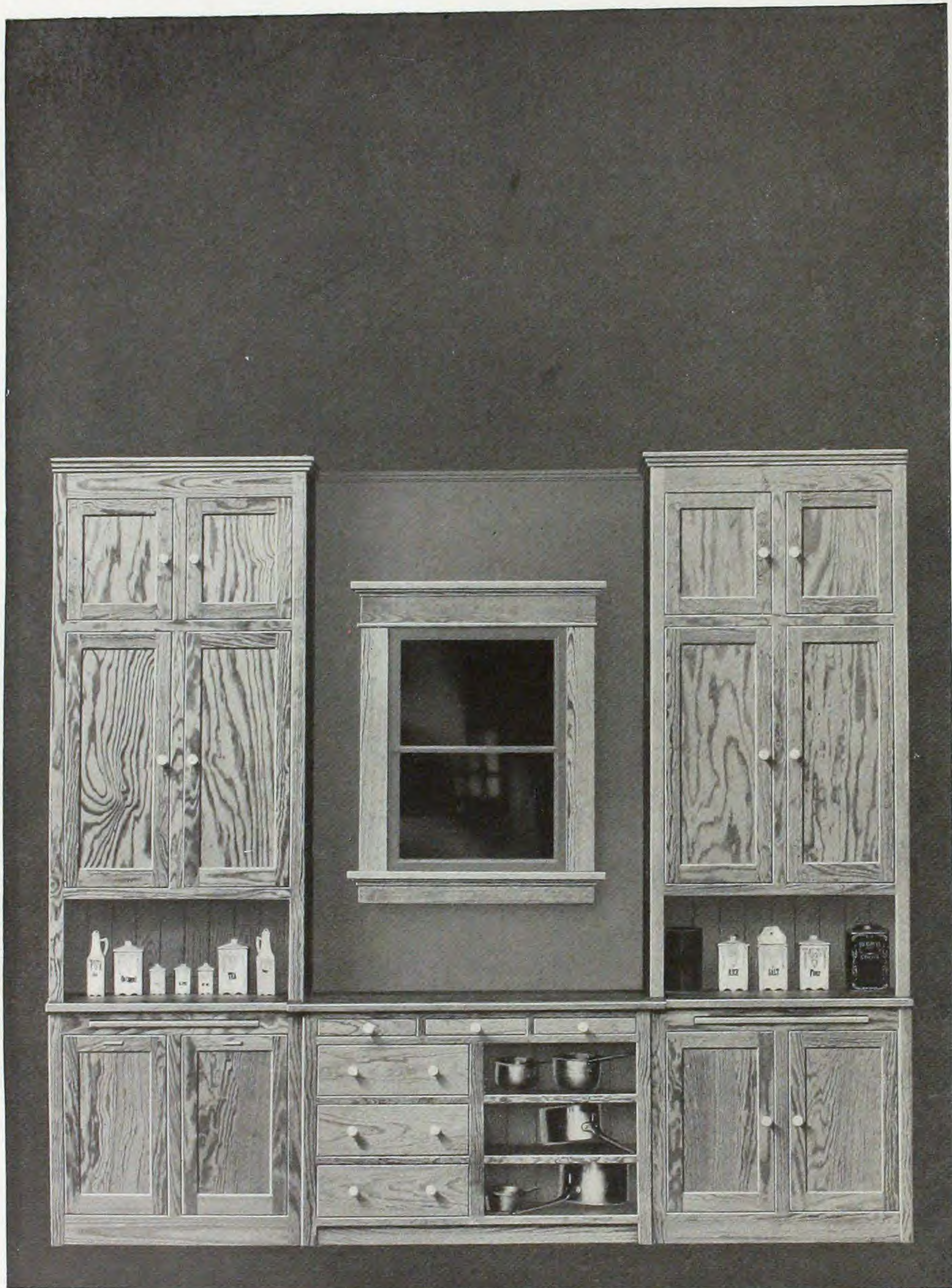
## *Kitchen Cupboard C-1102*

As the desk is to a man's office, or the bench is to his shop, the cupboard is to a woman's kitchen—her work place. This cupboard is complete. It has four long drawers, four little spice drawers, a flour bin on the right, one shelf in the left cabinet, two adjustable shelves in the cupboard, and a molding board

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Kitchen Cupboard C-1120*

Wouldn't working at a cupboard around a window be a pleasure? The counter-shelf is a kind of bench for the housewife's kitchen work, unless she chooses to have a sink put there instead. This broad cupboard makes a convenience of one entire end of the kitchen. Aren't the kneading boards on either side handy?

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





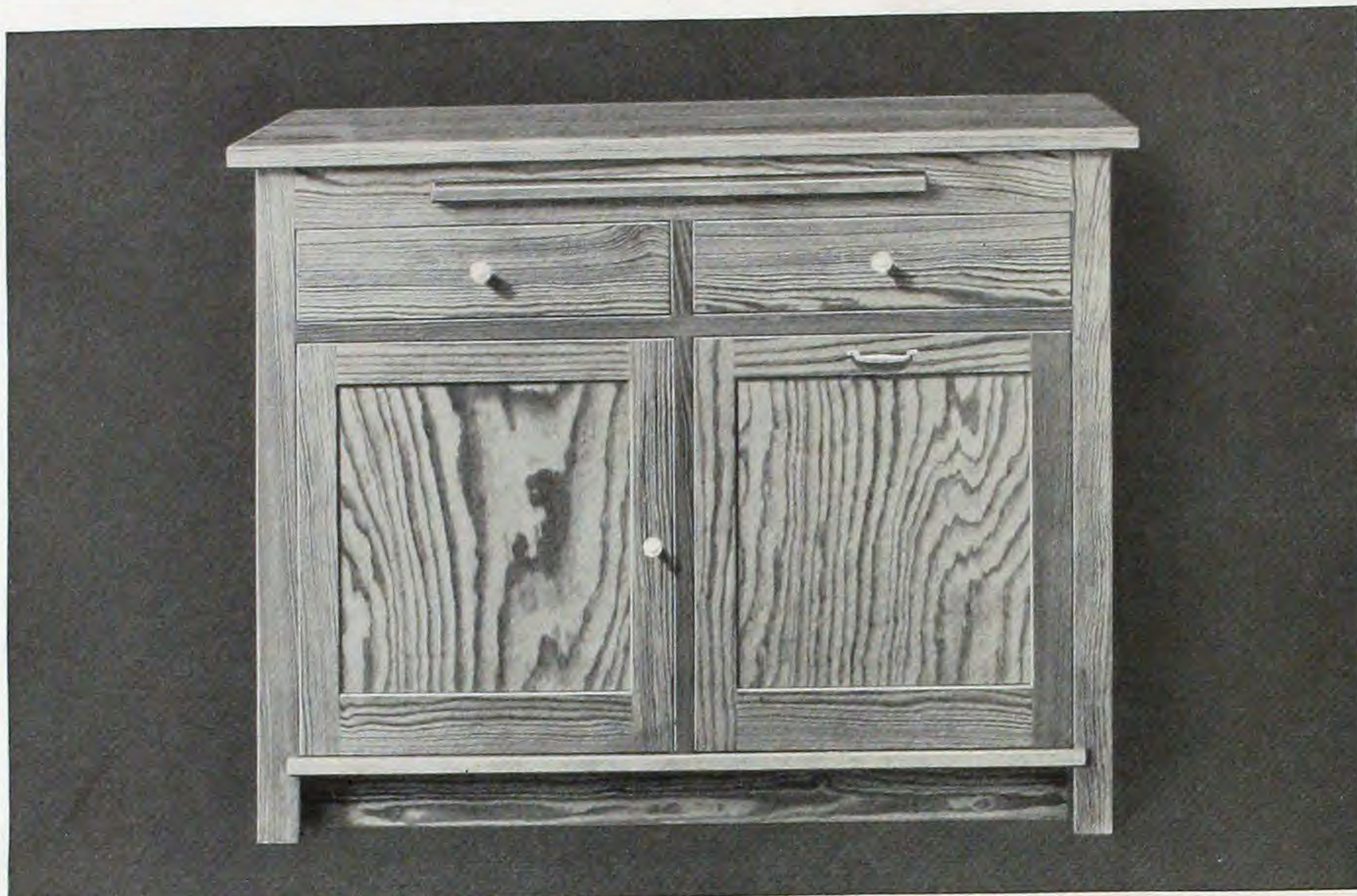
## *Kitchen Cupboard C-1121*

Think of the pans and kettles used only once in a long time that can be stored away in order and kept clean in the upper cupboards. Two adjustable shelves in the lower cupboards make them accommodating for kitchen utensils and dishes. Three molding boards are almost the last word in conveniences.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1140



C-1141

## *Kitchen Tables*

Woodwork in the kitchen and service part of the house should be useful. And that is what these tables are. Their spacious cabinets and drawers will contain many kitchen utensils within handy reach. A space is even left underneath for the feet while working at them. That shows their utility in every detail.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





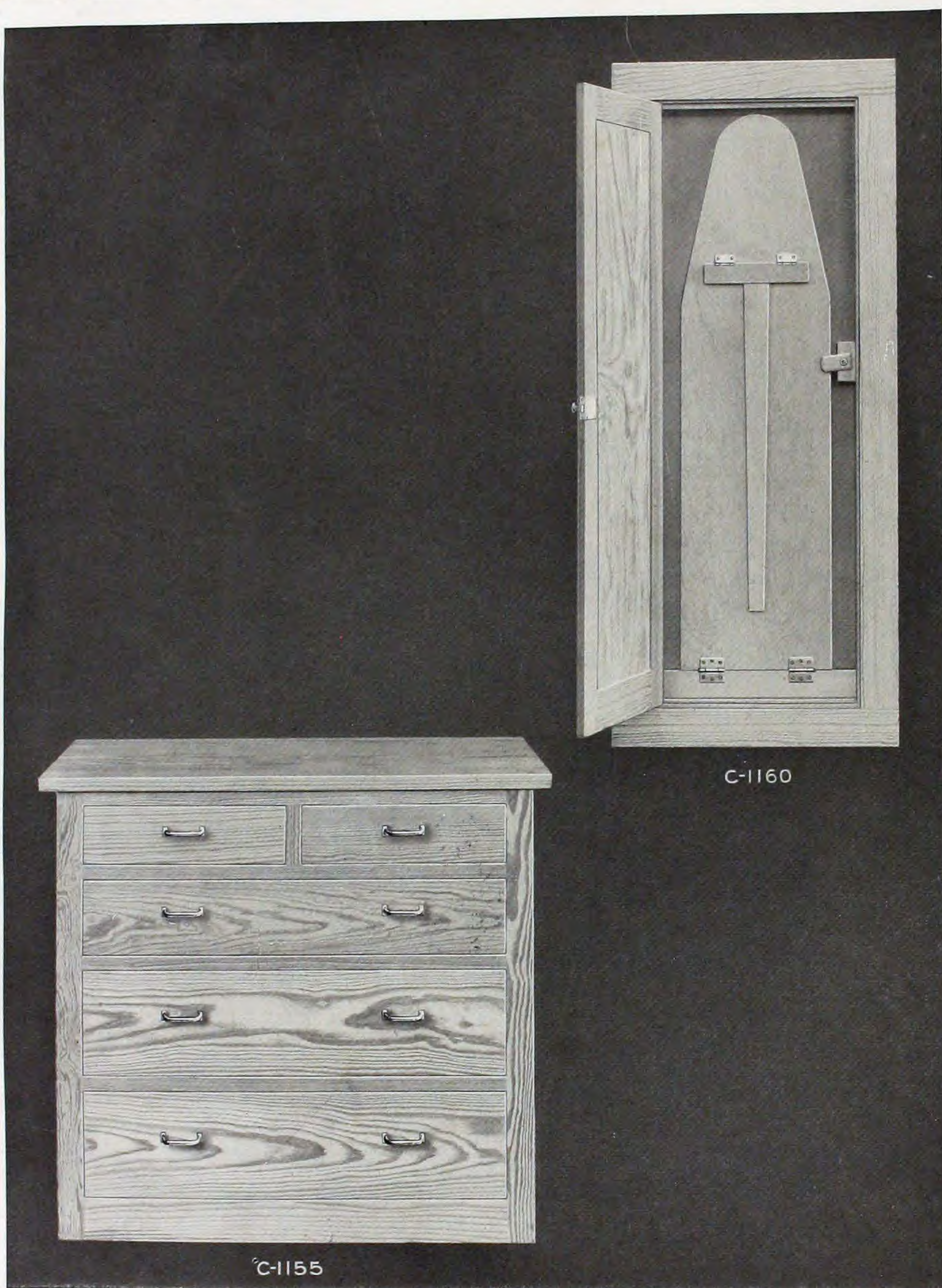
## *Linen Case C-1150*

A closed linen case like this one is the proper thing for the bed linen and covers. The projecting shelf offers a rest for articles being put in or taken out when the doors are open. Three shelves divide the space within. The drawers below are for towels, pillow-cases, sheets, and other household articles.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





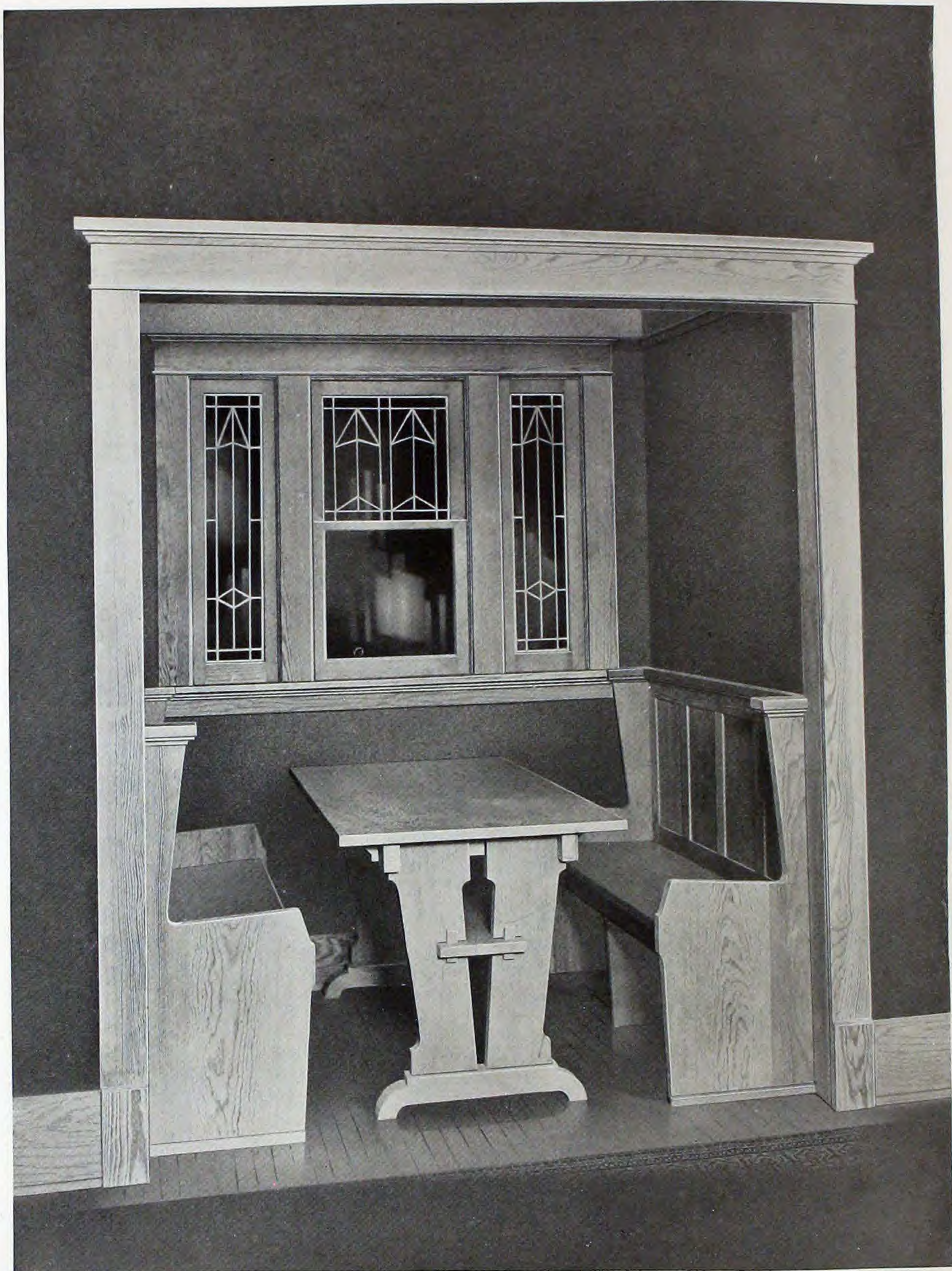
## Drawer Case and Ironing Board

Good, strong drawers will never be found empty, no matter how many there are. The drawer case can be built-in to a closet, or it can be set into a recess in the wall. An ironing board placed in the wall is always clean and ready for use. Don't overlook this convenience for the home-manager.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





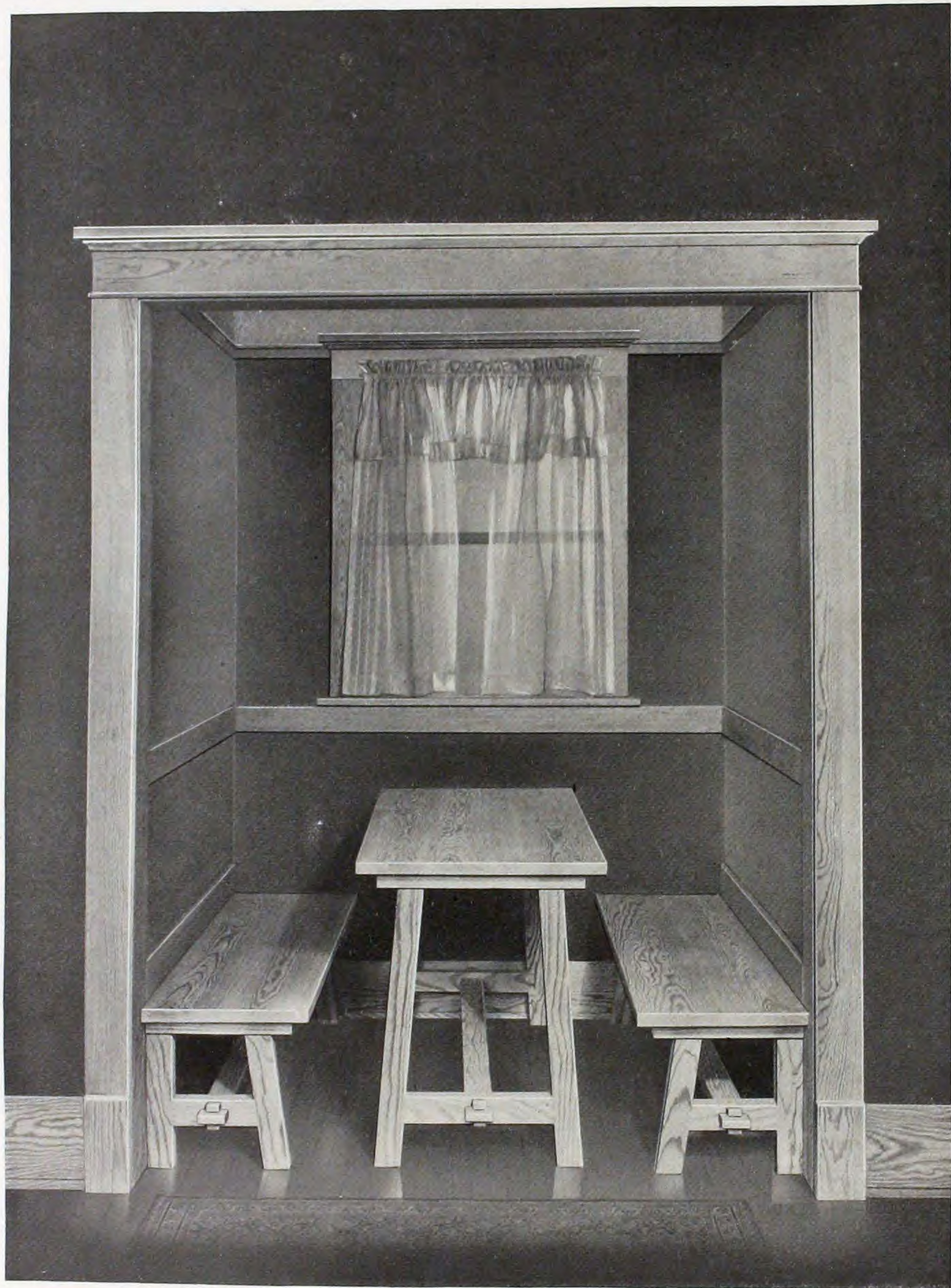
## *Breakfast Nook C-1170*

A breakfast nook effects a great saving of work in preparing meals. It is a boon to sociability, too. If there are secrets to tell, it is a secluded place for a *tete-e-tete*. If you doubt the practicability of a breakfast nook, install one like this and see how often it will be used for quick lunches as well as breakfasts.

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





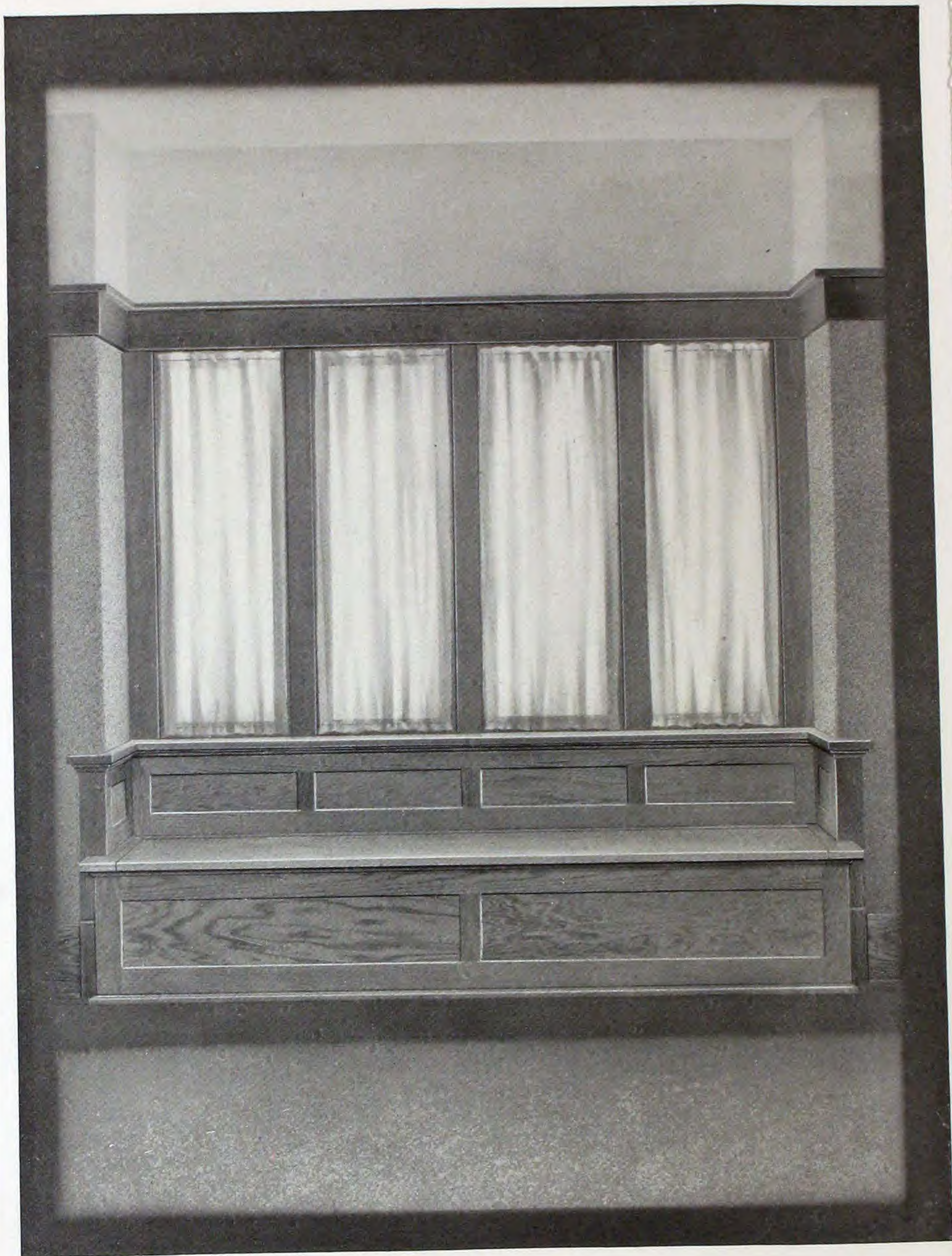
### *Breakfast Nook C-1171*

Such a breakfast nook as this is not a luxury, because it is inexpensive. Even the modest home can afford it. The steps it saves in serving quick meals make it a convenience of great value. Why go to the trouble of setting a table and arranging the chairs when this breakfast nook costs so little?

Illustrated in white pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





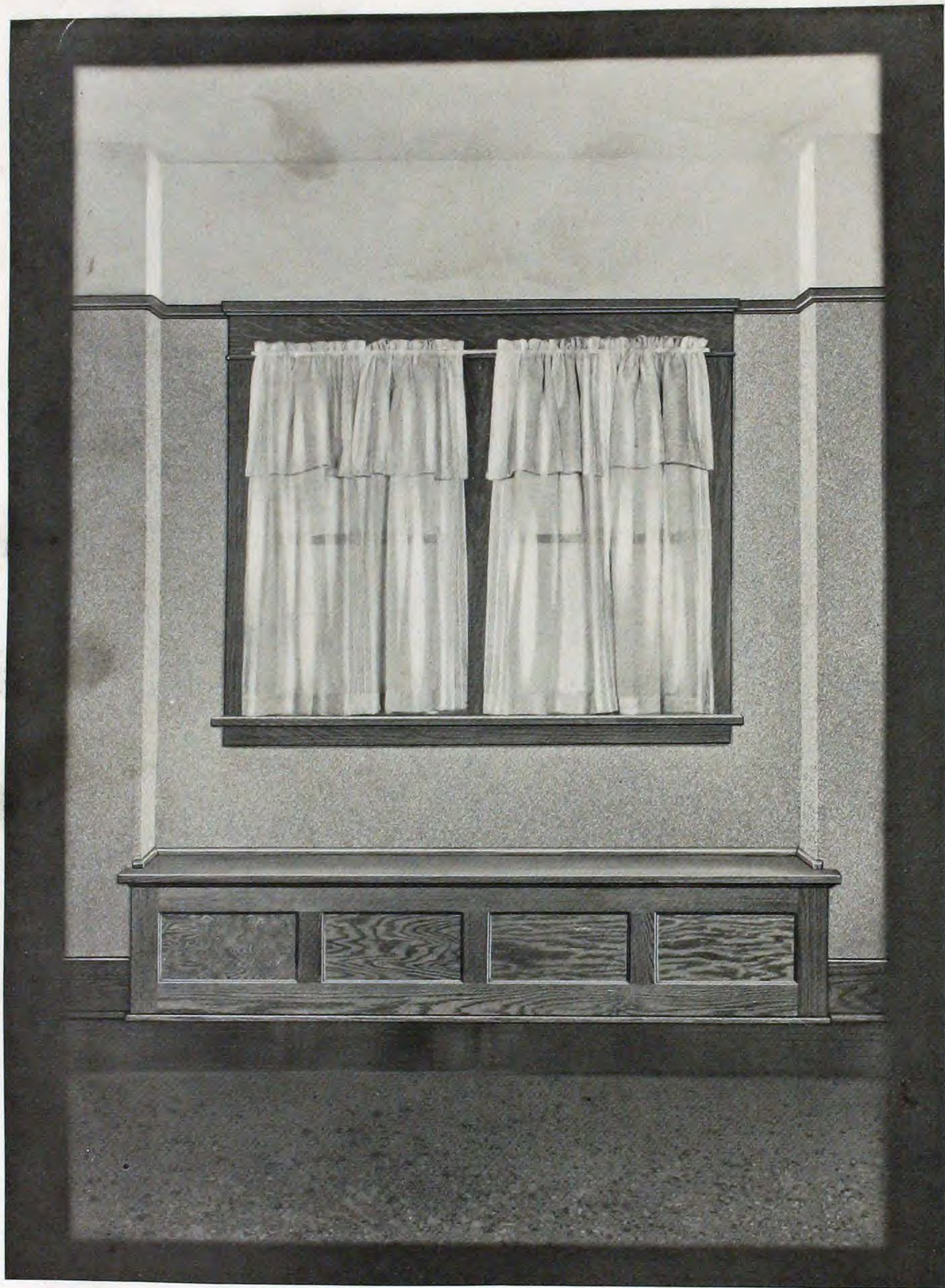
### *Window Seat C-1190*

A good way to cultivate waste places in the house is to construct useful and handsome built-in furniture. Although you may never have enjoyed a permanent window seat like this, where the seat is a hinged lid to a big chest below, you can imagine its convenience. It is ornamental, too.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Window Seat C-1191*

Like all other articles of built-in furniture, the window seat combines usefulness, beauty, and convenience. It is useful as a seat; beautiful as an ornament or window decoration; and convenient, as a catch-all for odds and ends. The hinged seat is a roomy receptacle for children's toys and other things.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1200



C-1201



C-1202



C-1203

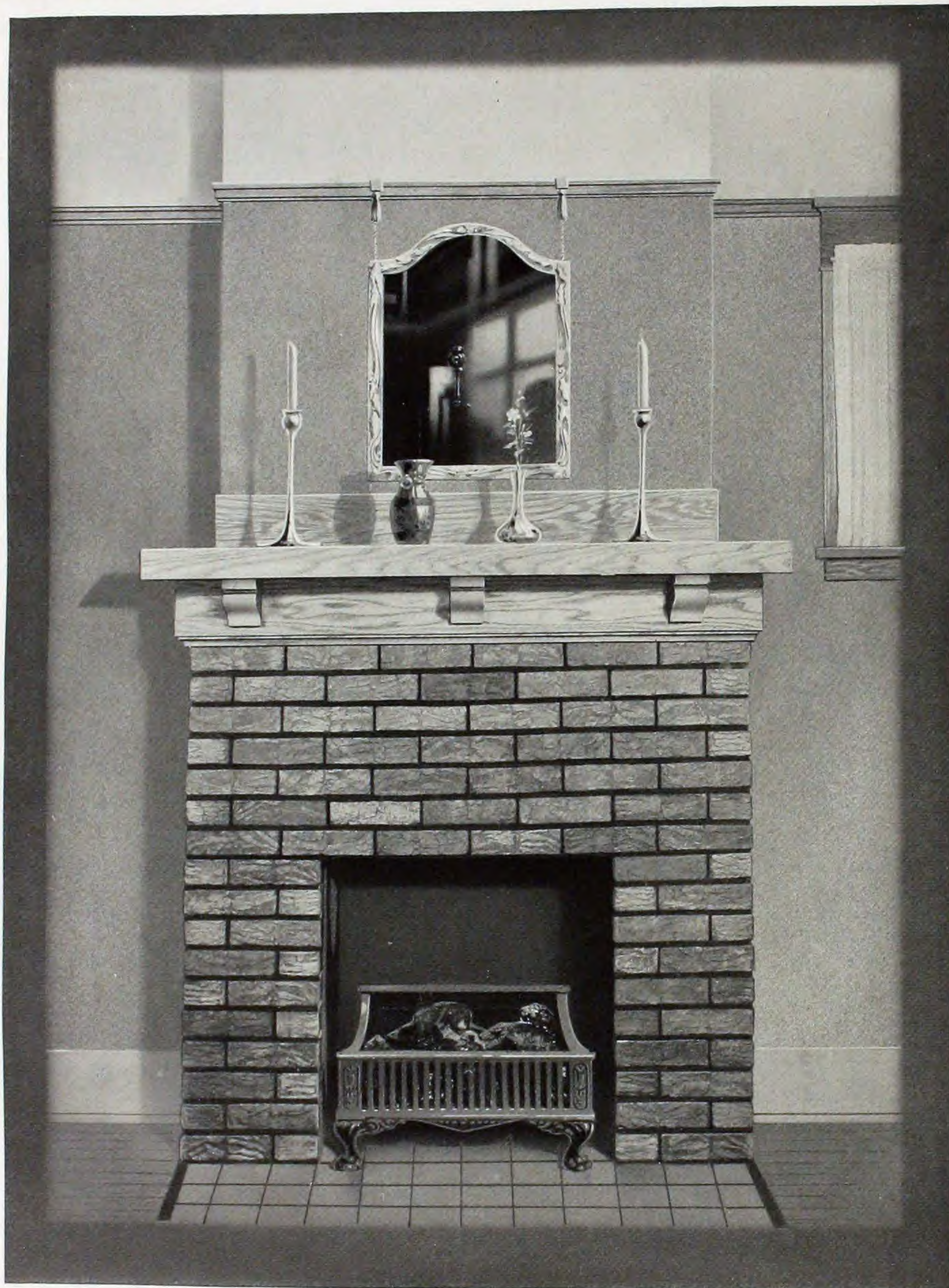
## Medicine Cases

There is no such thing as conveniently doing without a medicine case in the bathroom. They are handy for putting away frequently-used toilet accessories. C-1200 sets out from the wall; the others are built-in. Notice the area of plain plate glass in them; no bevels interrupt the reflection.

Illustrated in yellow pine.

Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.





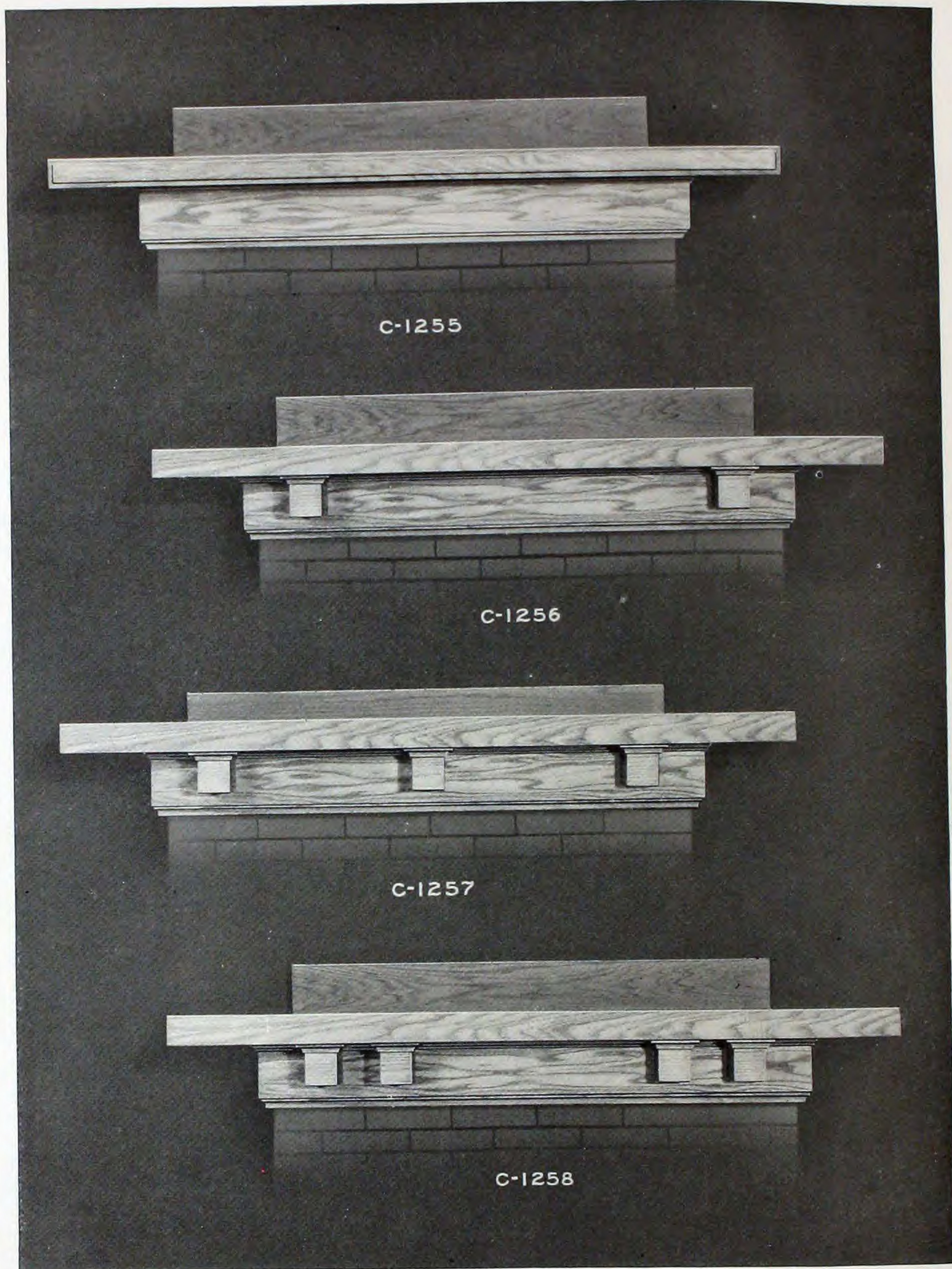
## *Mantel C-1250*

"When men do not love their hearths, nor reverence their thresholds, it is a sign that they have dishonored both." The hearth has long been considered synonymous with the home itself. With a mantel like this one, it is indeed capable of bearing the most sentimental associations.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





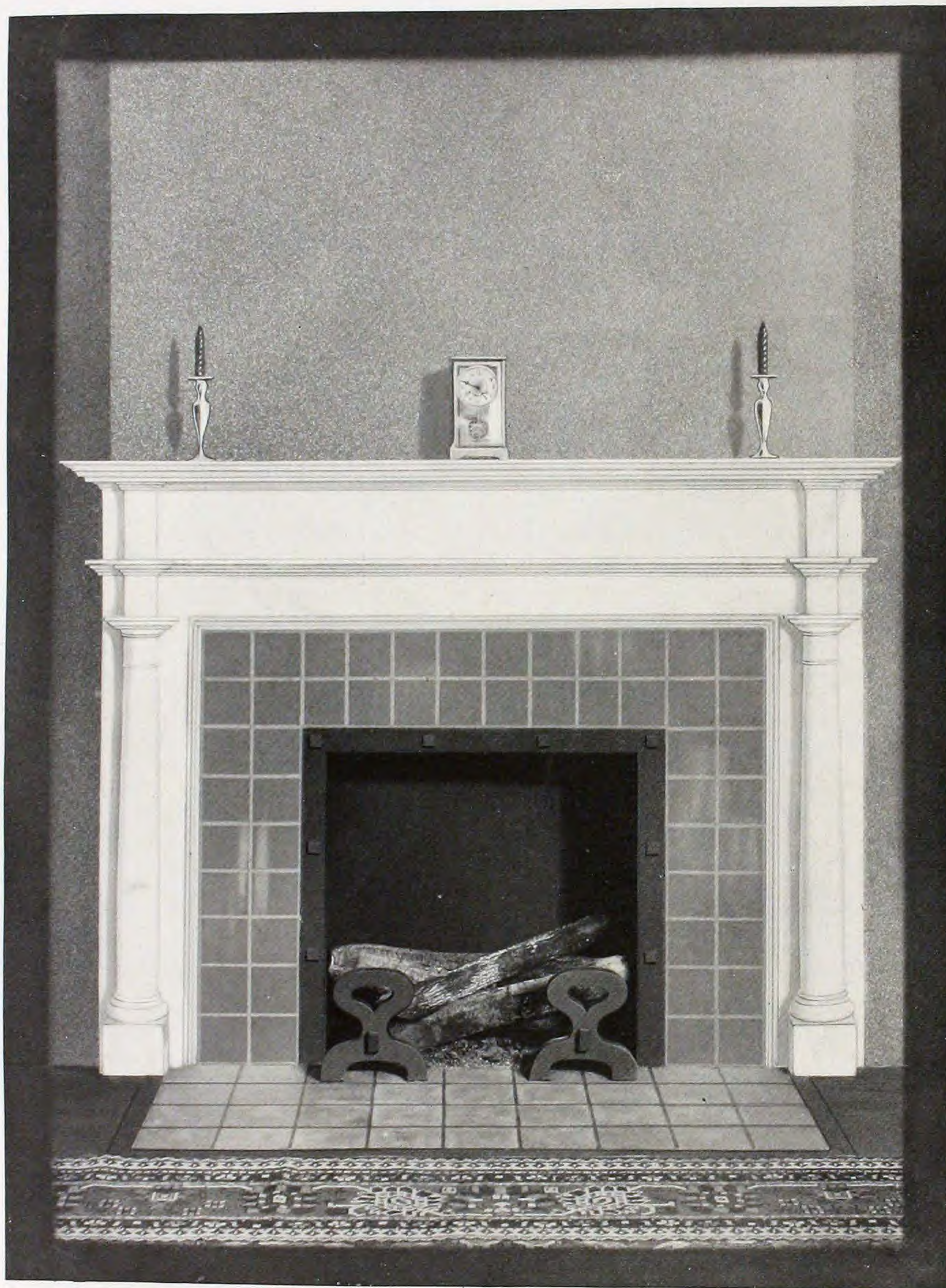
## *Mantel Shelves*

When handsome mantel shelves like these can be made from wood, it seems a shame to burn so noble a substance. Wood has always been associated with fireplaces, but not alone as a fuel. Its native warmth has always formed a fitting frame for the glow of the fire. It makes the fireplace cheerful.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





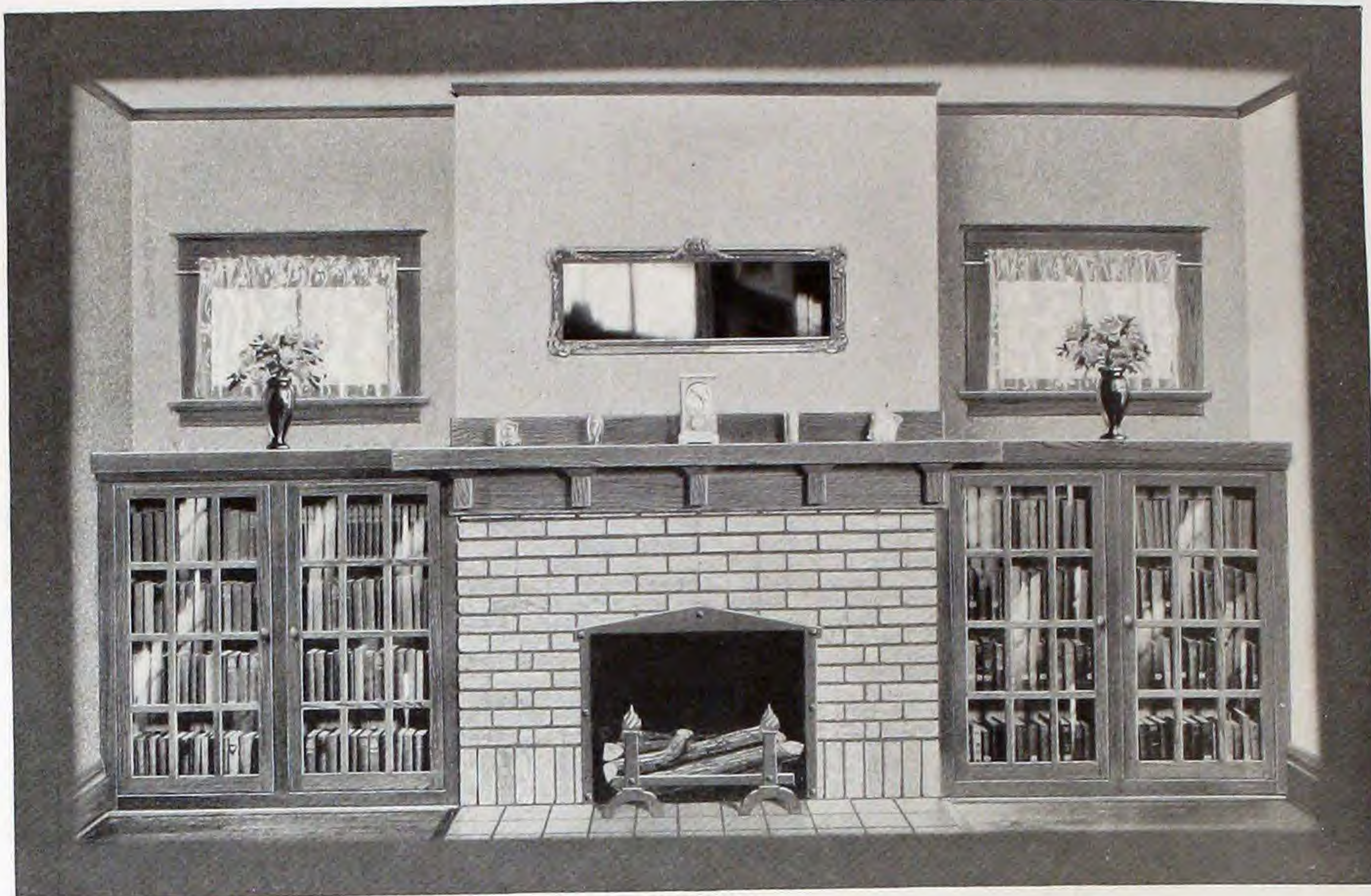
## *Mantel C-1270*

Are you going to have a Colonial fireplace in your home? Here is the size and kind that will please you. It is dainty and unpretentious, and a warm-hearted friend on a cold night. You would enjoy arranging your own decorations on its shelf, for it forms a charming background for them.

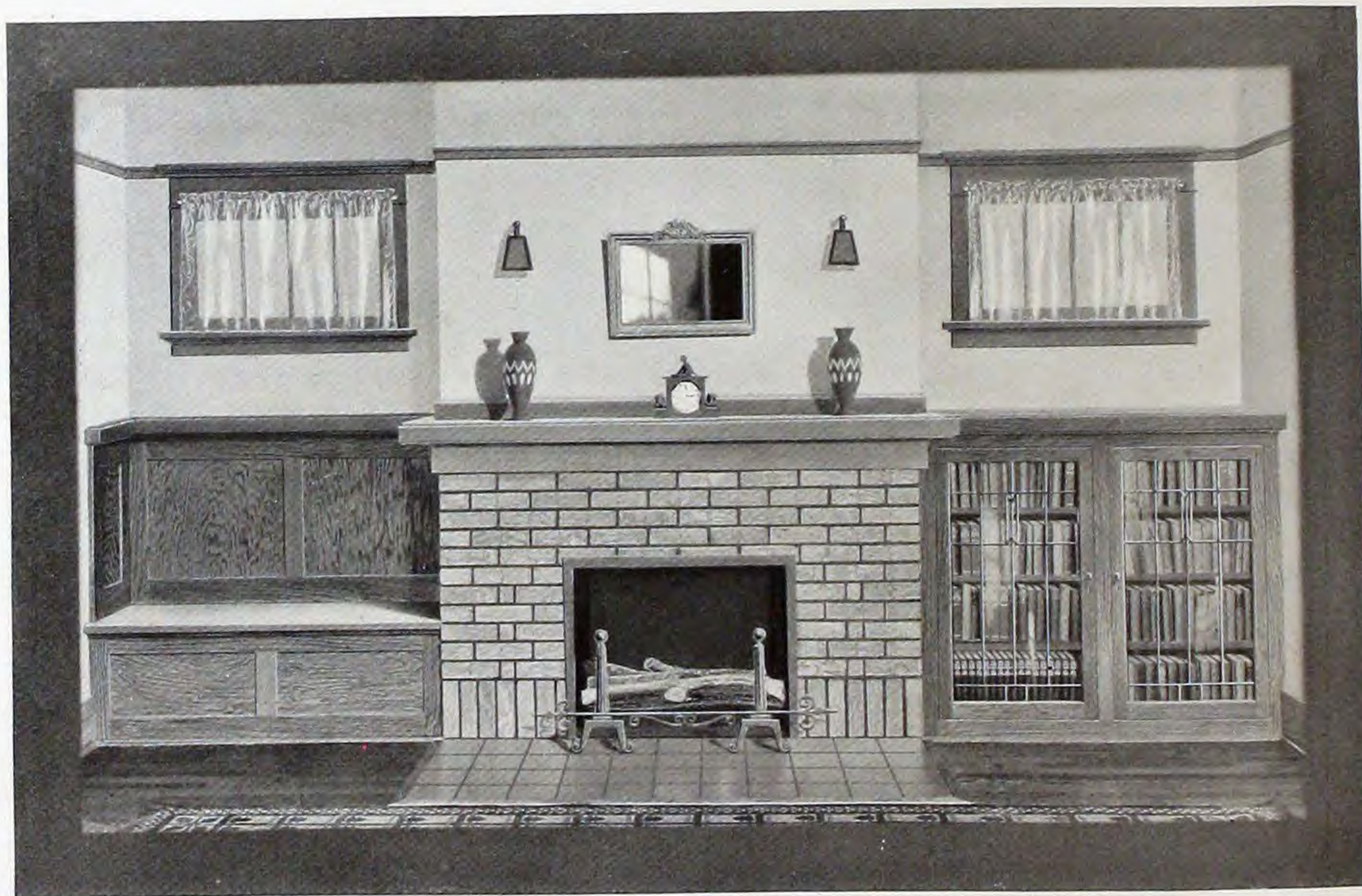
Illustrated in unselected birch, white enameled.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1280



C-1281

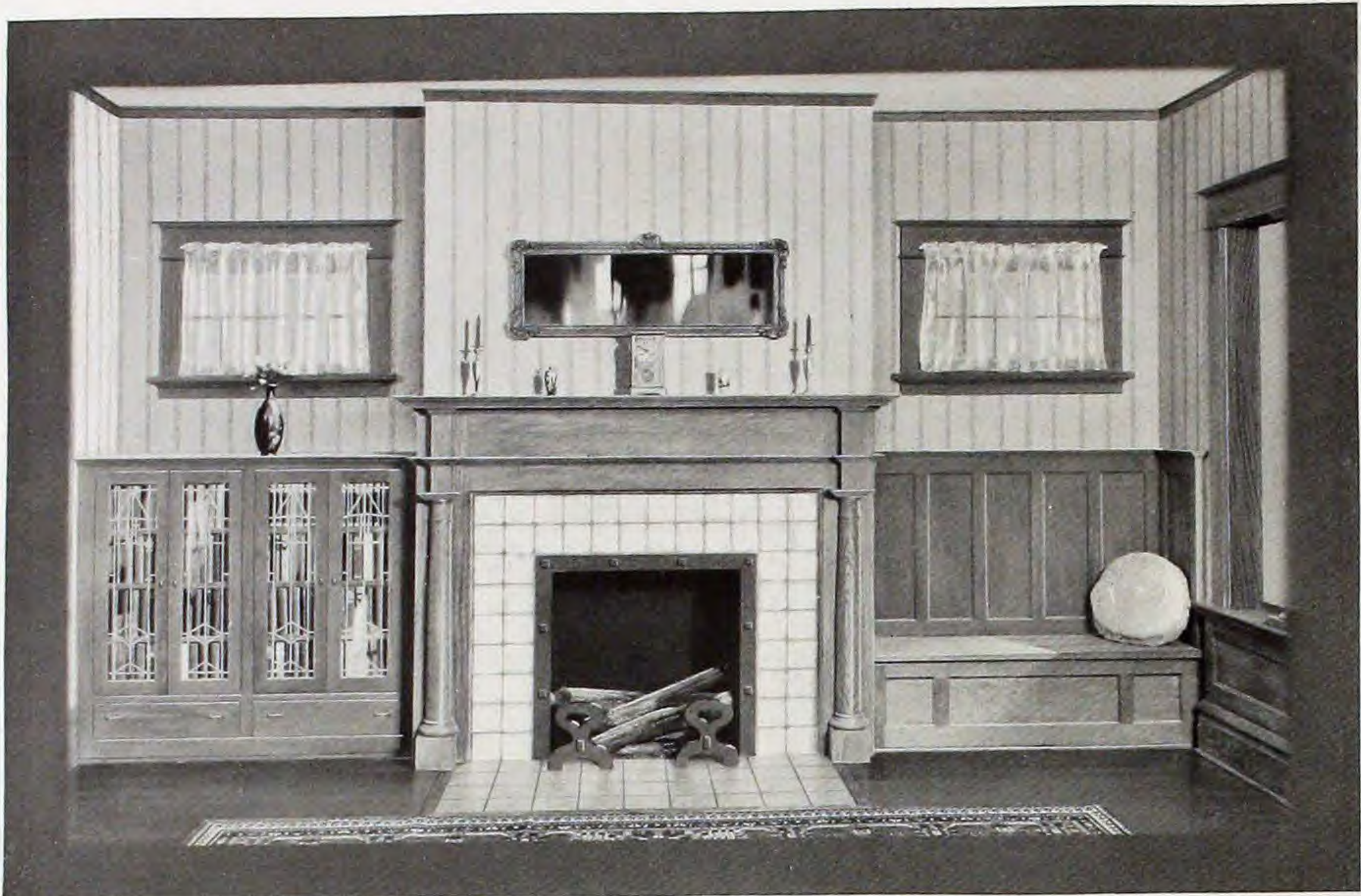
## *Mantel, Bookcase, and Seat Combinations*

Longfellow liked to write about hearth scenes. "Welcome, my old friend, welcome to a foreign fireside," he wrote in "To an Old Danish Song Book." Such fireplaces as these are enough to inspire anyone to write of hospitality. Will you prefer two bookcases or two seats, or one bookcase and one seat?

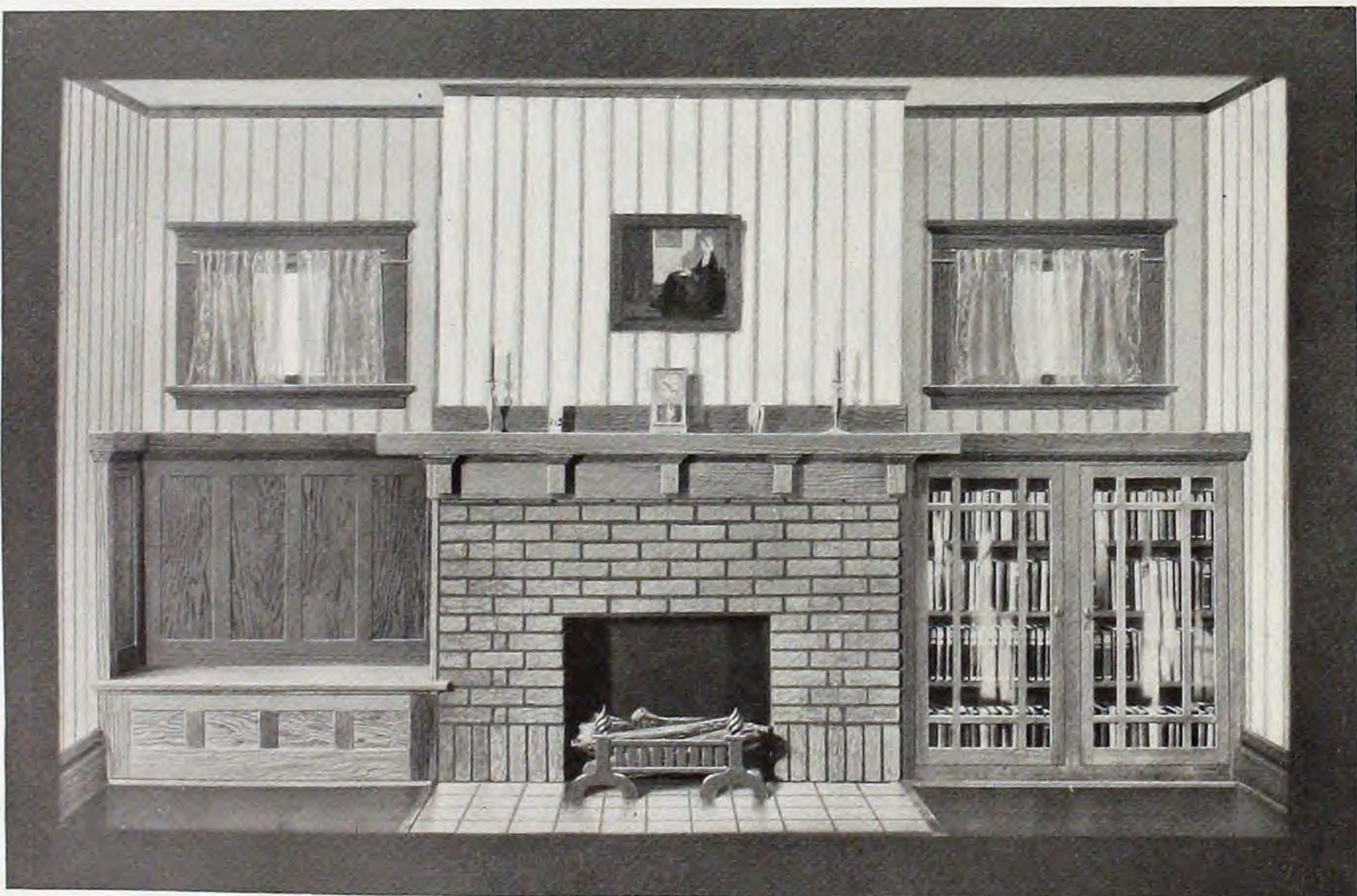
Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1282



C-1283

## *Mantel, Bookcase, and Seat Combinations*

One place in the house that can be made cozy is the fireplace. Its projection always leaves room ideally suited for a bookcase or a cozy seat. Build a room end like one of these, and you'll find your bookcase a temptation and reading a genuine pleasure. You'll enjoy many hours before either fireplace.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



A STAIR is surely made to ascend and descend, and it is not made right unless it takes comfort into account. The stairs pictured on the succeeding pages will never fatigue their users needlessly. When, as here, the element of beauty has been incorporated with utility, then the stair serves a double purpose. Perhaps no other evidence of the beauty of the stairs described in this book need be sought than a study of the stair in the colored picture. Other styles of interior decoration will require other designs of stairs.



*Fickle man does love the earth, but aspires to rise above it. He defies gravity and makes himself a step; he impresses geometry to make steps a stair, and he woos architecture to make a stair a thing of beauty. The stair is land's best substitute for it multiplies the space beneath a single roof. It is the door to a higher life; the ascent to the thrones of sleep; the silent witness to adieus of lovers; the companion of the heirloom clock; the neighbor of the cozy corner.*



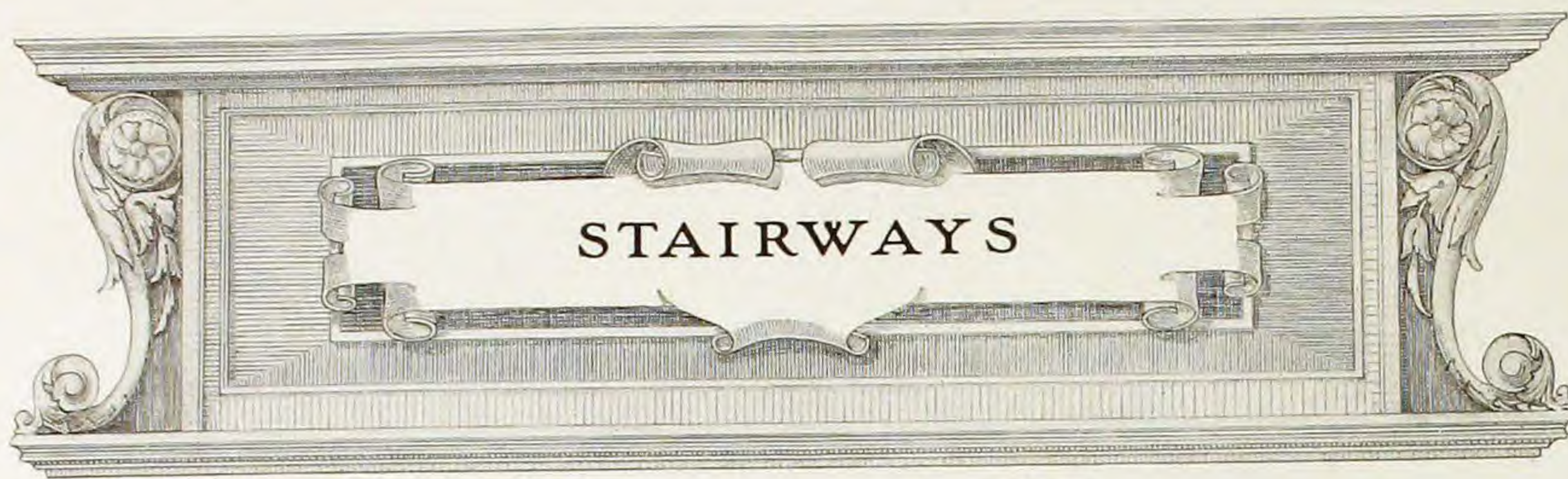


## *Stairways & Stairwork*









**Y**OU'VE seen stairs that look well but creak and groan under your tread. You know some stairs that you easily ascend but descend in peril to your neck. And a stair that's kept clean with little effort is nothing short of a blessing to the tidy housewife.

Difficult, then, is the construction of a stair that's strong, comfortable, beautiful, easily kept, and lasting under the heavy service it must give.

Another burden stairs must carry is a seemingly high cost. People apparently do not consider that the stair is the largest item of woodwork about a home as well as the most complex.

Really it is a duty on the part of anyone interested in a home, either as owner or advisor, to stand against compromise on an item that means so much to the beauty of the interior and that will receive such heavy and constant usage.

Stairs may be of simple design and reasonable in price but they should never be cheap, either in material or in construction.

We put out **CURTIS** stairwork in two forms: as stair material for the carpenter to put together, and as complete stairs. We recommend the latter. It is more economical for all—for the seller, the carpenter, and the buyer. On the complete stair there is chance for neither waste nor error. We do the cutting and fitting at the factory.

Not only are **CURTIS** stairs built to a plan, but that plan is furnished to the man who puts the stairs together on the job.

This is the work we do on **CURTIS** stairs before we send them out:

**ALL RISERS** cut to exact width and plowed to receive the tongue of the treads, are numbered so the contractor knows at once where each one belongs. If the risers are for open end stairs, we mitre them to connect with the mitre of the face string.

**TREADS** are numbered, too. We cut each one to exact size and plow it to receive the lower riser. We tongue the back edge to fit into the groove of the upper riser and dovetail them to take the desired number of balusters. If for open end stairs, the treads are mitred to receive the return nosing which is ready to nail on.



STRINGS are housed for treads and risers. The sticking on the top edge conforms to the style of woodwork in the room. For open end stairs the face strings are cut and mitred for treads and risers and the ends tenoned for the mortise of the newels.

NEWELS are complete, mortised for the tenons of the face strings.

HAND RAILS are plowed if style demands it and the filling that goes between the balusters is fitted into the plowing.

BALUSTERS for open end stairs are dovetailed to fit into the dovetails of the treads.

We furnish all necessary wedges, hand smooth all material, and include a shoe for the second floor well-hole to receive the balusters and to serve as a stopping place for the hall carpet.

Panel work often adds to the beauty and dignity of a stair. The richness it adds is too often overlooked in our day. The wonderful old English houses that have endured from the days of Queen Elizabeth owe much of their charm to their panel work.

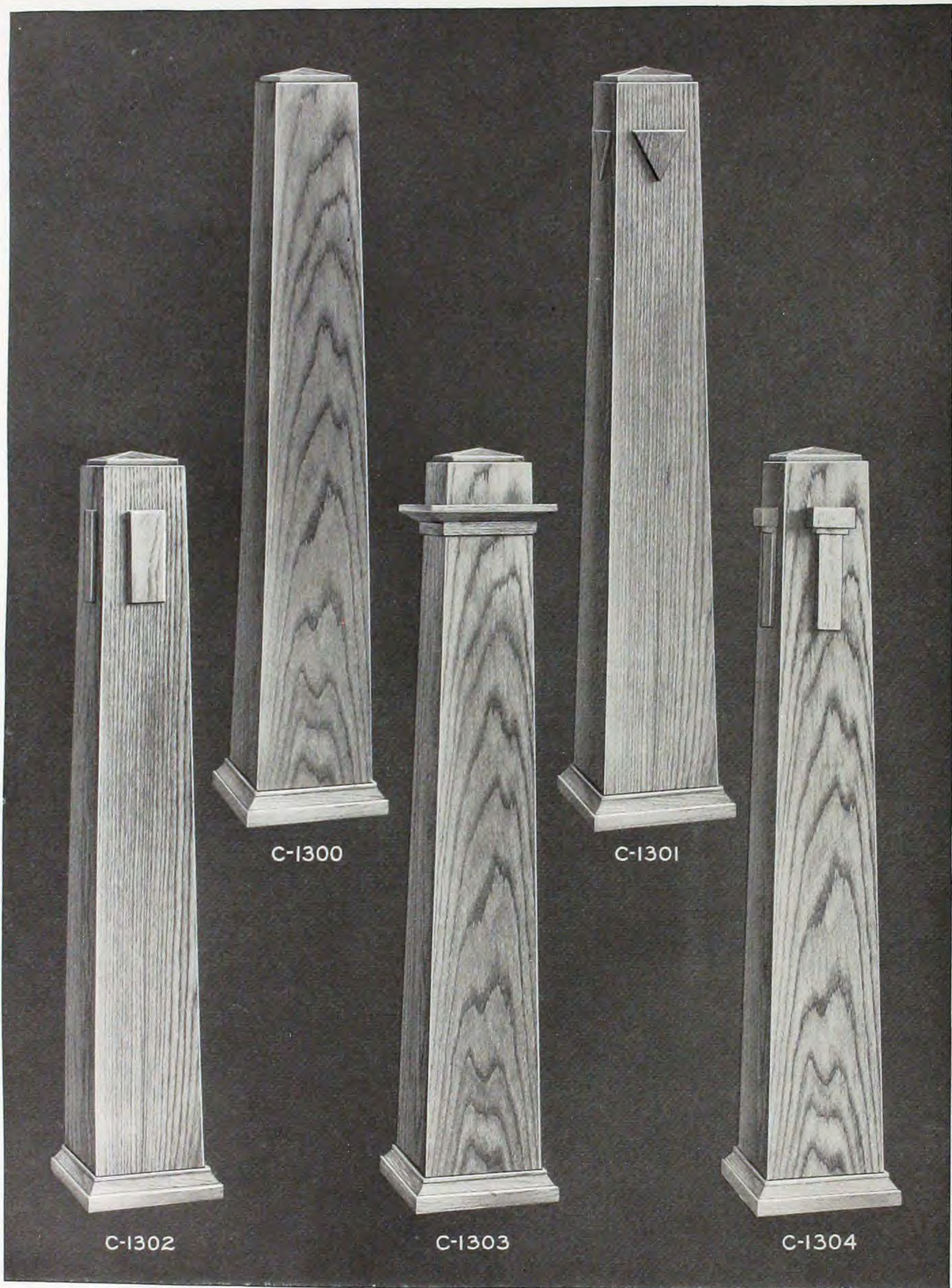
In those days even humble farm houses contained paneling that required months of exacting hand work. So highly prized was some of this paneling that the owners took it with them when they moved from one home to another. Truly did they look upon it as "permanent furniture of the home."

Incidentally, a part of this panel work of Tudor days now adorns homes of some of America's richest and proudest families.

**CURTIS** panel work, of course, is not carved and cut by hand. Machines can do that work more rapidly and more accurately. Our panel work is put together with mortise and tenon. It fits into the wall space without depending on either the wall or stair proper to hold it together.

You notice that we've given rather more space to talking about stair work than to other divisions of **CURTIS** Woodwork. We feel justified. Stair work is mighty important to the home builder and he should not be left in doubt as to the true worth of **CURTIS** stairs nor to their satisfaction-giving qualities.





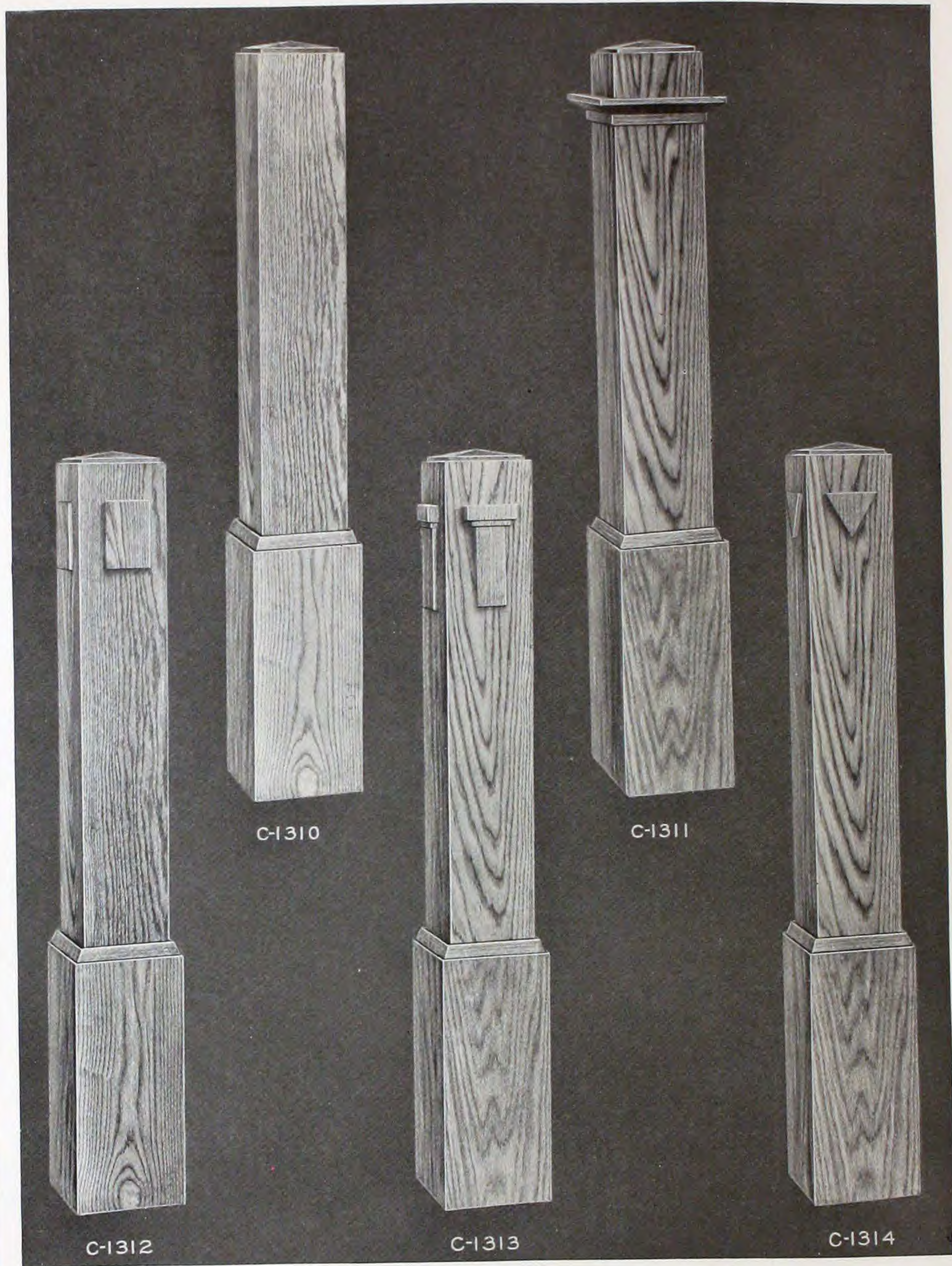
## *Stair Starting Newels*

Little opportunity is given the designer of stairs to make the steps pleasing to the eye. Their value is utilitarian. But in the newels a degree of freedom is allowed in design. The newels must help the appearance of the stairs. They must adorn the steps and at the same time impress with their own beauty.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





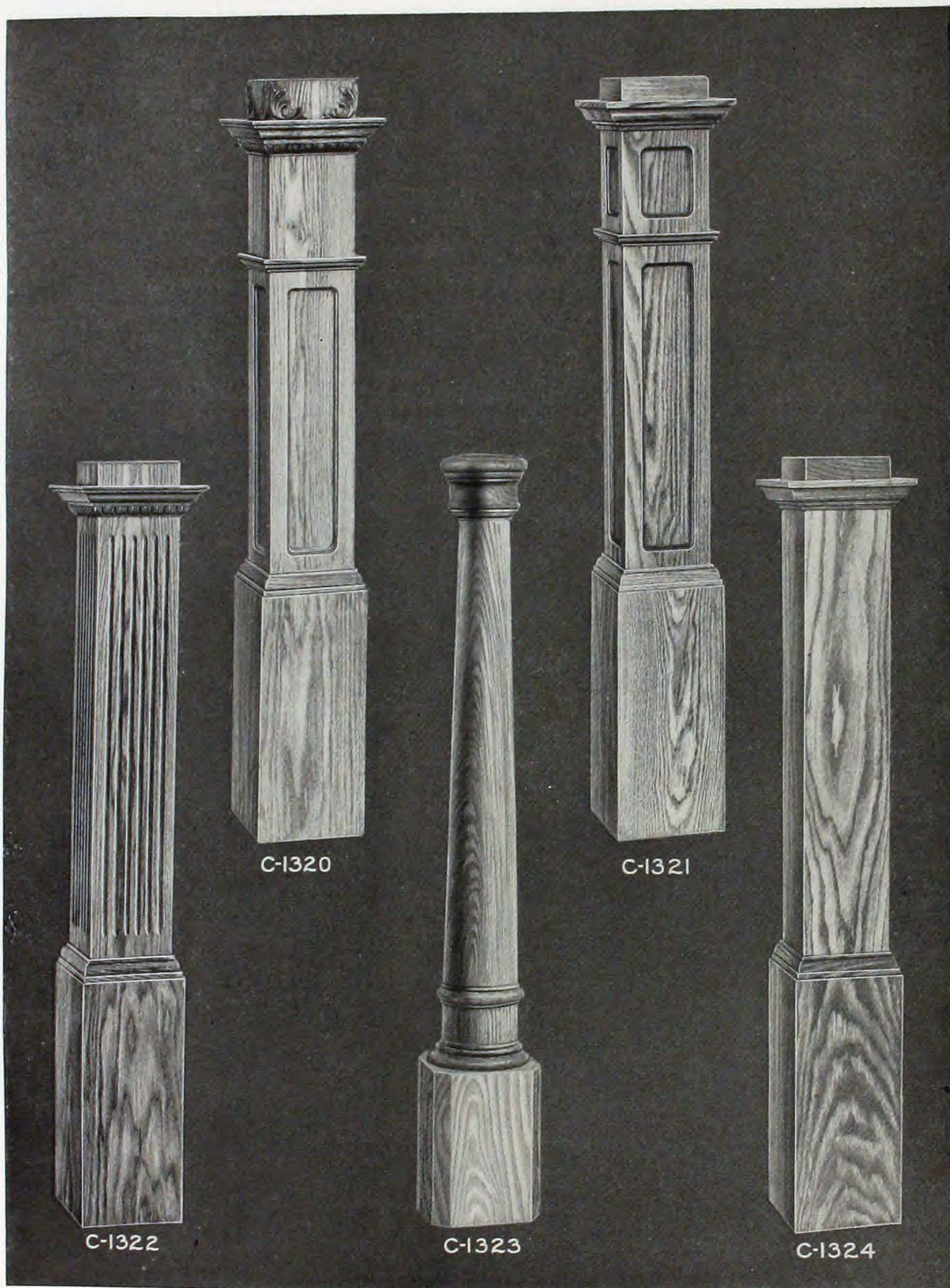
## *Stair Starting Newels*

It takes the complete stairway to show off newels to the best advantage. But even standing alone, these designs are impressive. They are all of the Craftsman type. As the largest single piece of woodwork in the house, the stair should maintain the woodwork design. The newel is its most attractive feature.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





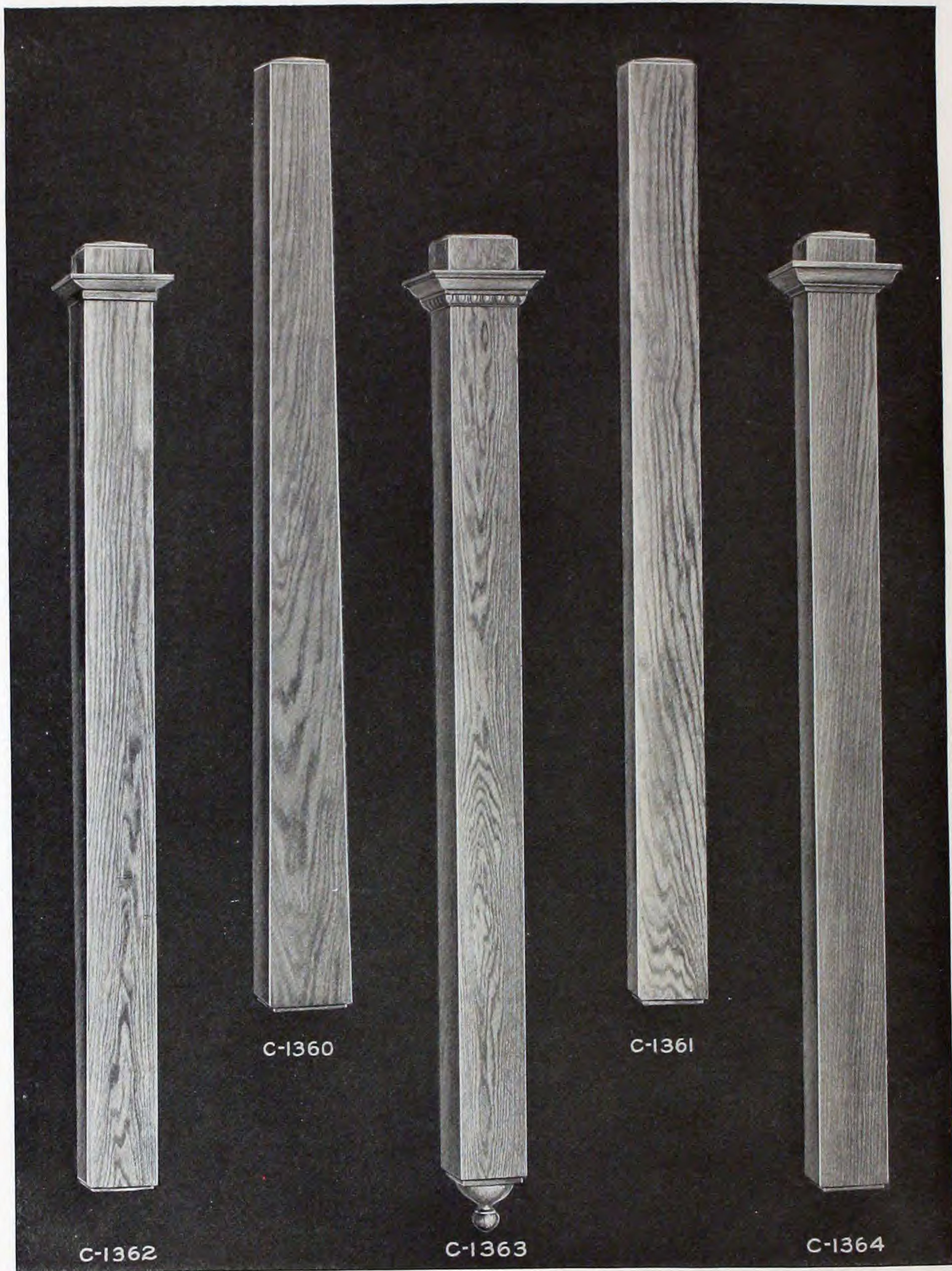
## *Stair Starting Newels*

These newels with ornamental headpieces are intended for stairs in houses that have other woodwork with modest adornments. They soften the severity that a preponderance of plain designs sometimes causes. Any of these newels will make noble beginnings for your stairway.

C-1323 illustrated in unselected birch; others in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





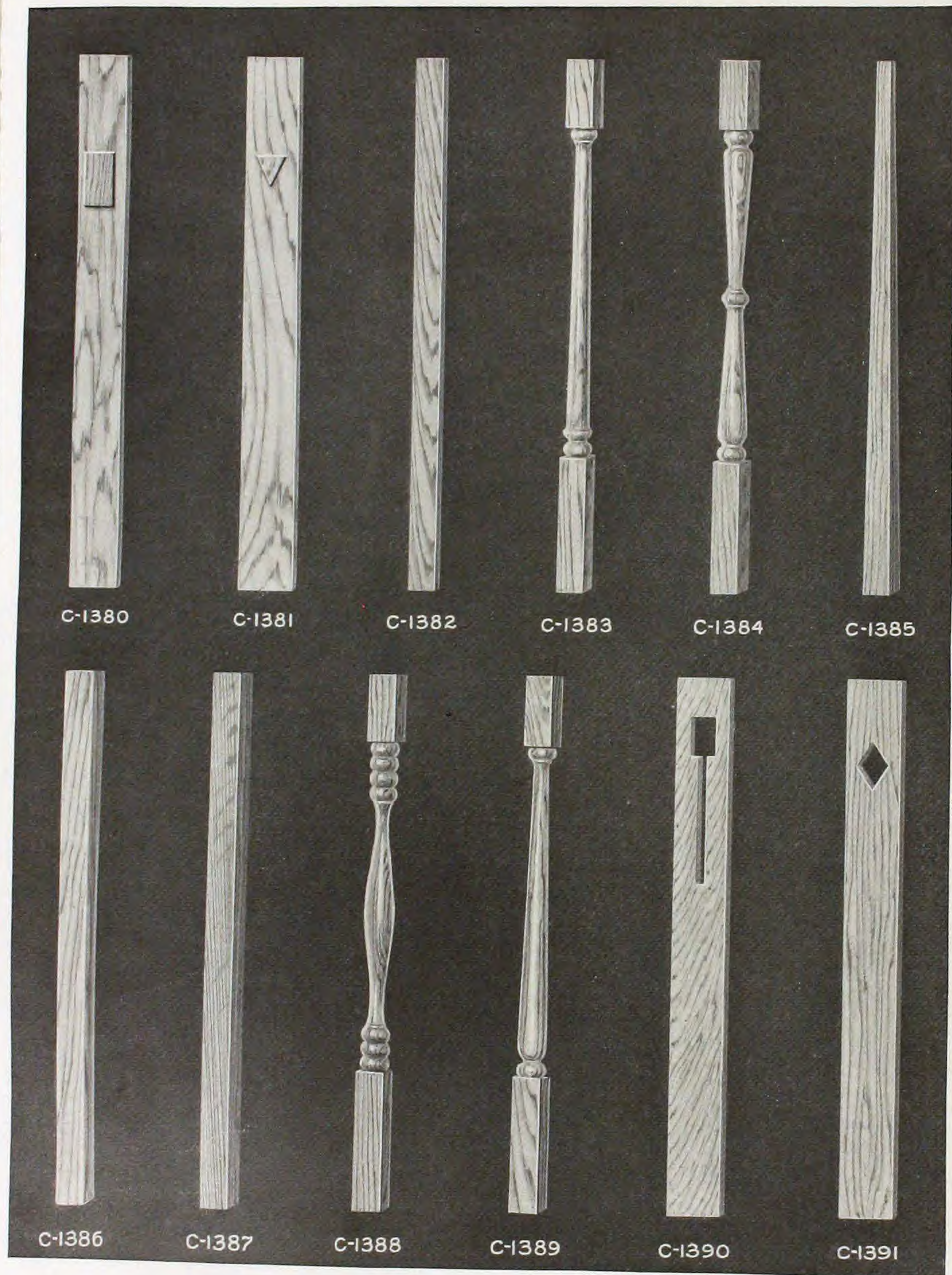
## *Stair Angle Newels*

Often, in stairs that turn, the angle newels are required to withstand the heaviest strains. The consequences of their giving away are so serious that it is imperative that they be strong. These angle newels are made by conscientious artisans who know how to add beauty to a thing that must have solid strength.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





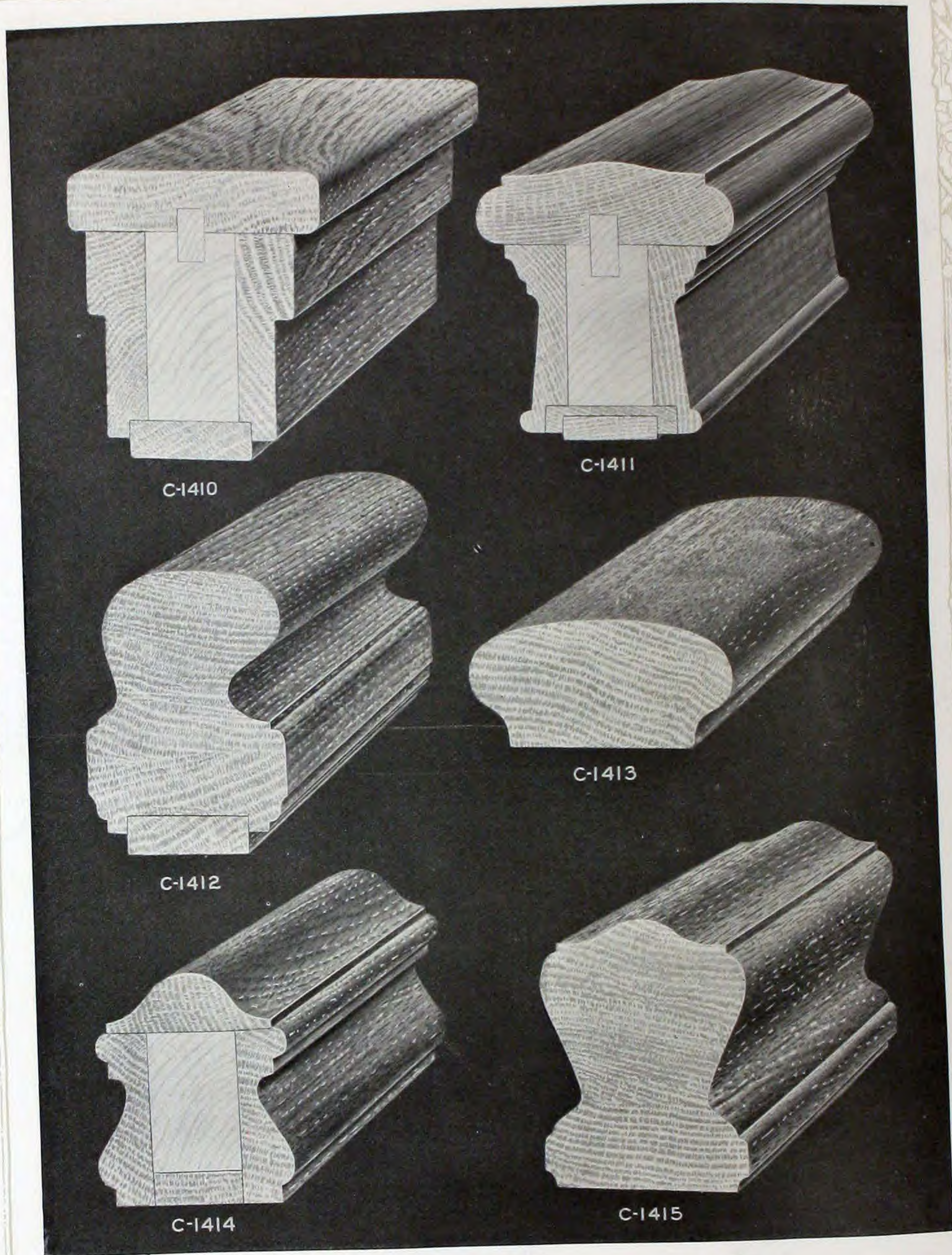
## *Stair Balusters*

C-1386 has rounded corners; C-1387 square corners. There are enough other designs here to satisfy every preference. Although the baluster is a small part of the stair, it is used in such great numbers that it can make or mar the beauty of a stair. Choose your balusters from this page.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





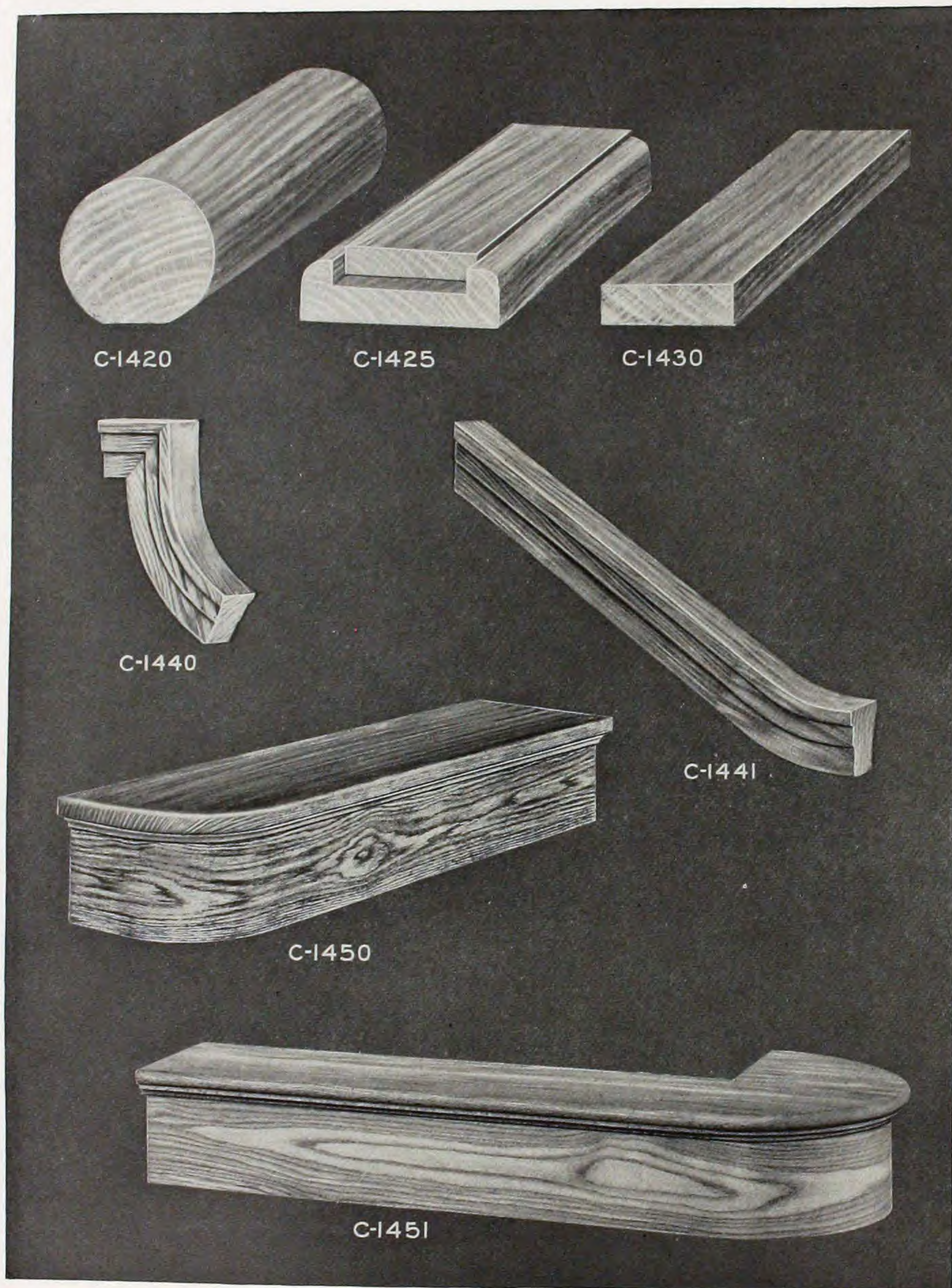
## Stair Rails

Originally, the purpose of the stair rail was for assistance in ascending and descending. Advantage has been taken of its position on the stair to make it one of the decorative features. Observe the graceful lines about all these rails and that in none of them has their utility been forgotten.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.





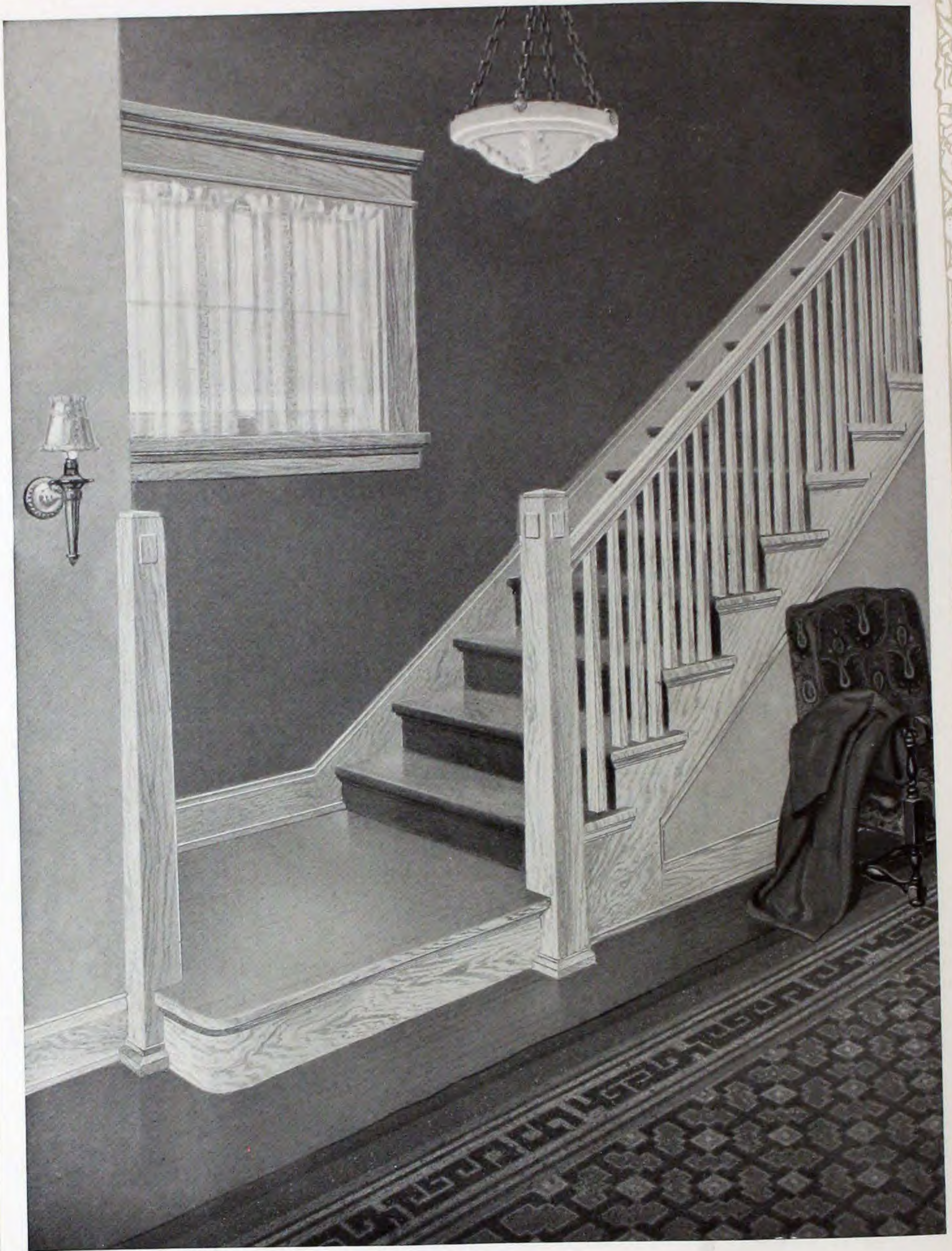
## Stair Parts

Carpenters and homebuilders appreciate stair parts that are mechanically true. Carpenters like to put them together because they fit and save time. Homebuilders like them because they make stairs solid and firm. Wall rails, shoes, fillets, goose-necks, easings, and treads, like these, make the satisfactory stairs.

Illustrated in plain red oak.

Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.





## *Stair Design C-1500*

Newels and balusters that do not taper can be substituted, if preferred, for the tapering designs of this stair. This stair is a Craftsman design, and it can be used in a house with doors like C-473 (page 32), front entrance C-629 (page 70), and interior door C-663 (page 83). The treads and risers of this stair are visible.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Stair Design C-1501*

Wide choice of trim is permitted with this stair. The newel at its foot will go well with any other article of woodwork in the house. If you do not like square balusters, use round or turned balusters such as C-1383 (page 175). This stair can be used in the living room without taking up much of its floor space.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Stair Design C-1502*

Our Colonial forefathers bequeathed to us the beauty of their architecture. It is shown in this stair design, and calls to mind their courtesy and charm of manner. This stair will make an impressive interior. It is shipped accurately fitted and ready to construct. The paneling is an appropriate background.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Stair Design C-1503*

When the stair is as handsome as this one, it is one of the decorative features of the home. The picture suggests how other articles of woodwork that match it can make a harmonious interior. The stair's sturdy appearance suggests buffet C-1064 (page 147) and its built-on seat calls for colonnade C-855 (page 121).

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Stair Design C-1504*

Frequent landings seem to make a stair shorter. They provide welcome resting places. Here is a stair with two landings. Snugly built in the hall, it makes a cozy appearance. The seat occupies an otherwise unused space. Interior doors like C-666 (page 86) are good to use with this stair.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Stair Design C-1505*

There is something charming in the long course of these stairs, strongly supported by a base with paneled side. It is plain and simple, and above all, well constructed. Like the other stair designs, this one is shipped ready to put up. And its parts fit so snugly and firmly that very few nails are needed.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Stair Design C-1506*

So many straight lines appear in the balusters and rails of the ordinary stairs that now and then a curved line is a welcome sight. The curved rail in this one is a graceful relief. The picture shows how a mirror door such as C-680 (page 97) can be of great assistance in making a stair good to look upon.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Stair Design C-1507*

Ordinarily the space around a stair is little used. There is no need to let it go to waste. This picture shows how a bookcase can not only be of great use but also improve the appearance of a stair. The possibilities of built-in permanent furniture are many. When uniform in design as here, its effect is pleasing.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Stair Design C-1508*

Americans will ever admire the Colonial. This stair possesses all the charm and grace of the furniture and woodwork of our country's earlier days. Front entrance C-631 (page 72), sideboard C-1041 (page 142), colonnade C-891, (page 127), and mantel C-1270 (page 165) are all Colonial designs.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Stair Design C-1509*

Different homes will demand different stairs. For one where a platform is possible, this design is appropriate and it will make a very pretty stairway. Its rest at the turn is a good feature. A stairway should be well lighted, and the casement window does it without using much wall-space.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Stair Design C-1510*

Instead of rails and balusters, some people prefer their stairs screened by paneling. The paneling conceals the steps. A cozy seat built onto it is a useful article of furniture, and it occupies space otherwise unused. Interior door C-662 (page 82) and colonnade C-821 (page 109) are paneled like this stair.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Stair Design C-1511*

Handsome stairs are a decorative feature of the living room. The beauty of wood generously used is impressive. Who wouldn't be proud of this stair in his home? The many square lines about it are relieved by the graceful curve of the rails. The built-on seat suggests a useful piece of permanent furniture.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*

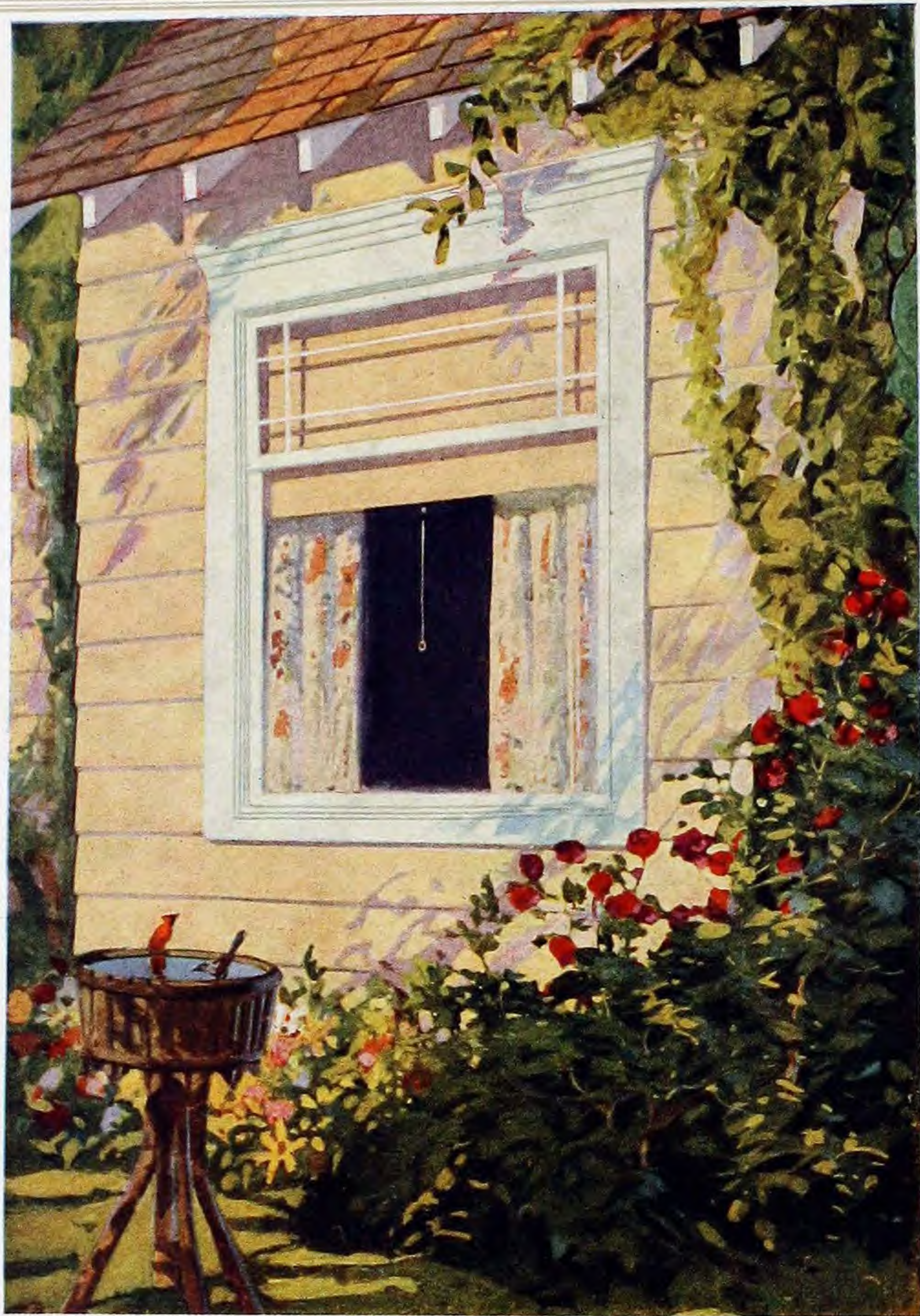


THE colored picture of the handsome window across the way is not entirely the artist's creation for it is an actual design, C-1706, and suggests how the many other windows can be made to appear attractive. White pine is the principal wood used for windows because of its constancy throughout changes in weather. It does not warp and it resists decay as shown by many old Colonial houses that are still standing. It is fortunate for builders of better homes that the supply of this durable wood is still sufficiently large that the cost of windows made from it is not prohibitive. In fact, they are in such fair figures that any attempt to economize on good windows cannot be justified.



*The window is man's tribute to the sun. Through its cheerful face he greets the morn, and basks himself in Sol's luxuriant warmth. It retains the last ray of the fading day, then woos the evening zephyrs. It is nature's great curative and the joy of the ill; the eye of the house that reflects the warmth of the life within and at night brightly wishes Godspeed to all who pass by.*



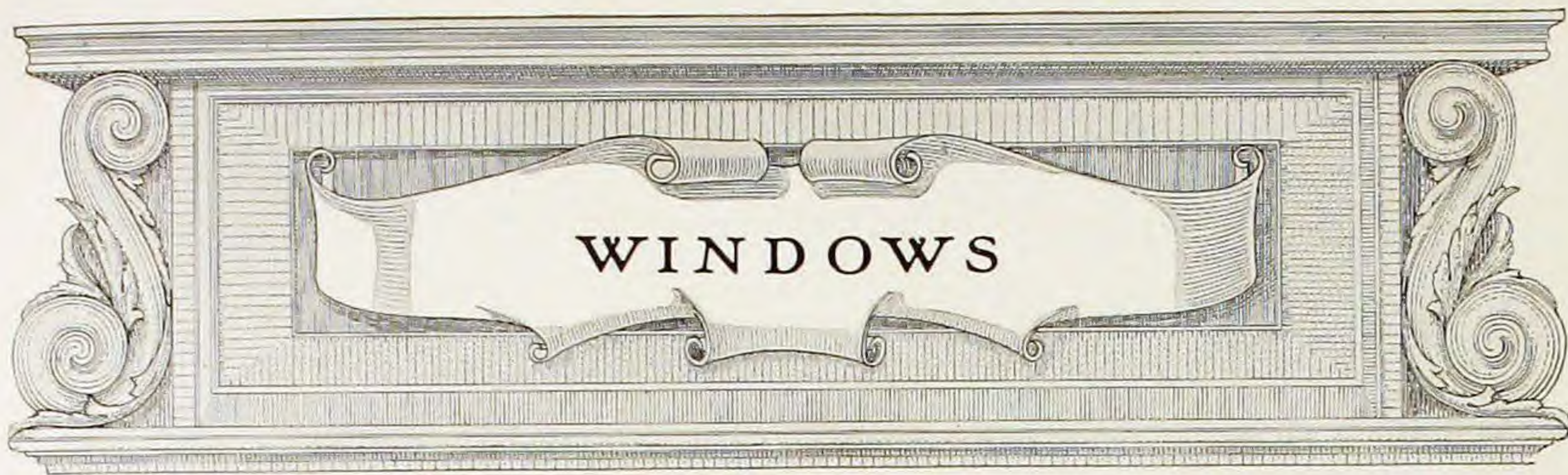


## *Windows & Casements*









**I**T has been said that the grace of a window is in its light. Indeed a window is made to admit light, and its principal beauty is derived from its light.

Therefore, the opportunities of the designer to show a wide variety in windows are somewhat limited. Since all windows serve the same purpose, a good many of them look alike and differ only in their construction. Because their construction measures their usefulness, they should be well made.

**CURTIS** windows are made right. The sash of every **CURTIS** window is of white pine. That means no warping nor twisting. Consequently the sash slide freely. Because the wood is properly cured, the chance of the paint cracking or blistering is reduced to a minimum.

The glass in every sash and in every light in divided sash is carefully and thoroughly secured by zinc brads.

The putty we use is manufactured especially for us from pure ingredients. We carefully test it ourselves before using it. We apply it when it is at the right consistency and temperature to work easily. The glass is set in a bed of putty which prevents water from reaching the wood around the glass and rotting the sash. The bed of putty also prevents the glass from rattling in the sash. The putty on **CURTIS** windows rarely cracks or falls off, because either the wood is so treated that the putty will take hold, or a special putty of patented formula is used.

Every sash that we make is made the best we know how. Machines that cut true fit the joints and the sash is joined together instead of forced into shape. The right number of pins is used to insure strength in the sash; and for these reasons it is seldom that a **CURTIS** window gets out of shape.

The bore and slot for the sash cord on every **CURTIS** sash is smooth and clean cut. This is a detail that every home builder will appreciate, for it makes his windows slide up and down easily.

**CURTIS** windows are securely crated. The top and bottom covers are of packing lumber of sufficient strength to fully protect the glass; and the edges of the crate are stripped so as to prevent marring or breaking in transit.

Doesn't such care in even the packing of windows conform to Curtis quality?



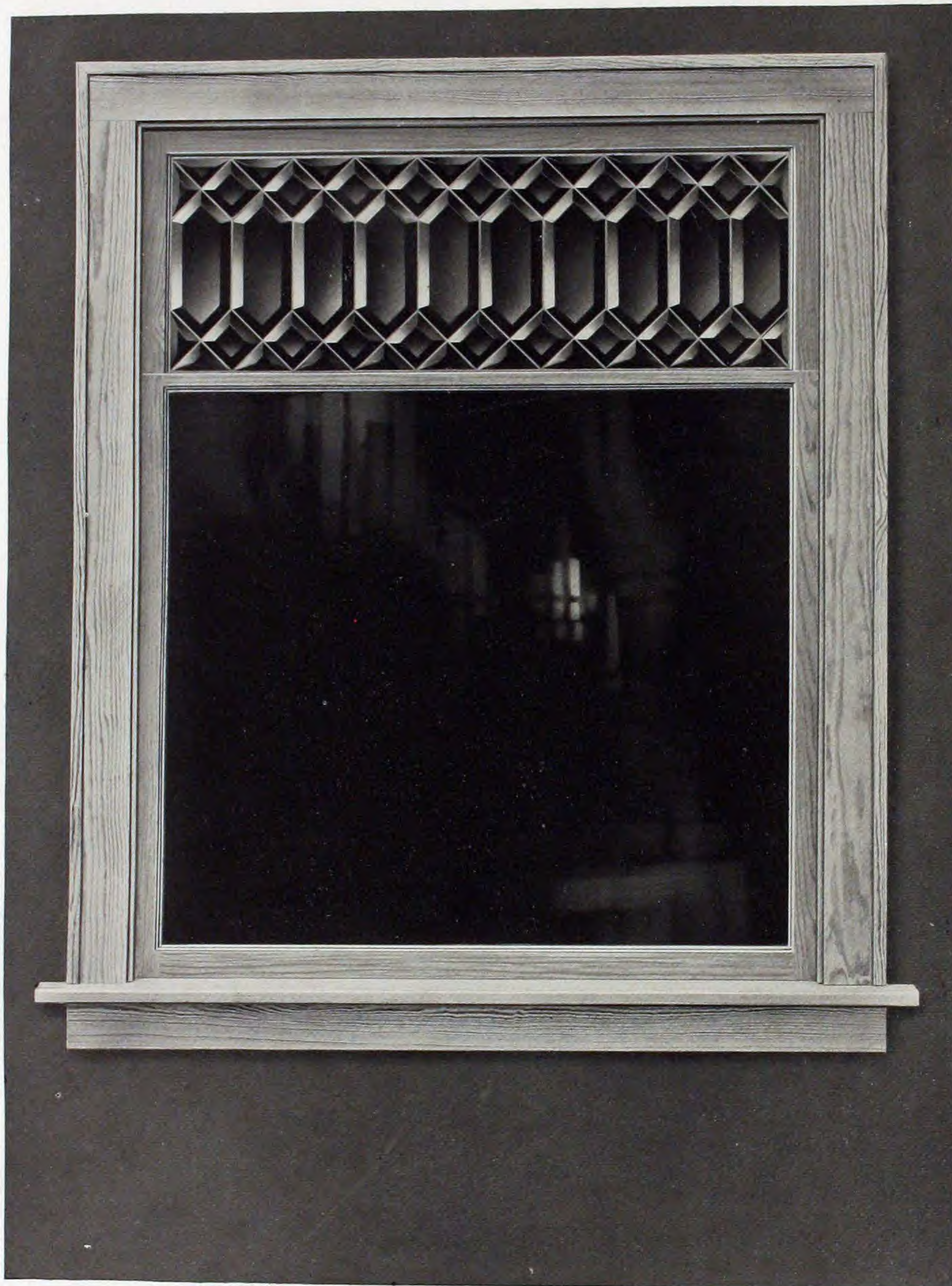


### *Cottage Sash C-1700*

There is a decided contrast between the upper and lower parts of this sash that engages the eye. The big expanse of plain glass below forms a good foundation for the artistic design above. This kind of sash is a good embellishment for the front of the house. It contrasts with the clear glass of the other windows in the house. The trim is illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



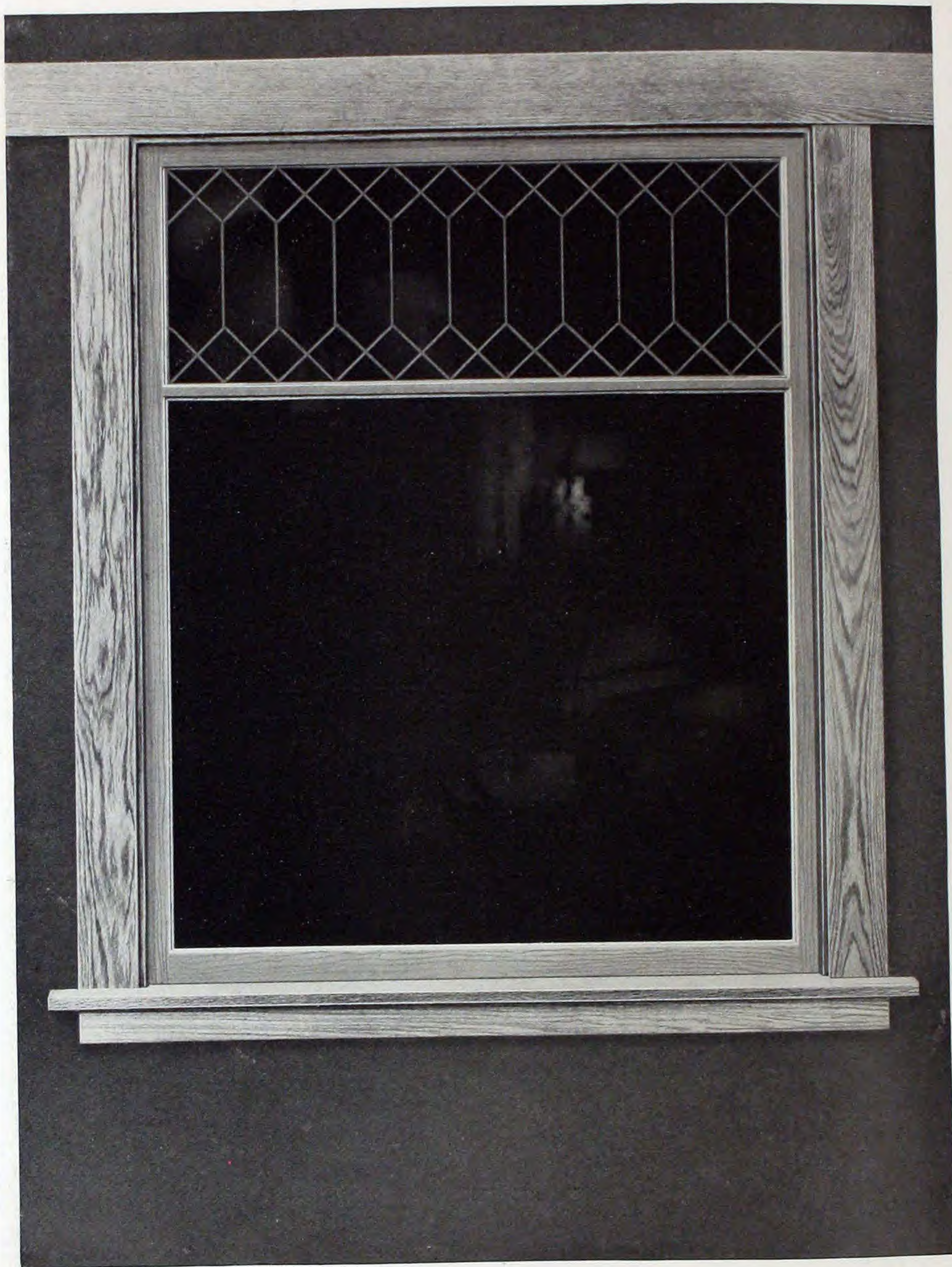


### *Cottage Window C-1701*

Door C-441 (page 23) is an appropriate entrance to be used in a home with this design of cottage window. This window will open, that is, the sash will slide up and down. The lower sash is ample to see through and admit the light. Select the trim that pleases from pages 210 to 218. The trim is illustrated in yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Cottage Sash C-1702*

Plain glass is used throughout this sash. In design, it is like the window on the preceding page. It cannot be opened. Door C-404 (page 13) is a good entrance to the house with this front sash. Colonnade C-826 (page 114) and sideboard C-1002 (page 132) are in keeping with its design. The wood of the trim illustrated is plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Cottage Sash C-1703*

Like a gossamer film this sash will grace the front of the cozy house. The delicate lines of the top suggest the suitability of buffet C-1061 (page 145) which is built beneath a window in the dining room. The big glass of door C-400 (page 10) makes it an appropriate design. All sash illustrated in this book are of white pine. This trim is plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



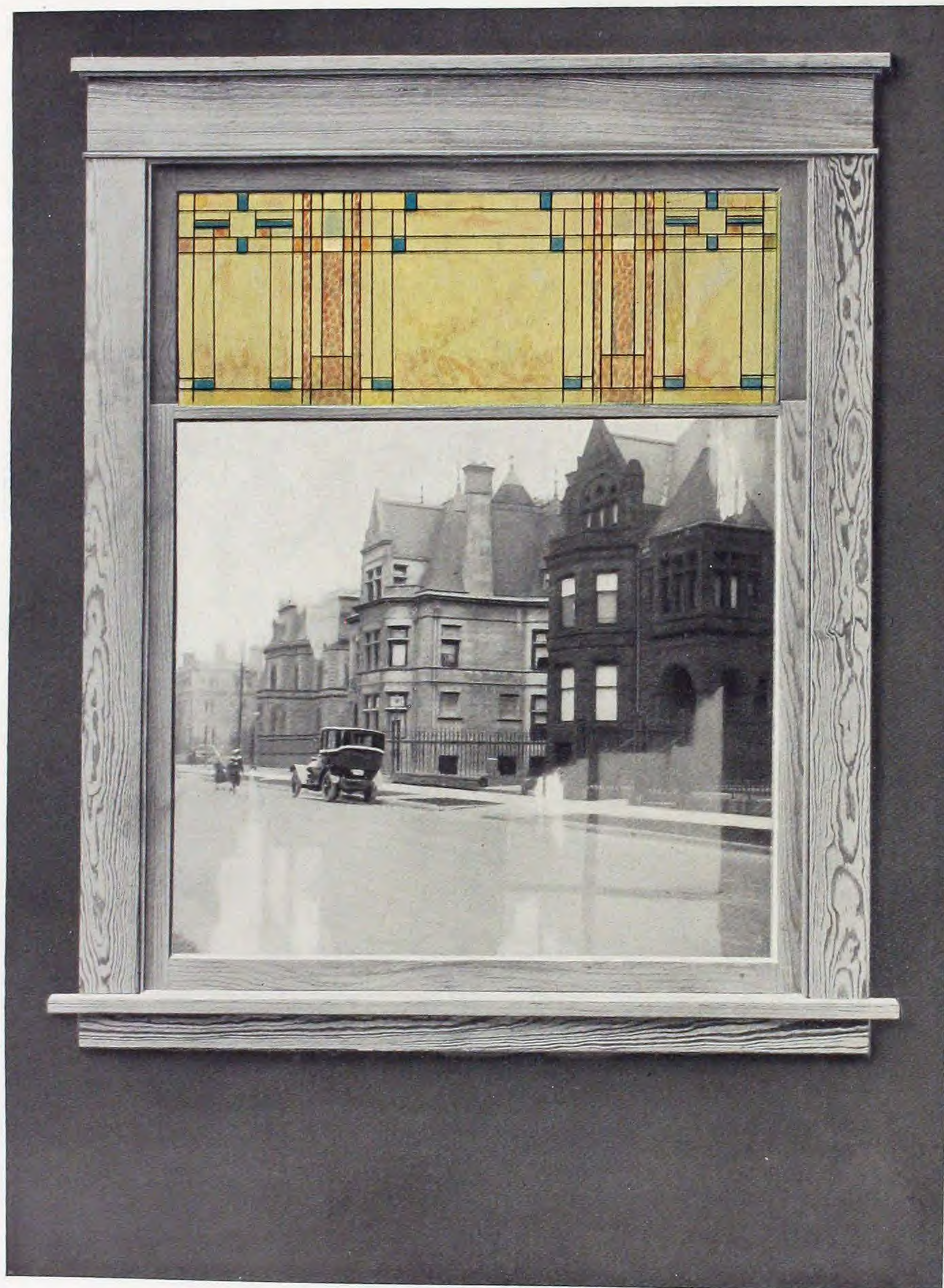


### *Cottage Sash C-1704*

When knighthood was in flower was the time of lace sleeves and billowy dresses. Courtesy and courtship were the national motto and occupation. Such scenes as the one in the glass at the top of this sash always bear a certain romantic charm. Although highly conventionalized, the appeal of the subject is not lost. Plain red oak trim surrounds this sash.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Cottage Window C-1705*

Colored glass lets the sunshine filter through and mellows its bright glare. In this window the lower part is large enough for a view to the outside. Colonnade C-826 or C-827 on pages 114 and 115 have a touch of color in their glass doors that will harmonize with this window. An art glass window is a decorative feature. The trim surrounding this window is yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Cottage Window C-1706*

Notice the horizontal lines in this window, which make it appropriate for that style of building in which those lines predominate. The smaller sash bears a pleasing proportion with the larger one below. Use exterior door C-416 (page 15) and sideboard C-1006 (page 134) with this window. The trim surrounding this window is plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Divided Top Window C-1720*

Only the cross division in the top sash makes this window unlike C-1724 (page 203), but perhaps you will prefer it for that difference. Artistic tastes differ widely. What pleases one person may not please another. That is why we offer such a large variety of choices here. Anyone can get just what he wants to make his home reflect his personality. Trim is yellow pine.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Divided Top Window C-1721*

Always maintaining a contrast with the lower sash, this upper sash is so divided as to avoid the impression of small lights. There is the big pane in the middle which preserves its balance with its surrounding smaller panes. Door C-416 (page 15) is similarly divided, and can be used correctly with windows of this design in the attractive home. This is a continuous head, plain red oak trim.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Divided Top Window C-1722*

In early days it was necessary to divide both sash in a window because glass was not made in large sheets. It was not for strength because the subdivisions do not add much strength to the sash. The divided top sash in this window is merely a contrast with the large pane below. Door C-474 (page 33) will go well with this window. Plain red oak trim surrounds this window.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Divided Top Window C-1723*

Door C-420 (page 17) has two rows of little square lights that are much like the subdivisions in this top sash. Sideboard C-1040 (page 141) will continue the harmony of design in the woodwork of the home with that door and this window. No matter the dimensions of the top sash, the nine equal lights always give it balance. This trim is an illustration of plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





### *Divided Top Window C-1724*

Long vertical subdivisions in the top sash make this window appear taller than it really is. It is the ideal window for the bungalow, for it exaggerates the height of the ceiling. A colonnade with a long column like C-803 (page 107) and a sideboard like C-1012 (page 138) with vertical lines can be used with this window to preserve the effect of height. Yellow pine trim is illustrated.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



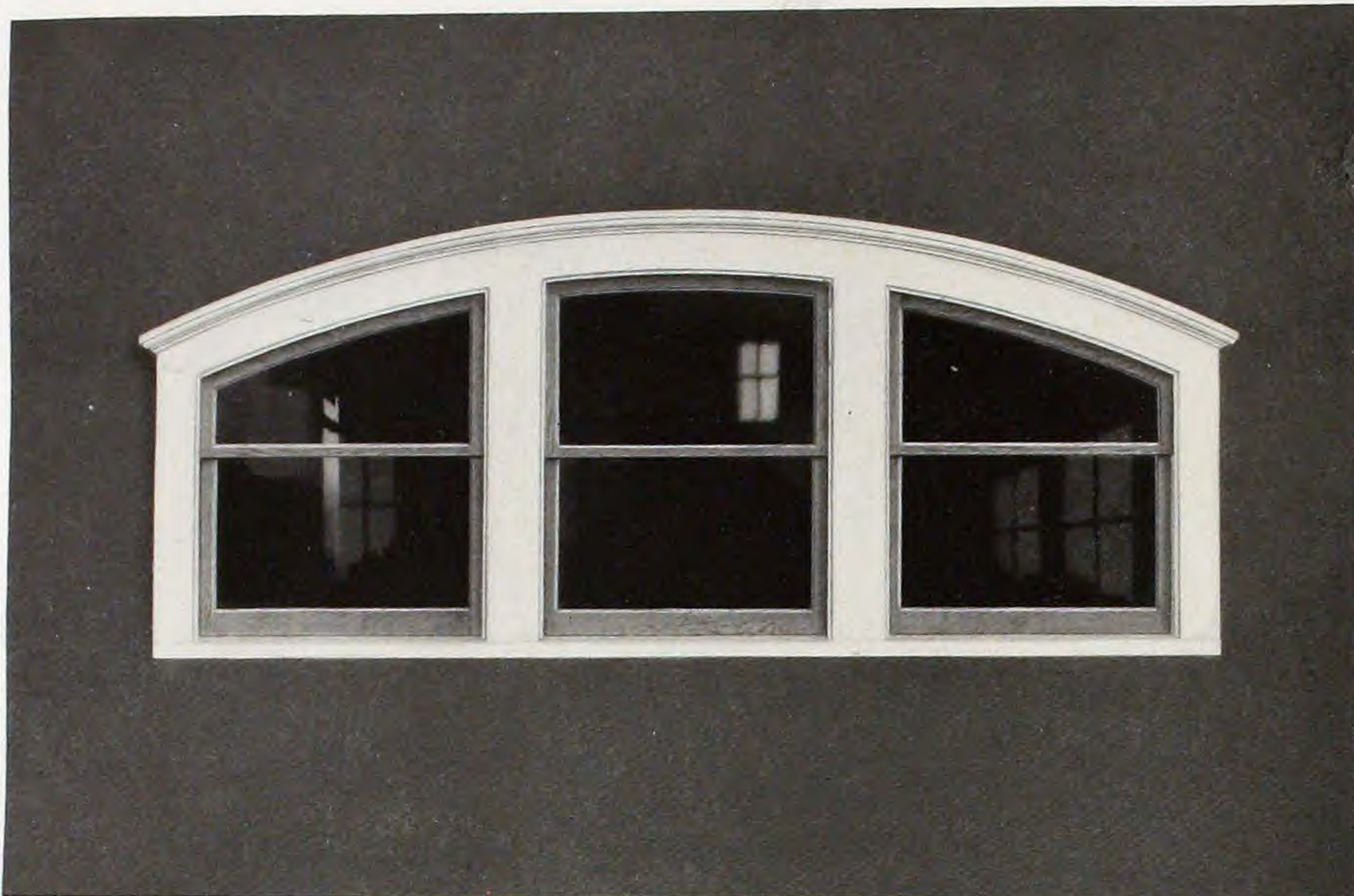


### *Divided Top Window C-1725*

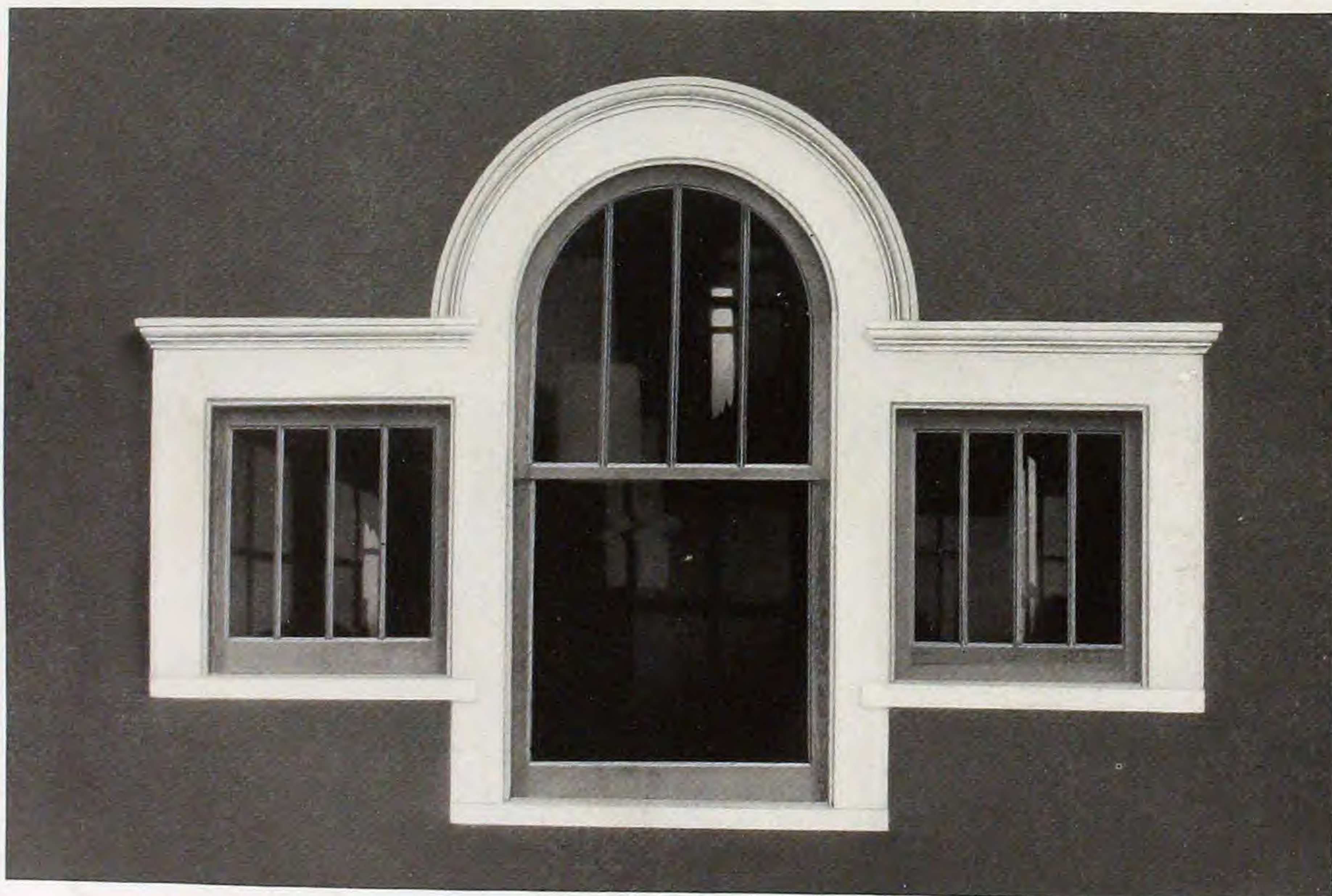
Vertical and horizontal lines may become tiresome, and this window is designed to relieve them. No matter what the dimensions of the upper sash are, it always has twelve lights. This design will grace the low or tall building equally well. Door C-561 (page 51) presents four little squares, each resting on a corner, and makes an agreeable companion piece to this window.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1740



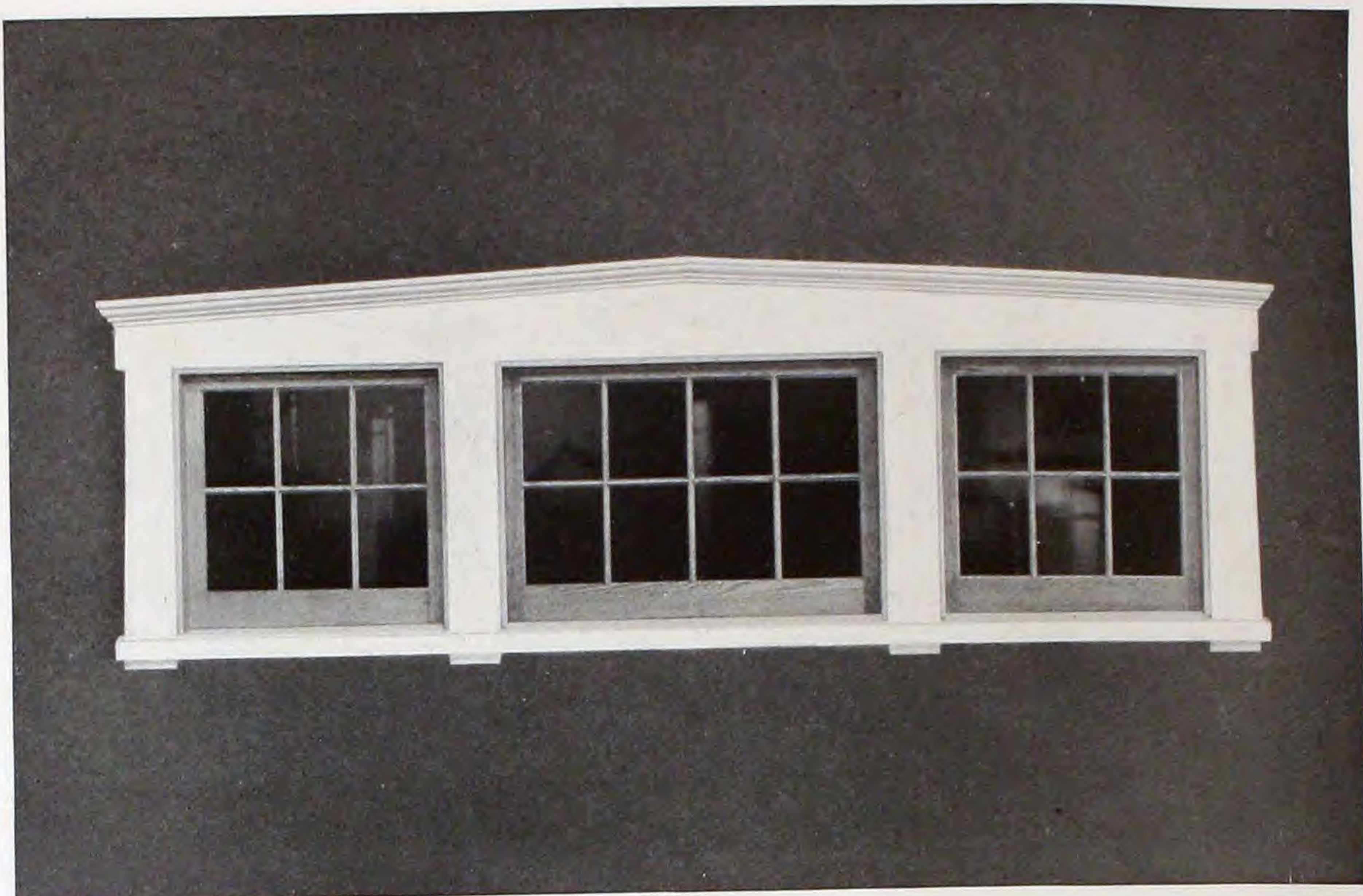
C-1741

## *Gable Frames and Sash*

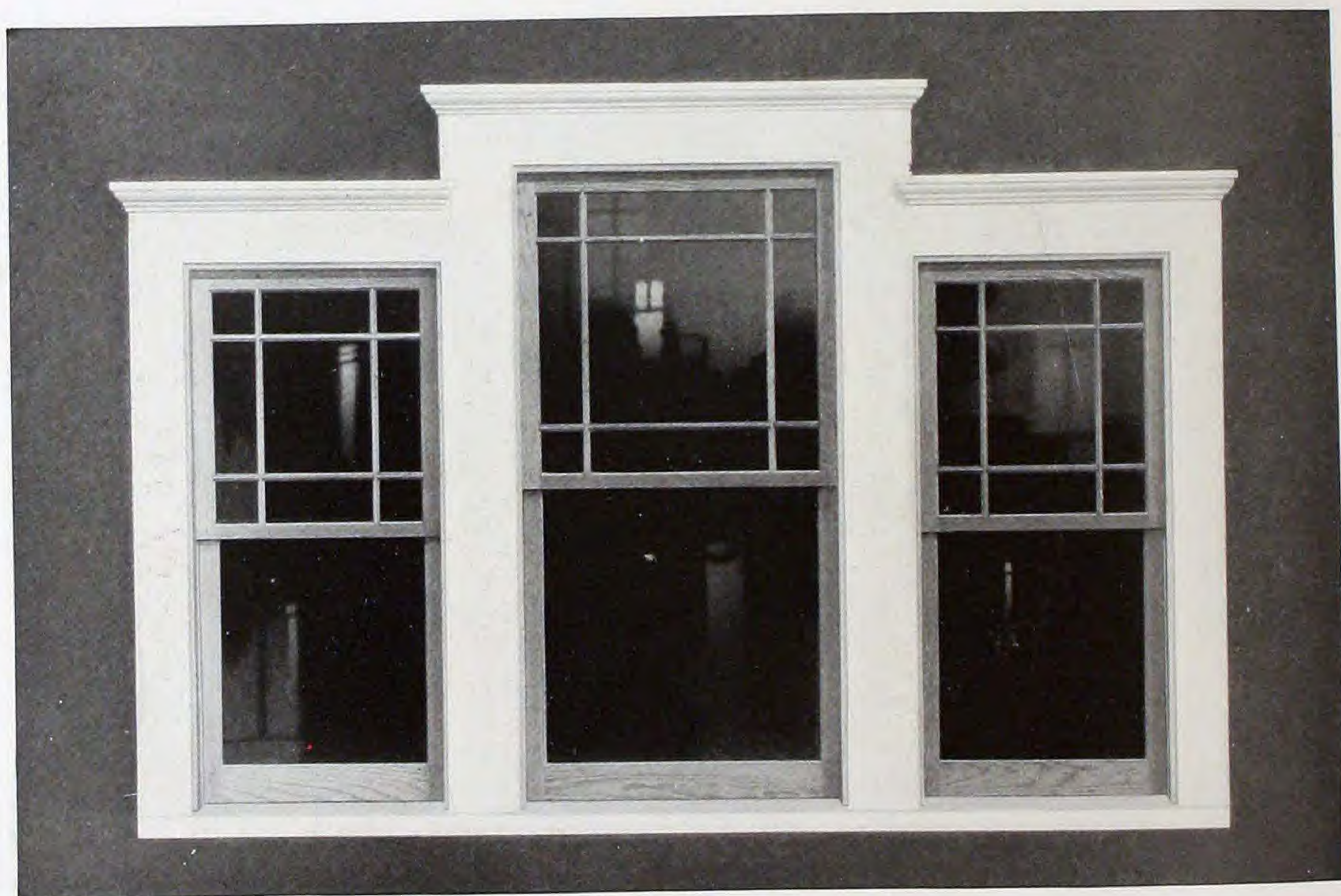
Houses with high gables are apt to be dreary looking unless windows brighten them. Hawthorne's "The House of Seven Gables" would have been a more cheerful habitation had the severity of its gables been relieved by as attractive openings as these. They make the attic useful by lighting and ventilating it.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1742



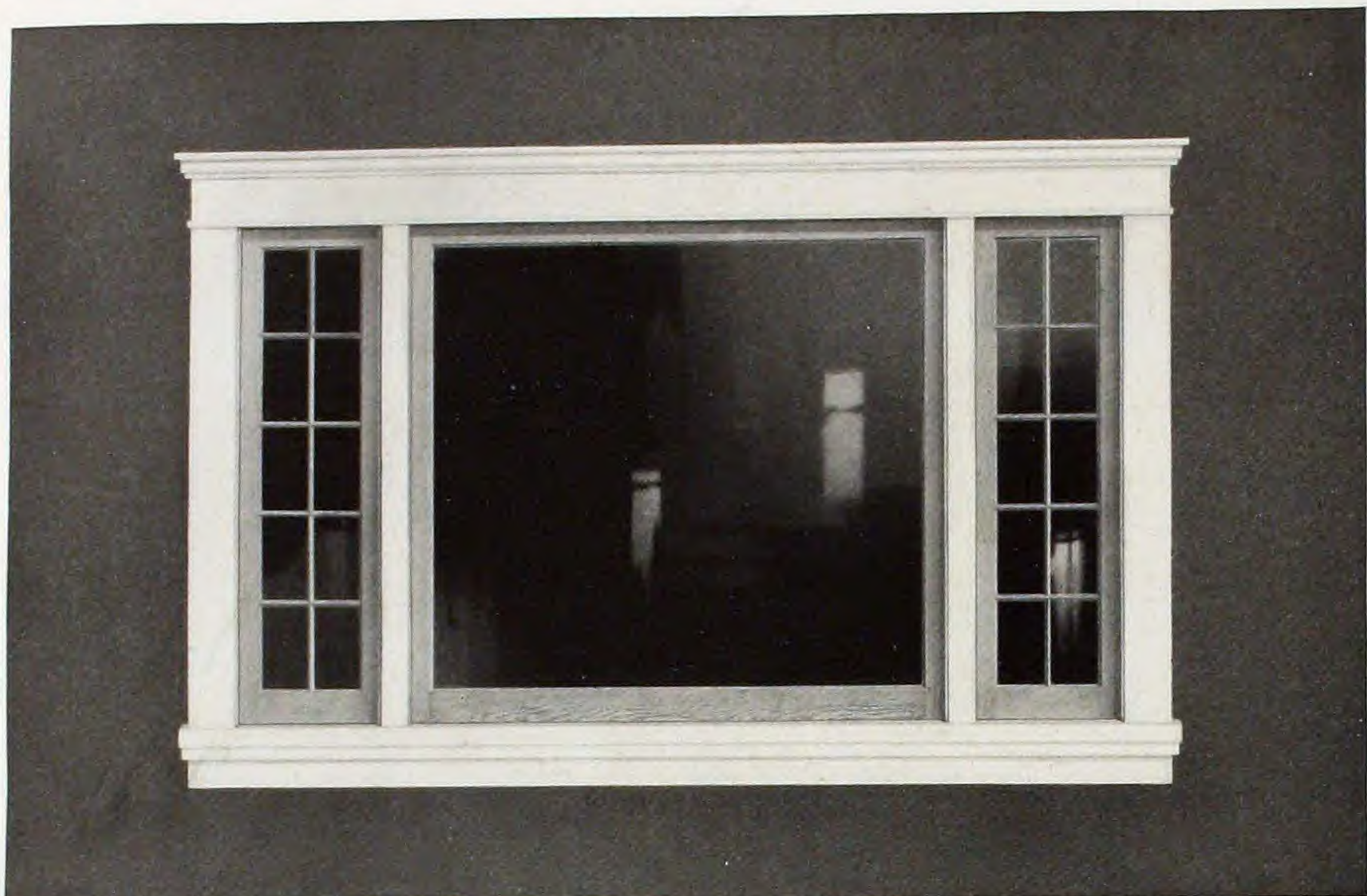
C-1743

## *Gable Frames and Sash*

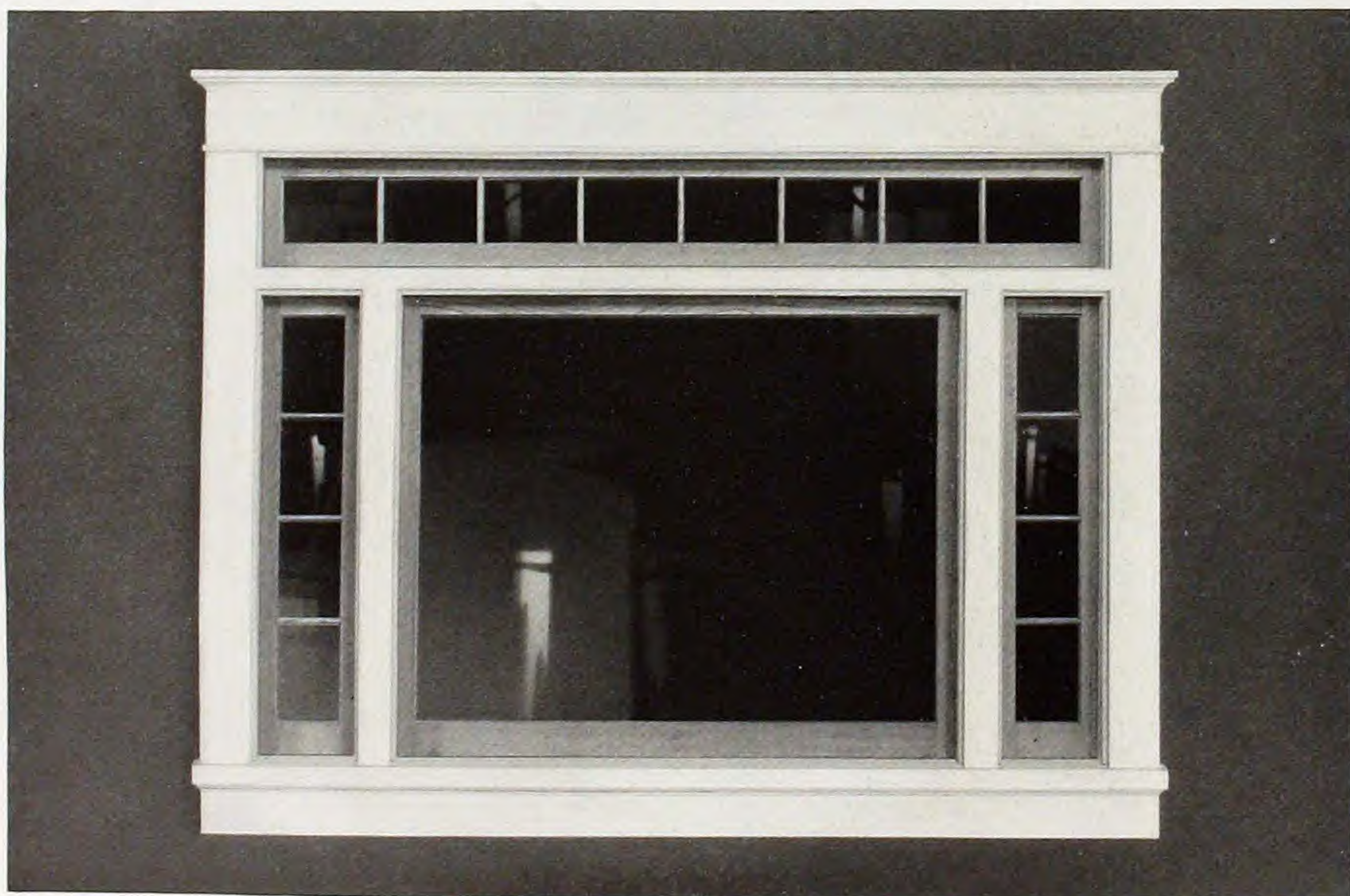
Light and ventilation are hard to get in the attic. These long windows were designed to admit light and to ventilate the attic. If they are good to look at, too, then their use is threefold. Select C-1742 for a house with a low-pitched roof, and C-1743 for a house with a steeper roof. Other designs of divided light windows and sash may be used.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1750



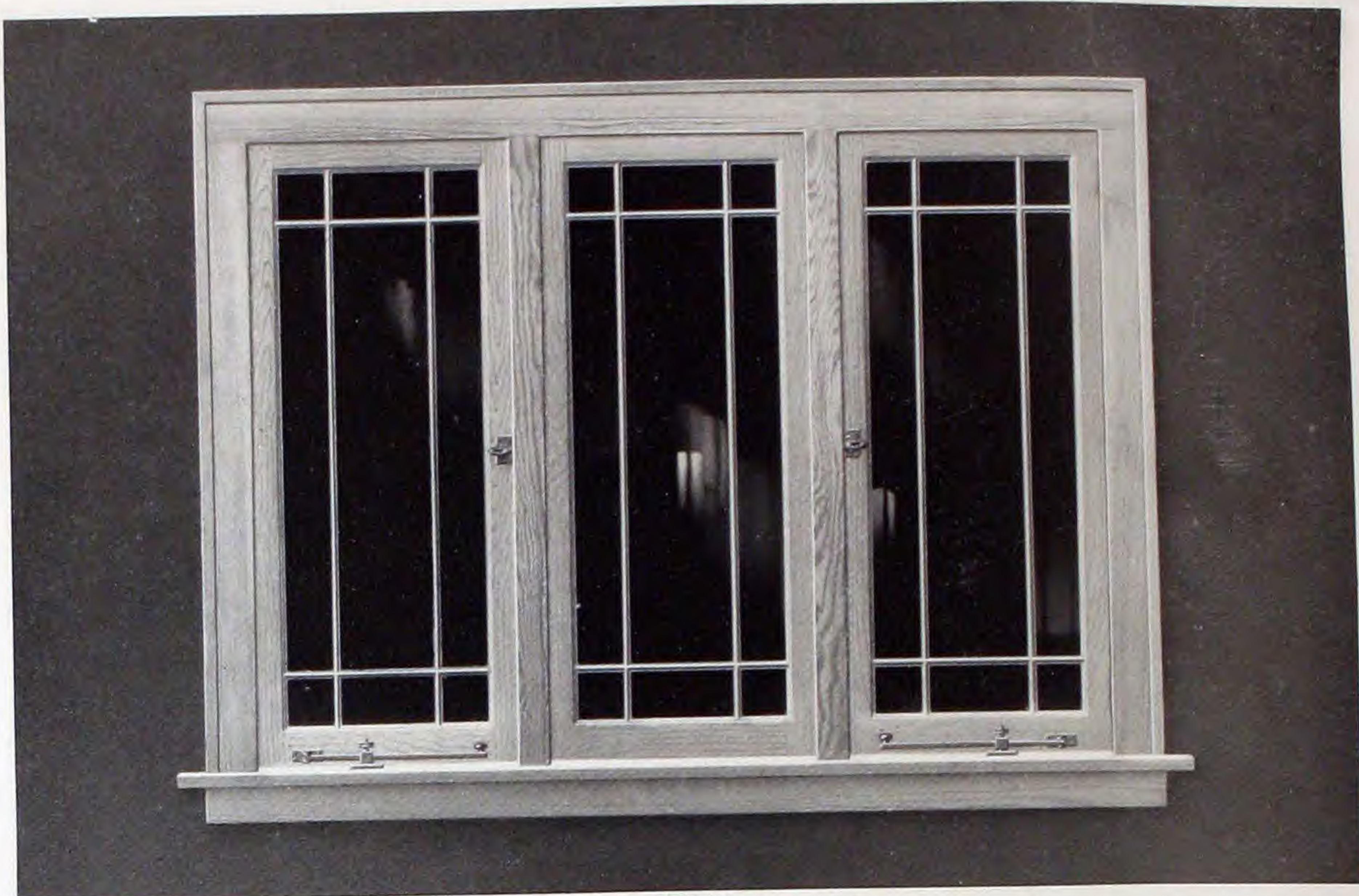
C-1751

## *Landscape Windows*

Their name indicates the use of these windows. They are particularly appropriate for first floor living rooms in the front of the house. C-630 (page 71) is a harmonizing front entrance for window C-1750; entrance C-626 (page 67) conforms in design to C-1751. The side sash in both designs swing open for ventilation.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1760



C-1761

## Casement Sash

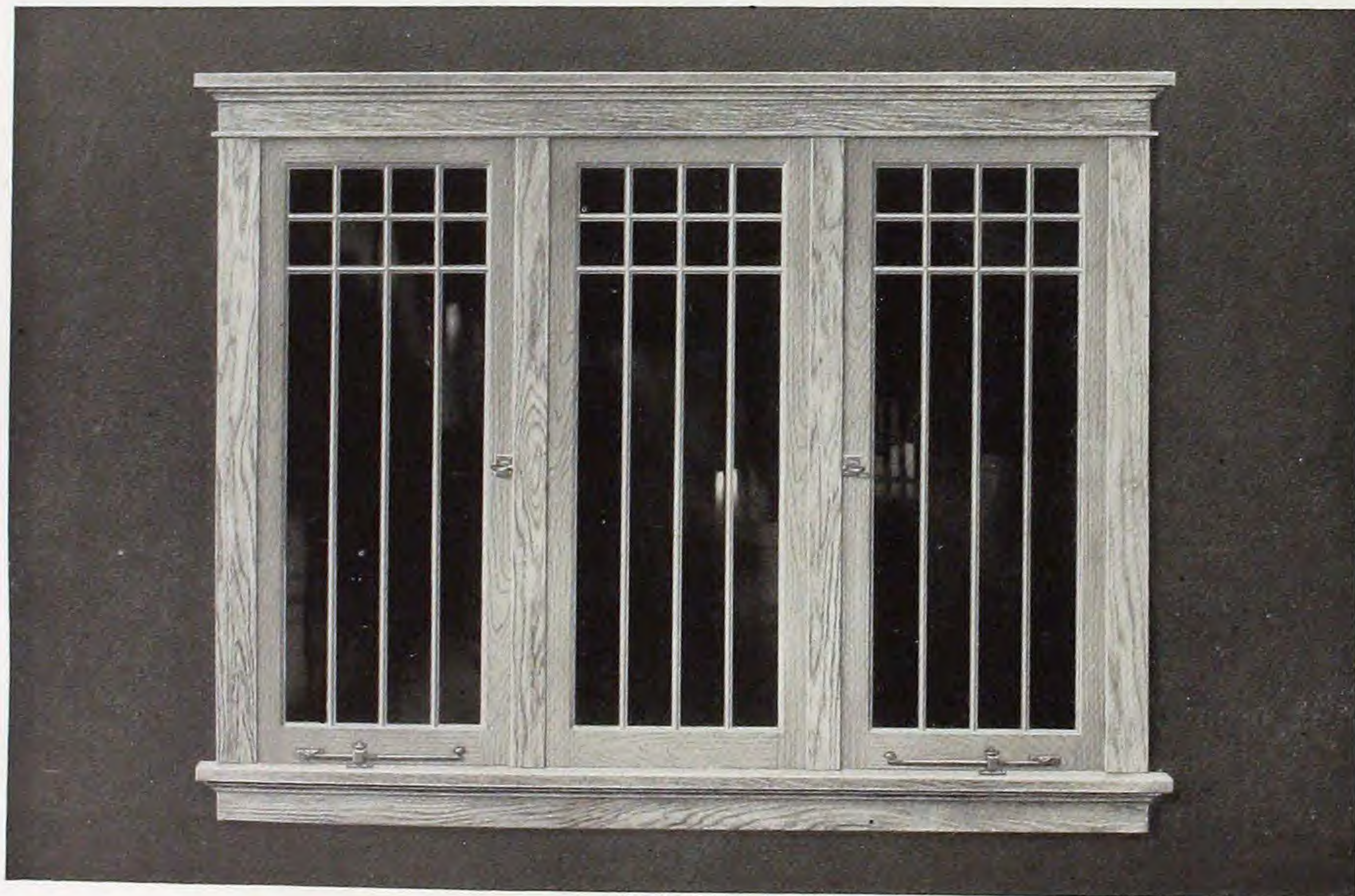
In a sunroom or sleeping porch, you will want casement sash like these, for the maximum of light and openness. If you choose C-1760, perhaps you will want window C-1721 (page 200) in the rest of your house, or front door C-416 (page 15). C-1761 matches window C-1703 (page 195), and French doors C-685 (page 98).

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1762



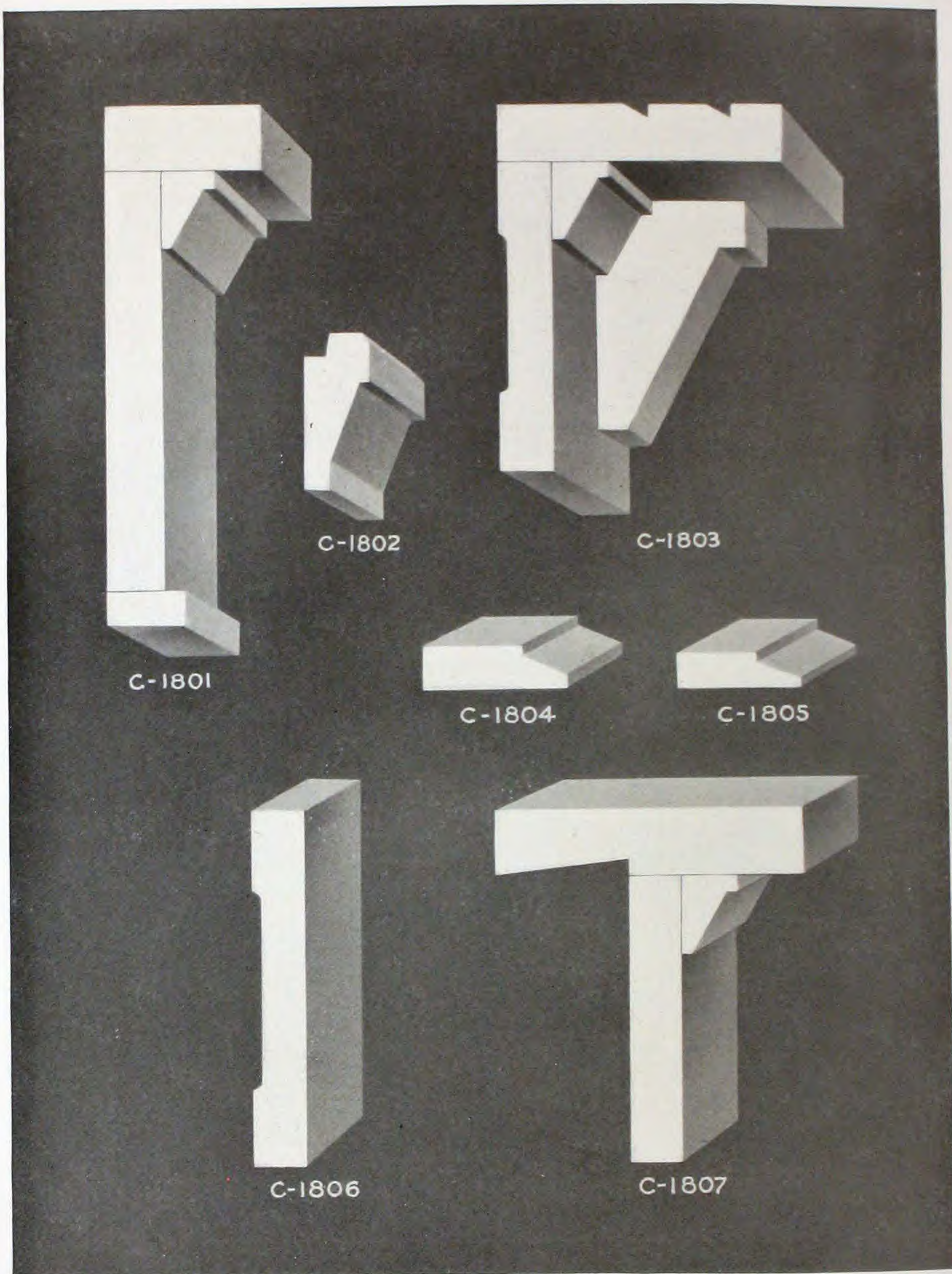
C-1763

## Casement Sash

Casement sash are desirable in the living room or dining room also; over a buffet they are particularly appropriate. In fact wherever a group of windows is wanted, casement sash are particularly appropriate. C-1762 and door C-473 (page 32) are good companion openings. C-1763 and door C-420 (page 17) go well together.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Curtis Standard Trim C-1800*

In the days when houses were just lumber, put together in any fashion, and when the interior trim was only for keeping out the weather, very little attention was paid to the design of either the house or its woodwork. The increasing growth of the population and improvement of the land resulted in the building of more homes.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1808



C-1809



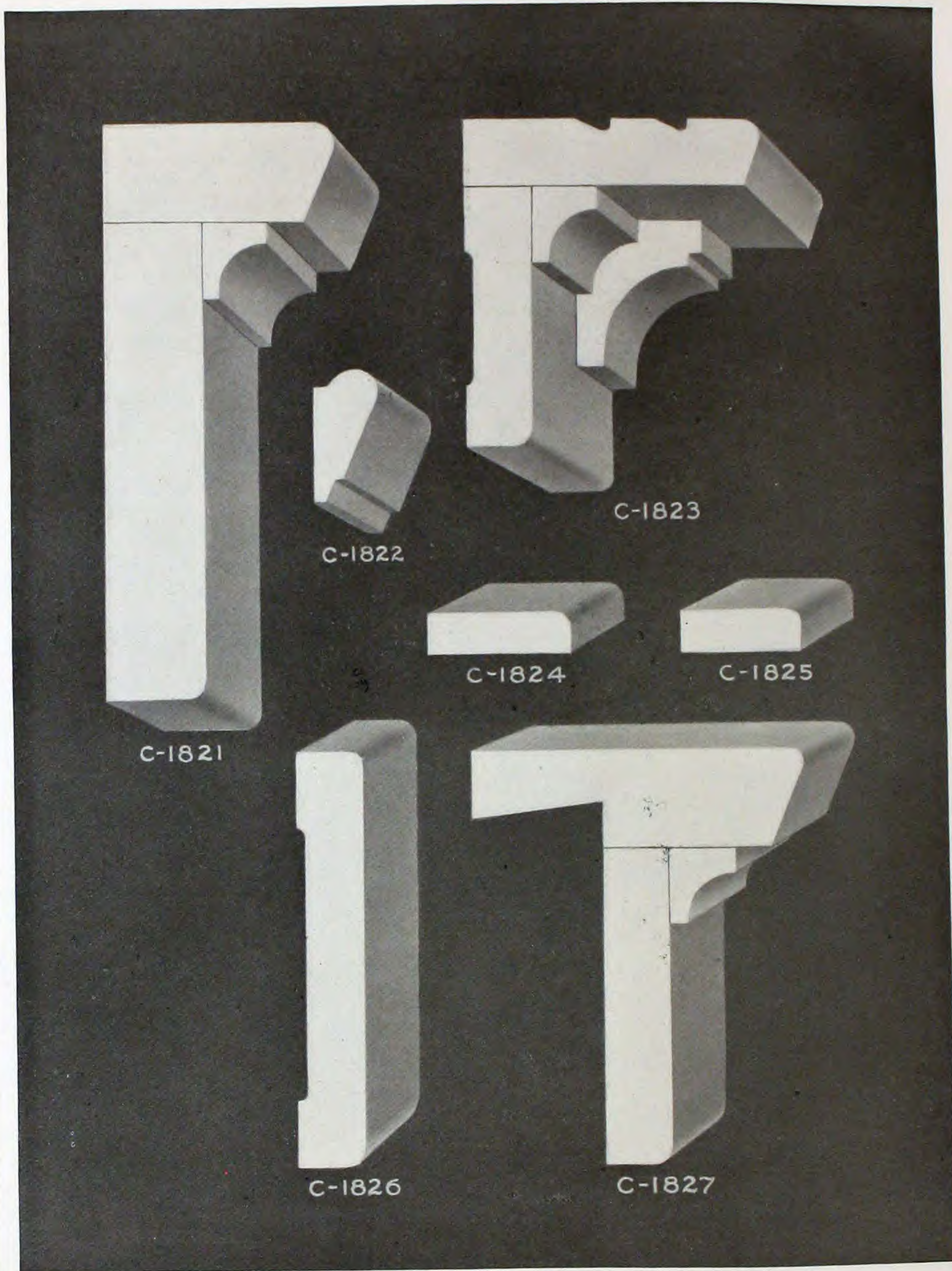
C-1810

## *Curtis Standard Trim C-1800*

Broader educational opportunities resulted in a nicer appreciation of things beautiful, in both the *design* of the home and the things in it. For years the woodwork for every house was milled especially for it. The lack of standard designs meant delay in production and delivery, errors and uncertainty as to satisfaction.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



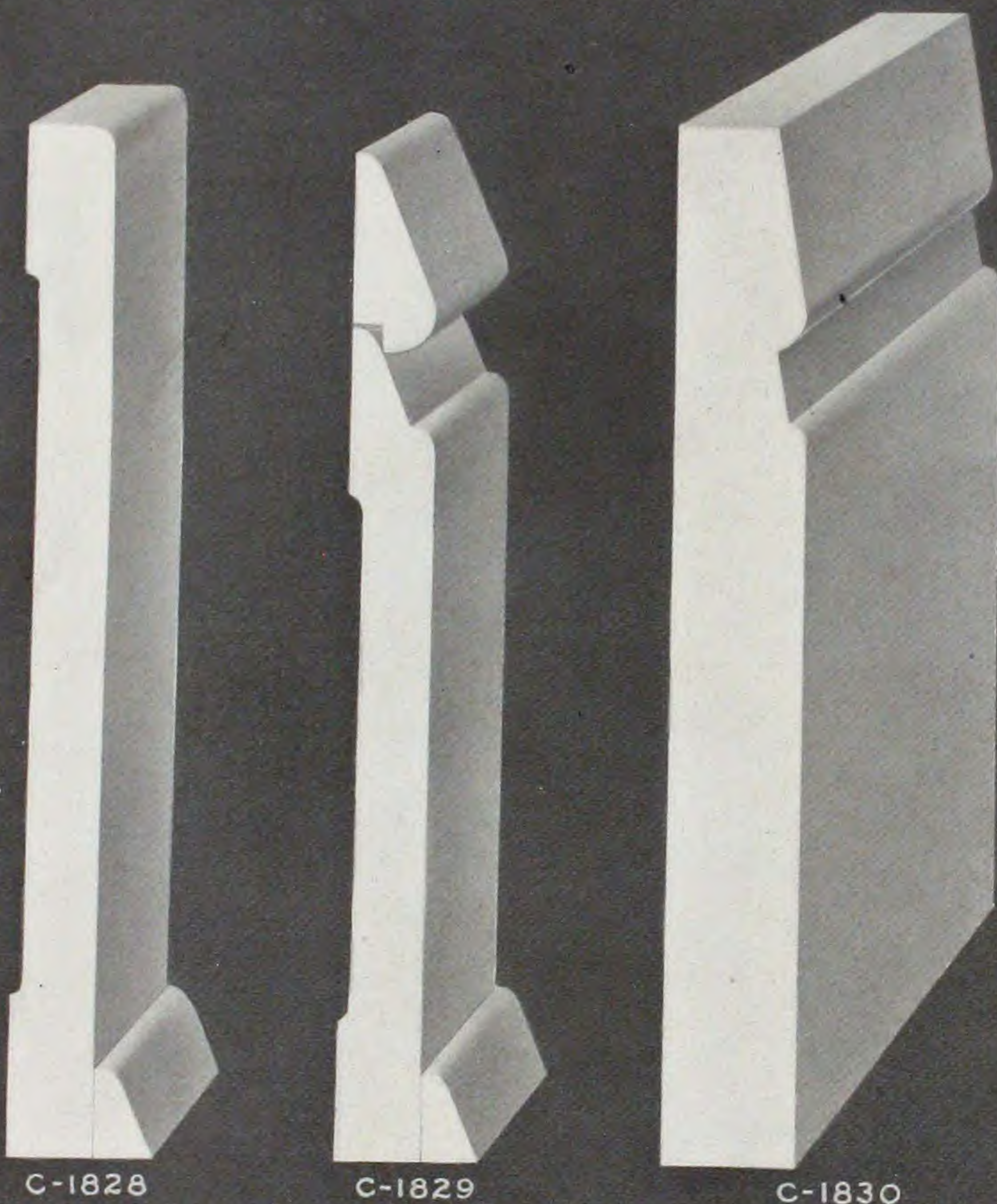


## *Curtis Standard Trim C-1820*

There are millions of homes in this country, but no two of them are exactly alike. However, many of them have many features in common, and their requirements are the same. After a careful study of these general requirements and means to fill them, the Curtis Companies began the production of their Standard Designs.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement*



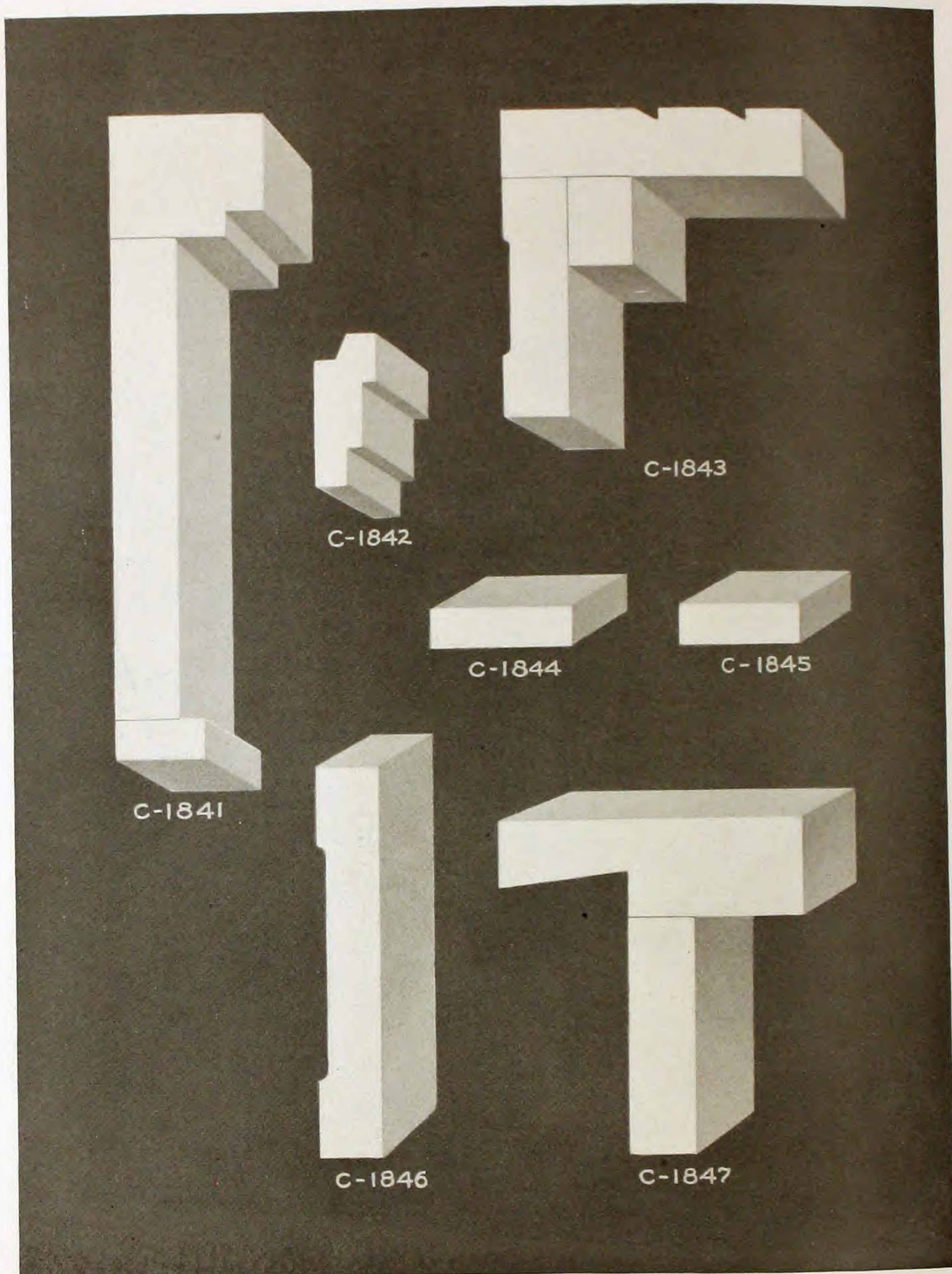


## *Curtis Standard Trim C-1820*

Just as much skill and attention is given to every piece of Curtis Standard Trim as is given the largest special items of woodwork manufactured expressly for each house. Most of the woodwork pictured in this book are Curtis Standard Designs, which these trim designs are intended to match.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



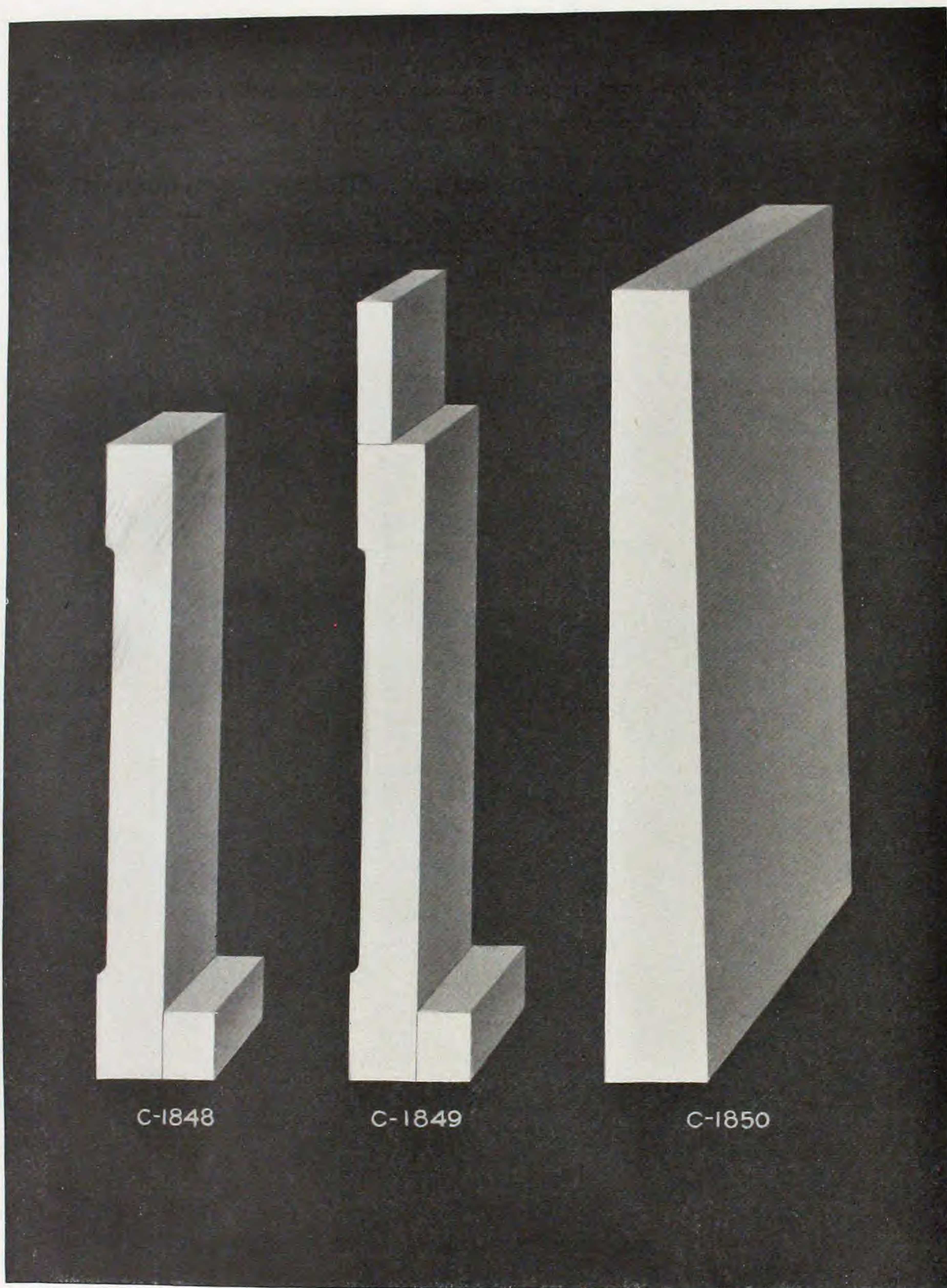


## *Curtis Standard Trim C-1840*

In producing standard trim such as is shown on pages 210 to 218, the Curtis Companies are pioneers. It is a result of their desire to serve the interest of homebuilders as well as their own. On each pair of facing pages here you can find exactly the trim that will fit your ideal home, of whatever design it is.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1848

C-1849

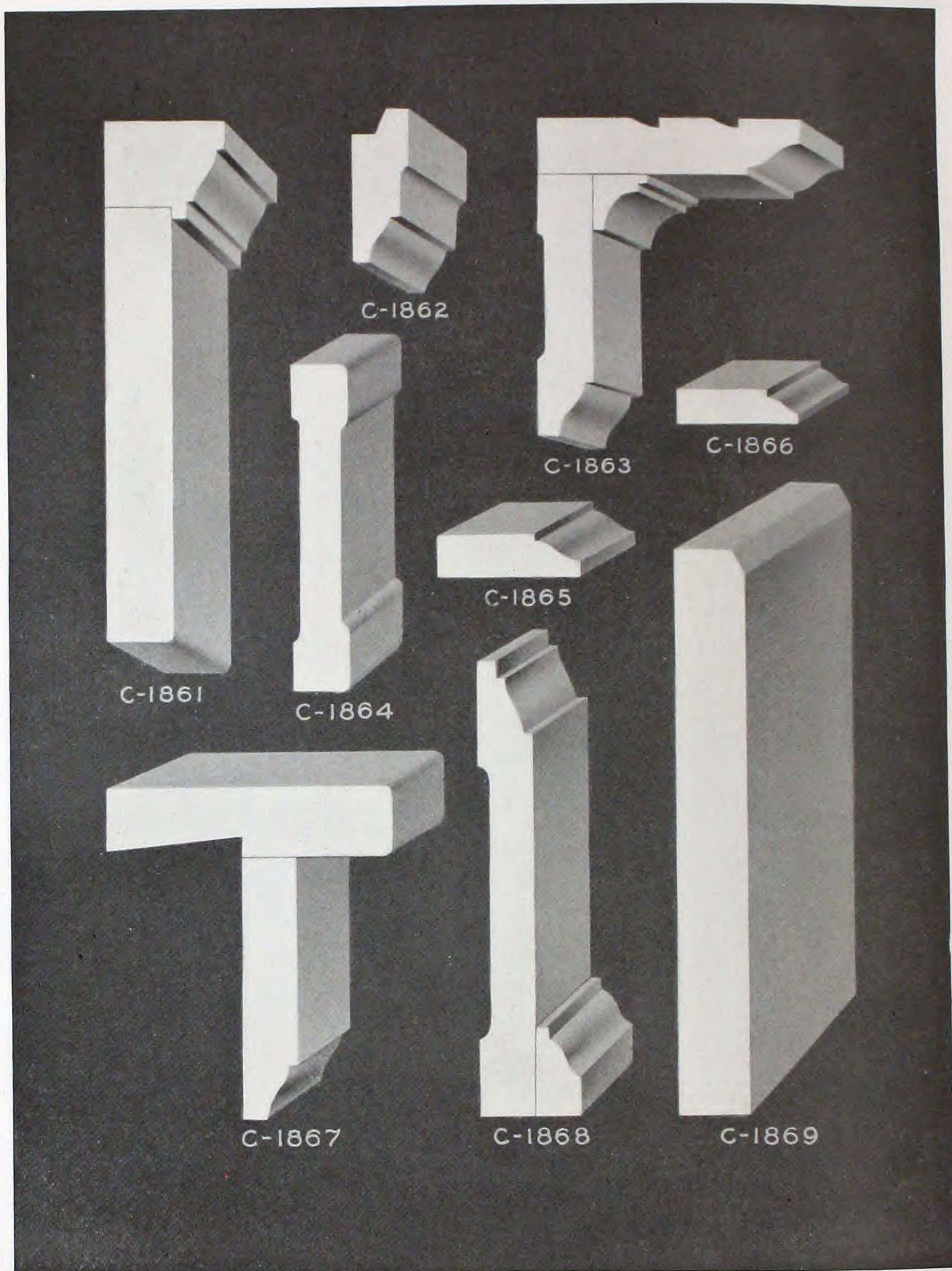
C-1850

## *Curtis Standard Trim C-1840*

Each piece is of the same design as every other piece. For uniformity throughout your home match the trim design to your other woodwork and insure yourself complete satisfaction. Since this is Curtis Standard Trim it can be had on short notice according to Curtis On-Time delivery. It is more economical than specially machined trim.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



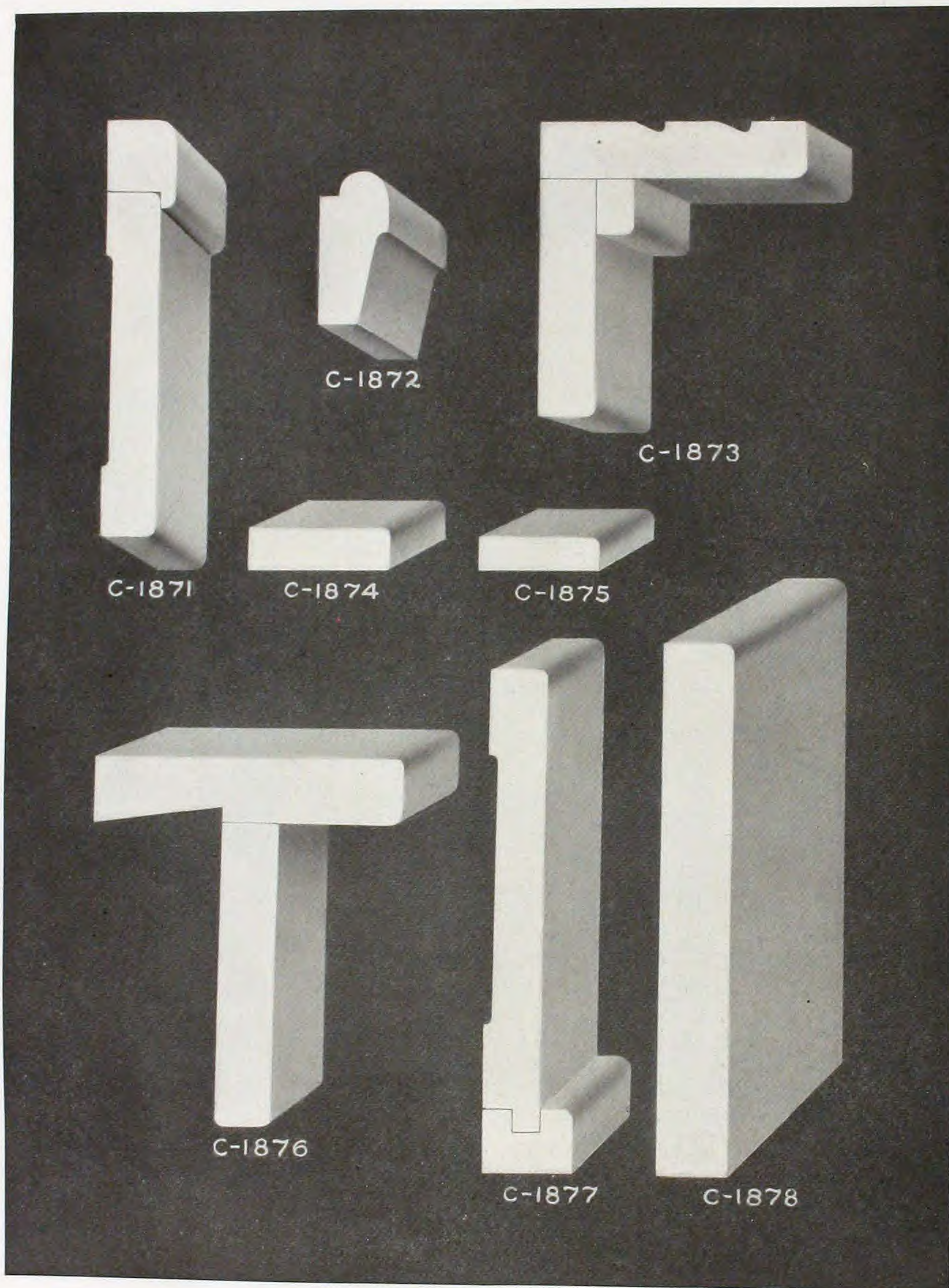


## *Curtis Standard Trim C-1860*

Curtis Standard Designs are in good taste because they are designed by architects who understand the principles of construction for woodwork that must be beautiful as well as useful. The different styles of trim make it possible to fit a house throughout with "the permanent furniture for your home" of uniform design.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



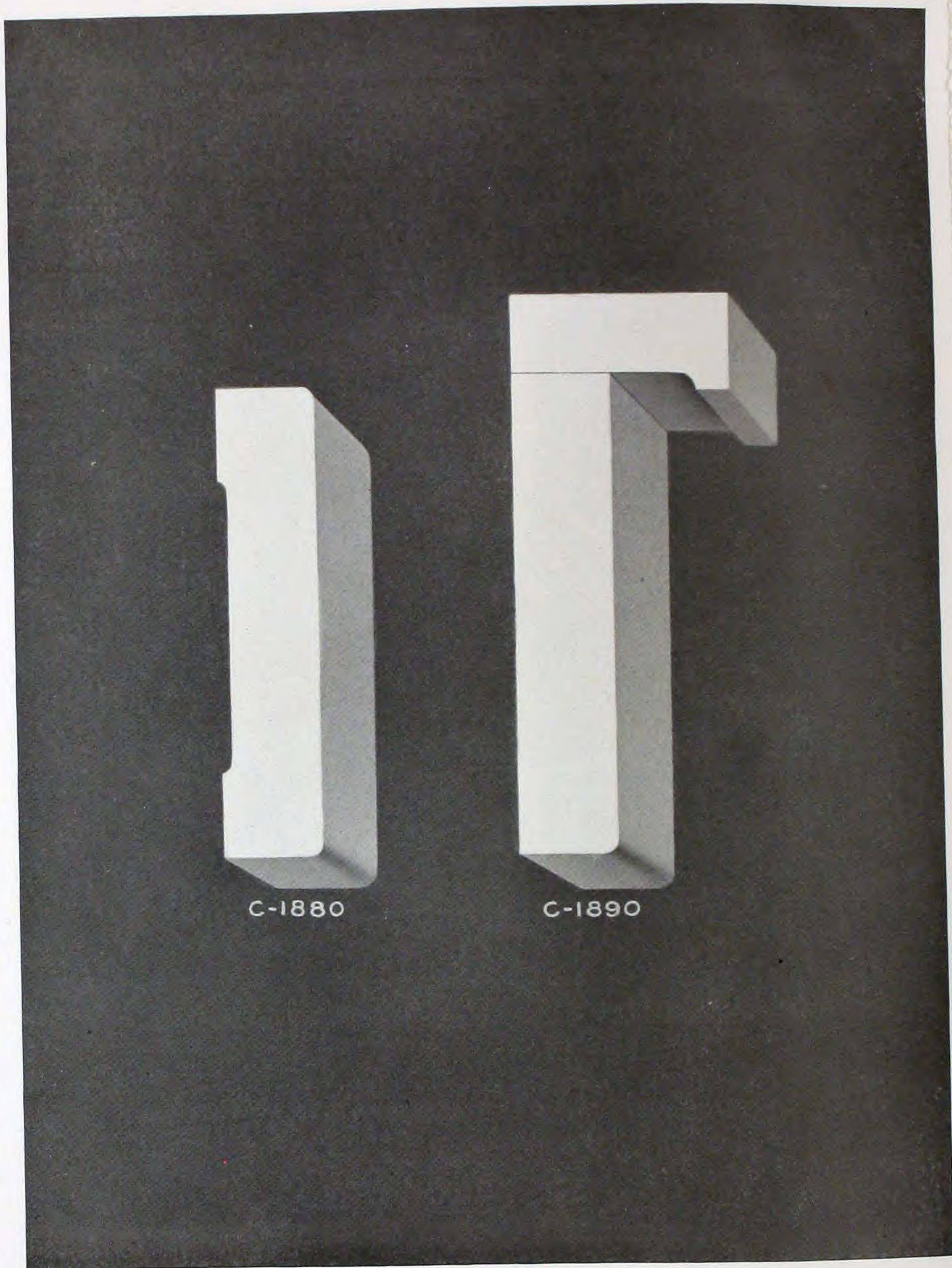


## *Curtis Standard Trim C-1870*

If it is important to have furniture that is uniform in design, it is more important to have woodwork of standard design, for it is "the permanent furniture for your home." Go through these various pages and select the particular trim design that goes with the door, sideboard, stair, and other woodwork that you have chosen.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-1880

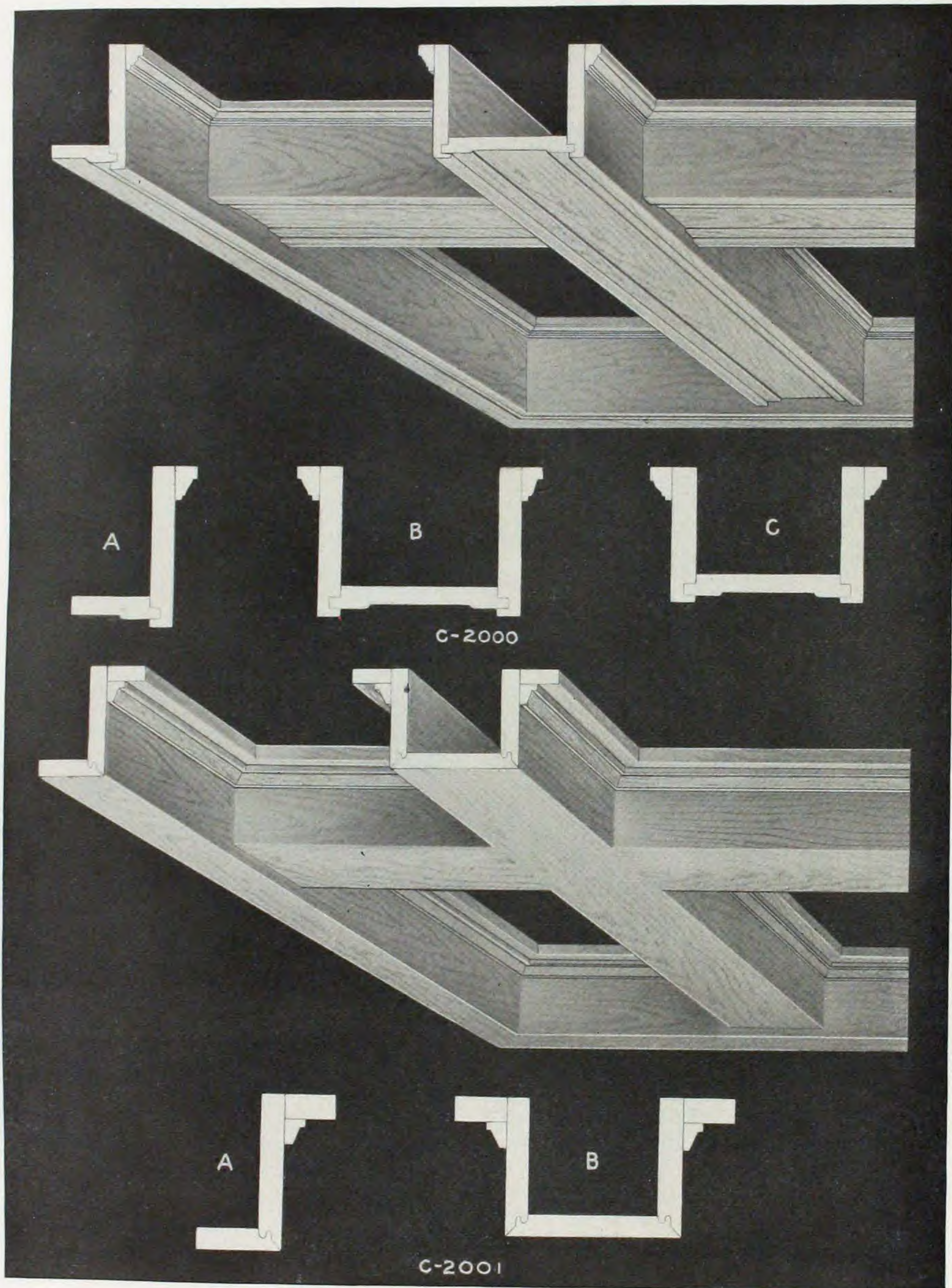
C-1890

## *Curtis Standard Cap Trims*

Selecting one piece guides the selection of the complete woodwork for your home, if you observe the suggestions given by the standard designs shown in this book. Notice the uniformity of lines about all the items of trim in each group. They are made to go with the various items of woodwork shown in this book.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



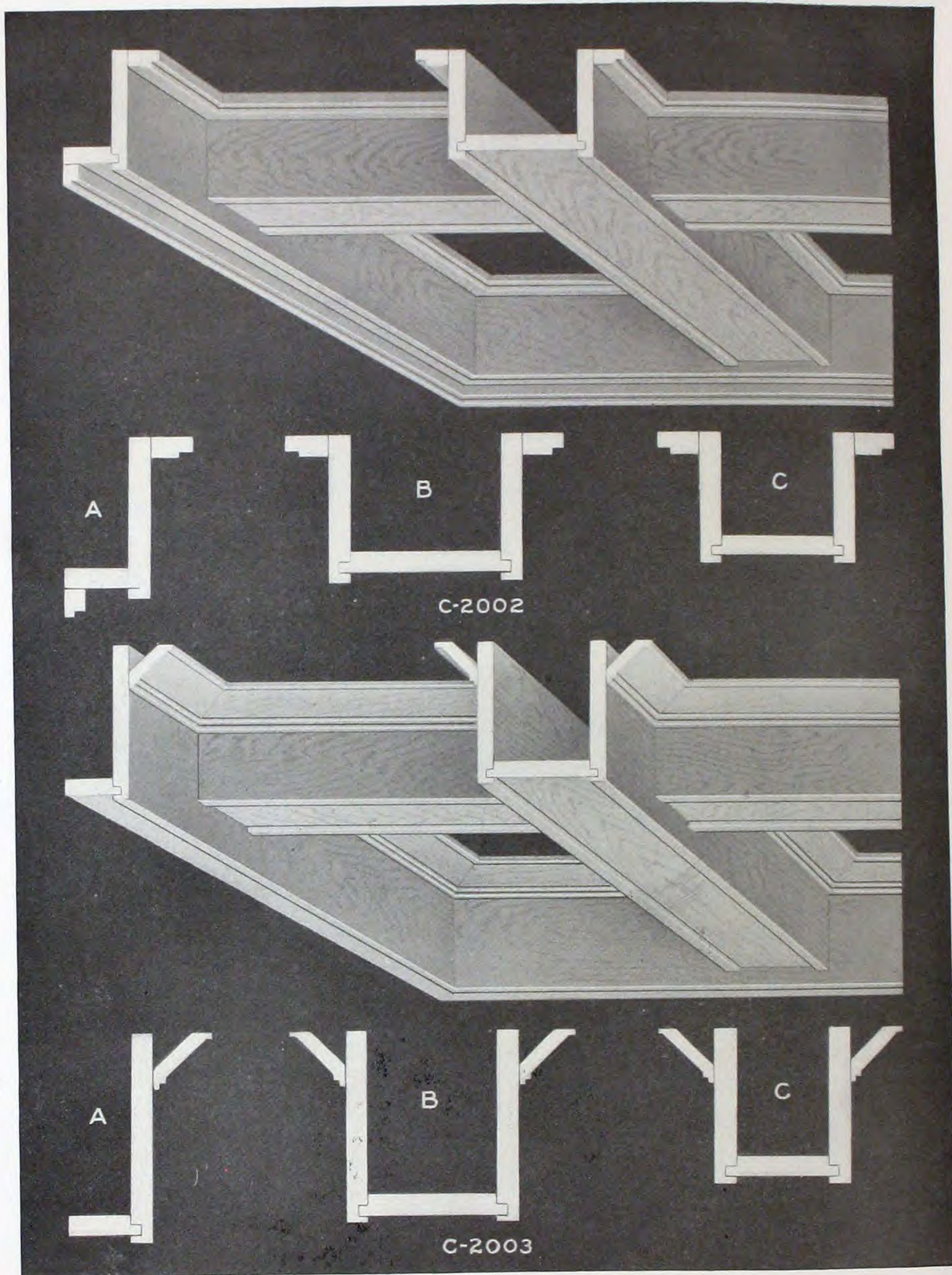


## Ceiling Beams

In the log cabin, beams in the ceiling were an unavoidable necessity, for they strengthened the walls. The accurately machined beams shown here are a great refinement over logs, and much handsomer. Sturdy doors like C-662 (Page 82) should be used with the upper design, and slab doors like C-676 (page 96) will match the lower one. Plain red oak beams are illustrated.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



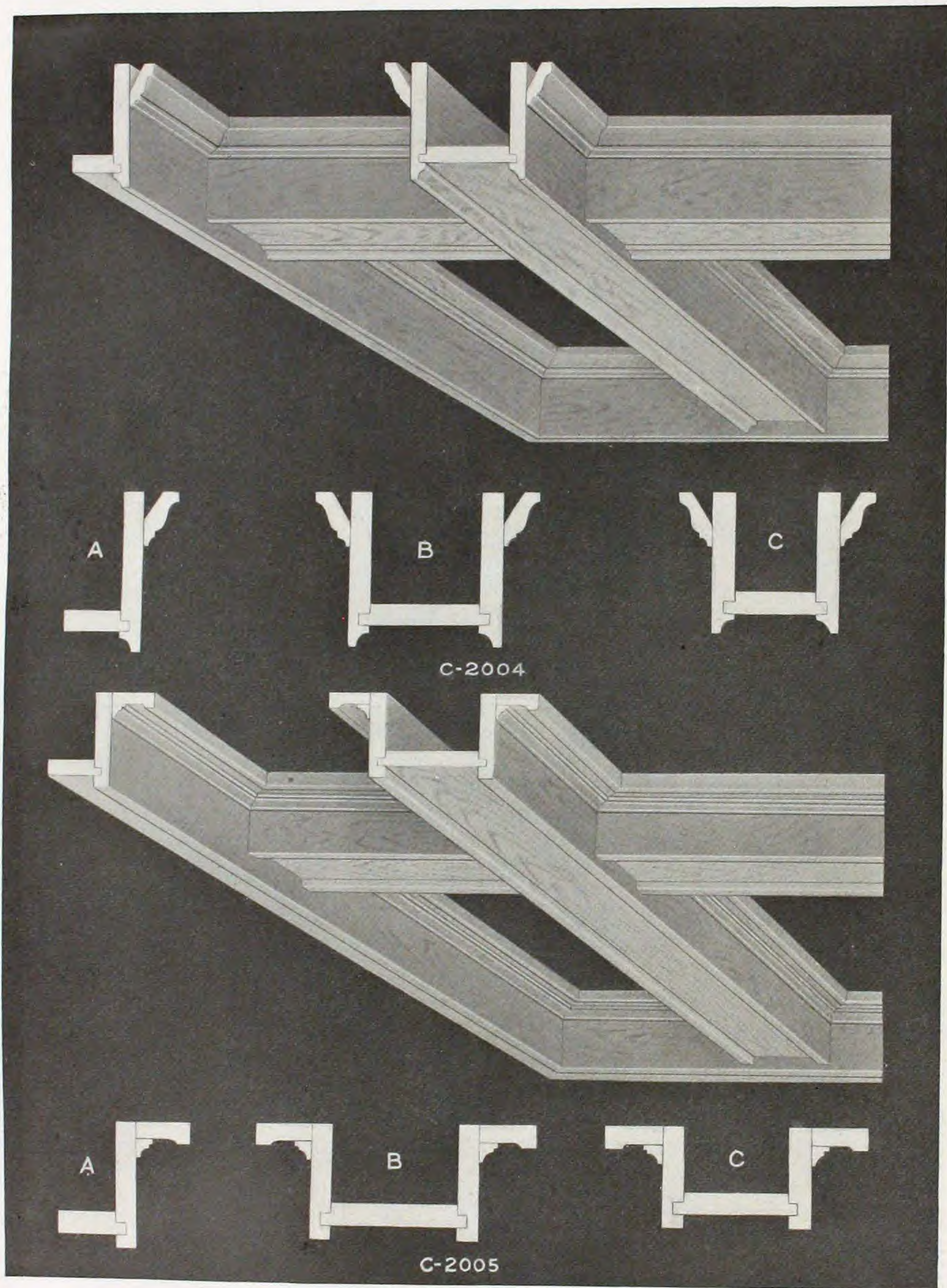


## Ceiling Beams

Ceiling beams add an appearance of coziness to the room. They seem to unite the walls and make them companionable. If they were solid beams they would cost a great deal of money. Skilled artisans have made it possible to supply ceiling beams in this put-together fashion at a very reasonable cost. They are lasting and impressive. Plain red oak is illustrated.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



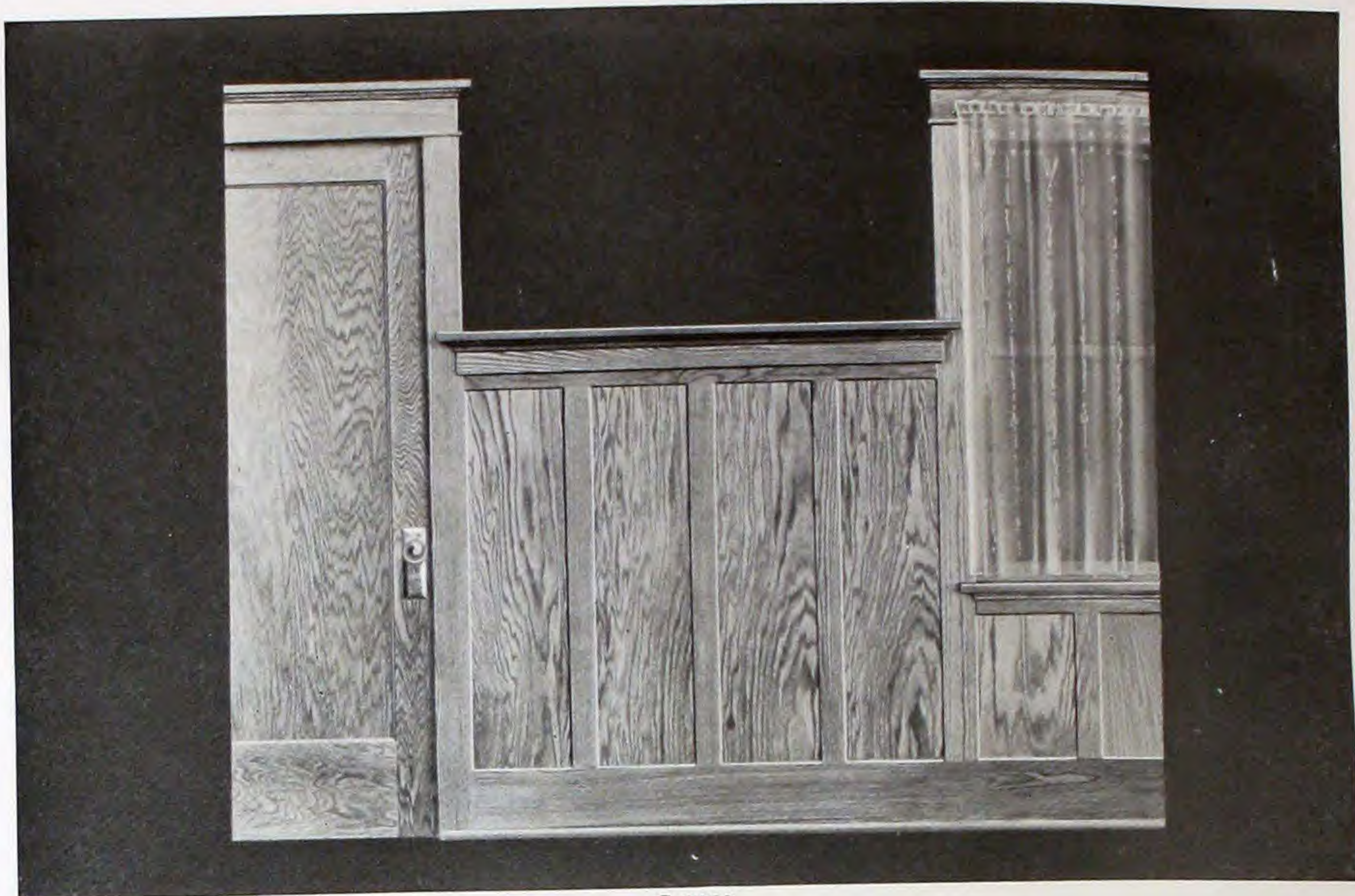


## Ceiling Beams

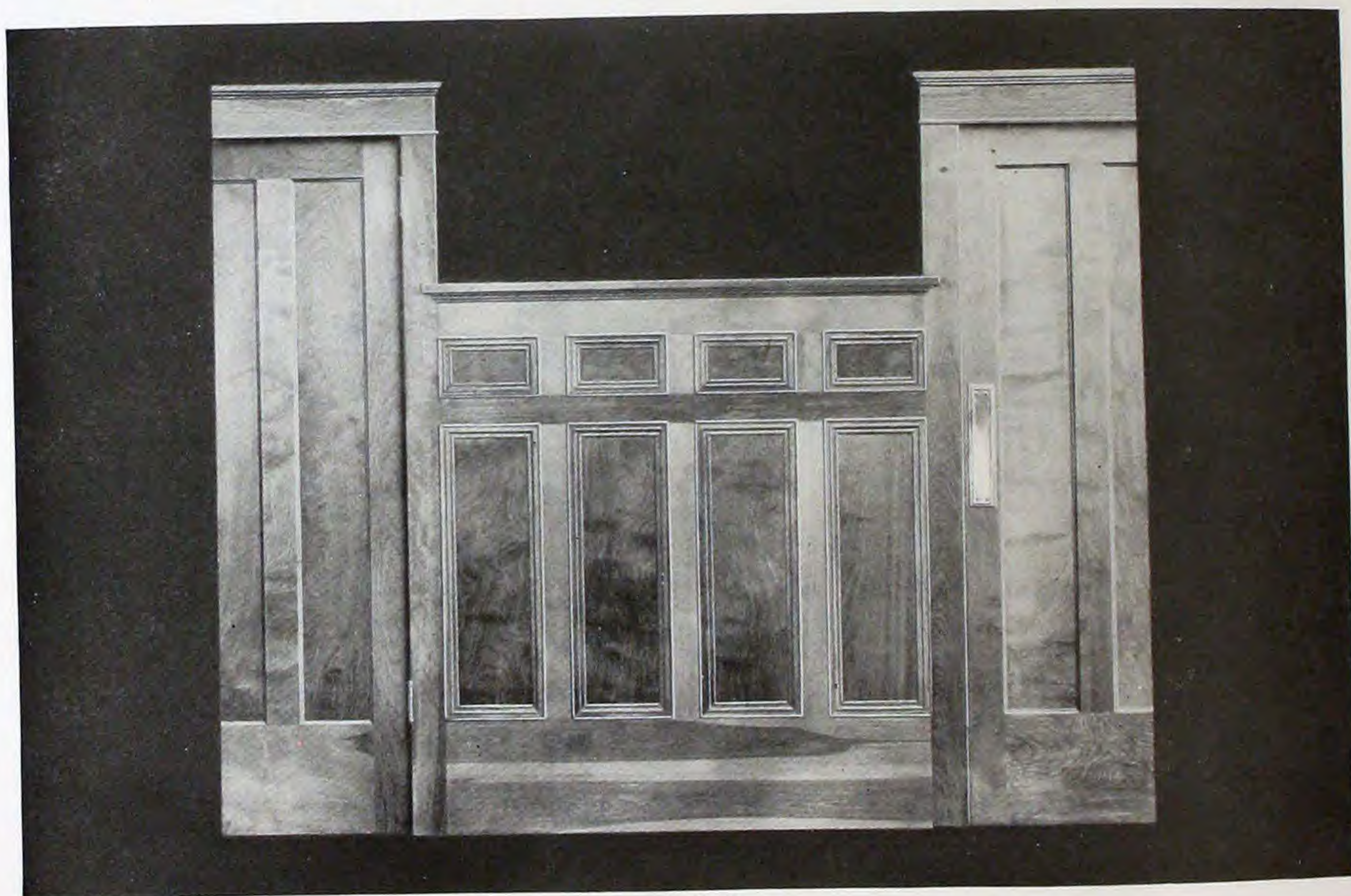
Designs of trim to match these two designs of ceiling beams can be found on pages 210 to 218. There are many other articles of woodwork illustrated in this book which will also match these designs. There are enough varieties of styles in trim to suit every style of other woodwork. The ceiling beams are one of the most important pieces of trim. The illustrations show plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2050



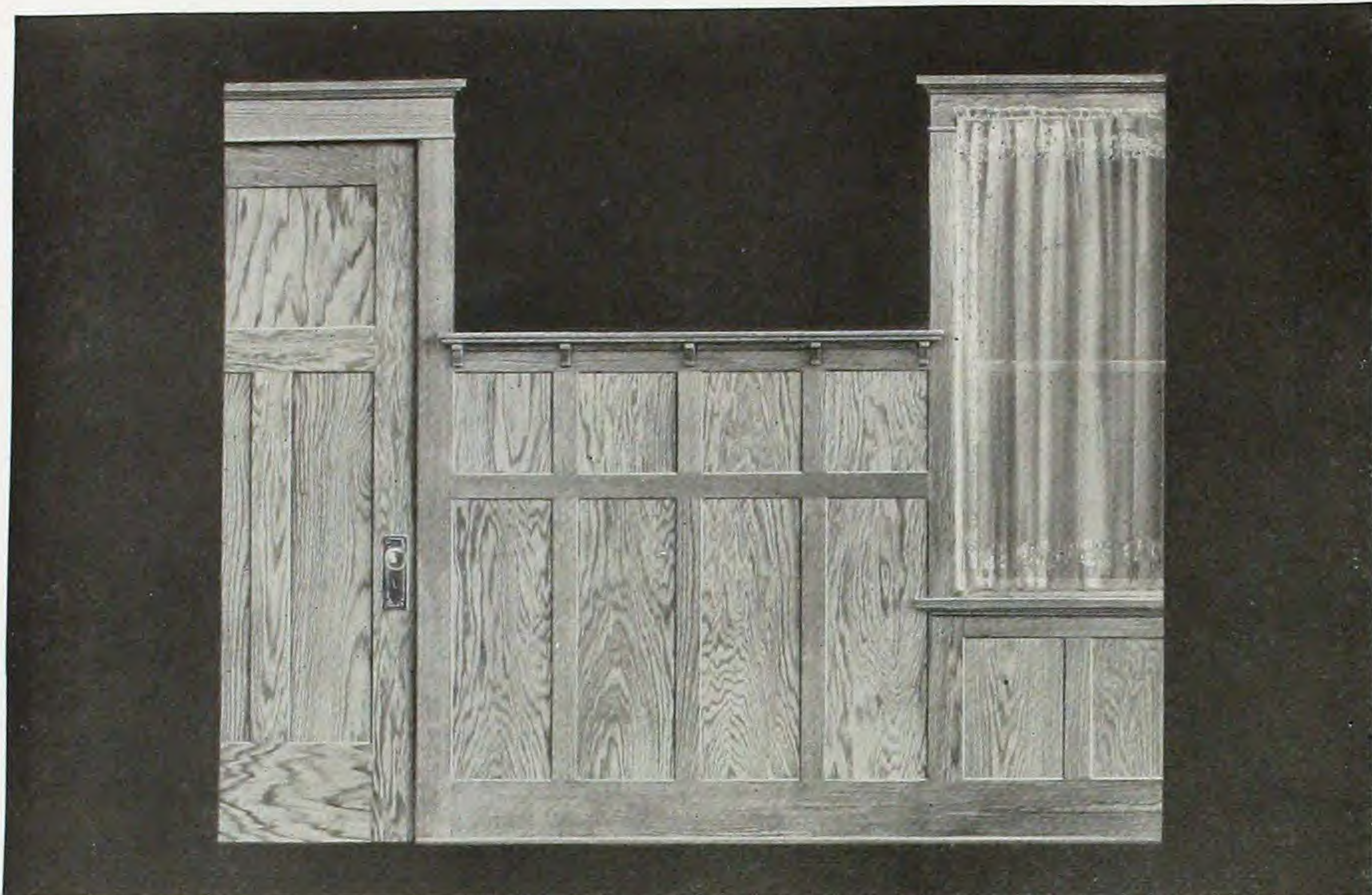
C-2051

## Wall Paneling

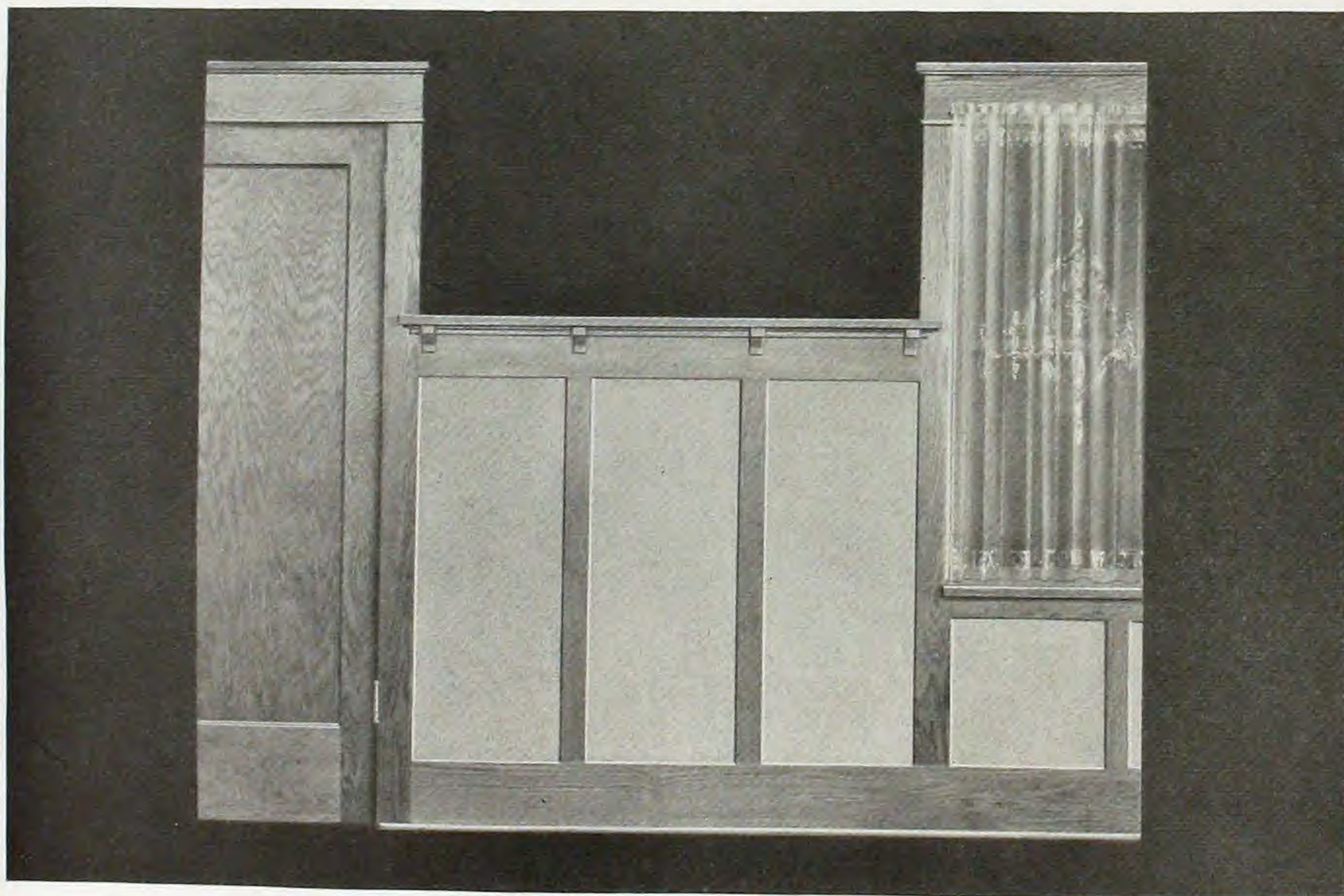
Our pioneer forefathers had no such paneled walls as these. They were glad if the forests yielded them a covering of clapboards for their walls. Door C-660 (page 80) is shown in the upper design and C-662 (page 82) in the lower. Door C-668 (page 88) also matches paneling C-2051. C-2050 is illustrated in plain red oak, and C-2051 in unselected birch.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2052



C-2053

## *Wall Paneling*

Once the home is paneled there are no after costs. Paneling lasts forever, and only requires an occasional dusting and polishing to keep it beautiful. Paneling is not artificial, for wood is a natural material that has been used in buildings for many ages. Skeleton paneling (C-2053) with burlap back can be made a decorative feature. Both designs are illustrated in plain red oak.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



THE delightfully inviting porch in the picture at the right is particularly attractive. It reflects somebody's thought and personality. Though it is rich, this porch is not extravagant. Everything that goes to make it can well be afforded by the home builder who appreciates the beautiful in a home. It is an inexpensive luxury, if a comfortable porch can be called a luxury. Of course, it is the personal and the feminine touch that goes far toward strengthening the general appearance of any part of a home. That factor in the homelike home cannot be bought.



*The veranda is the complement to the perfect home. As the oriole alights upon a twig before its swinging nest to survey the neighboring wood, then enters the confines of its seasonal abode, a man pauses upon the veranda, the threshold to his home and enters, smiling upon the world he leaves without. In the summer's heat, it is a cooling refuge; when snow descends, a den of warmth and cheer. 'Tis ever the haunt of the silver moonbeams and sweetheart of the flowery vine.*



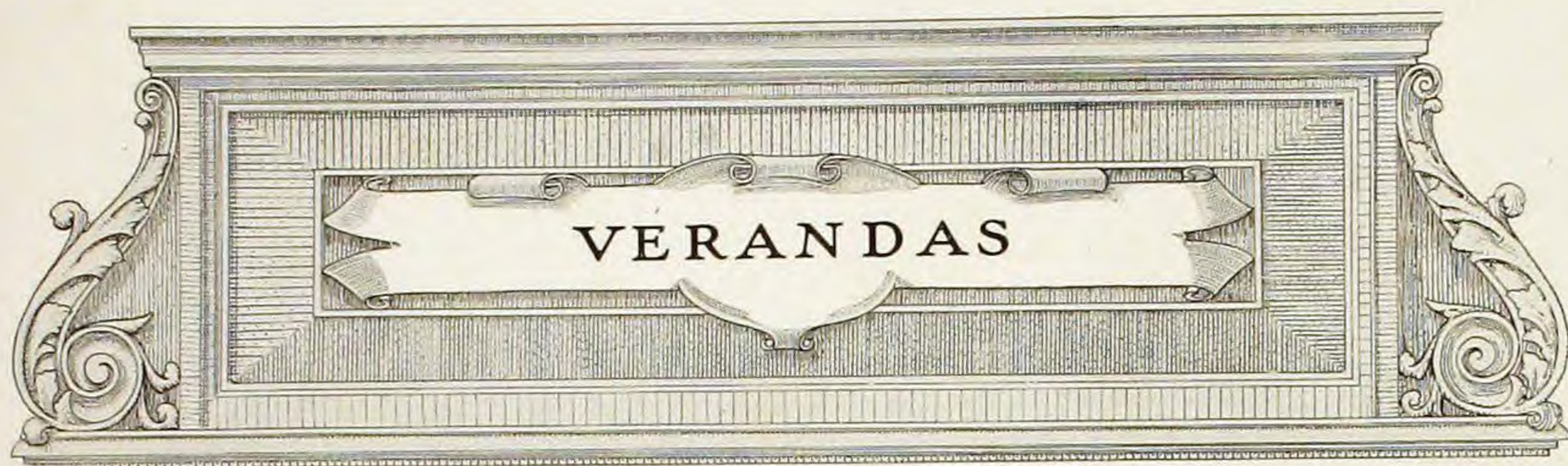


*Verandas & Sun Rooms*









THE porch is an old idea, but modern requirements make it even more necessary than it was in the day when Mount Vernon was built. The porch is one of the greatest things of use, beauty, and comfort about the house.

It should be well made. It should be built as a part of the house rather than as a built-on after-thought. Its parts should be carefully selected for their use and beauty.

In every piece of material in the porch it is necessary that its mechanical construction be the best, for the porch often gets rough treatment.

All brackets and columns bearing the **CURTIS** trademark are manufactured with the same care that is used in the making of the finer interior woodwork. All mitres and joints are mechanically as true as they can be made.

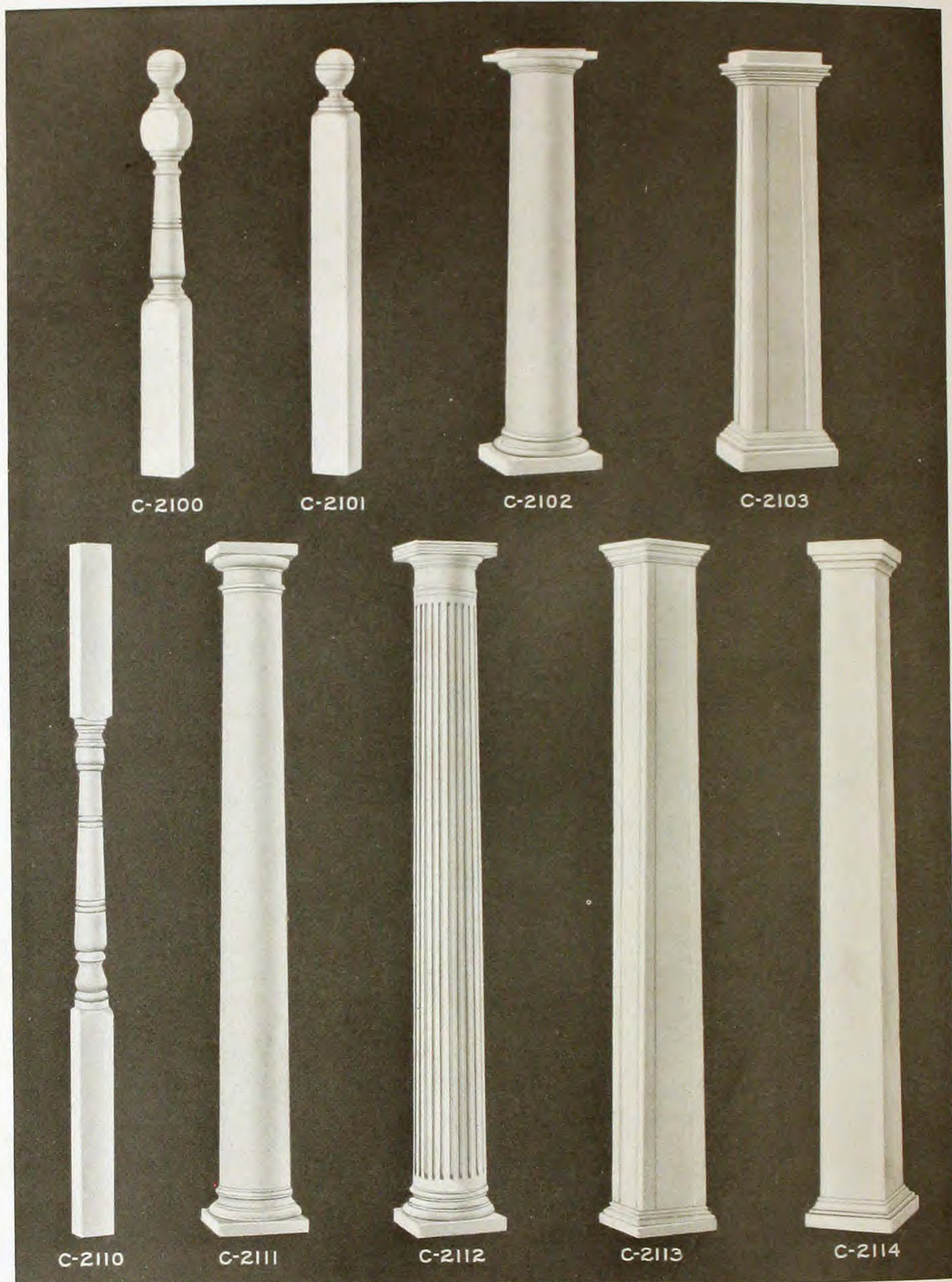
No hammer marks nor nail heads mar the beauty of **CURTIS** porches. All nails are carefully set. This is another evidence of the attention to details that is given every article of **CURTIS** Woodwork.

Only those woods that stand weathering are suitable for porch use. Durability should be the principal consideration, for porches are invariably painted, and all beauty of grain is thus covered up.

The porch parts shown on the following pages are made to last and they have back of them the Curtis guarantee of satisfaction.





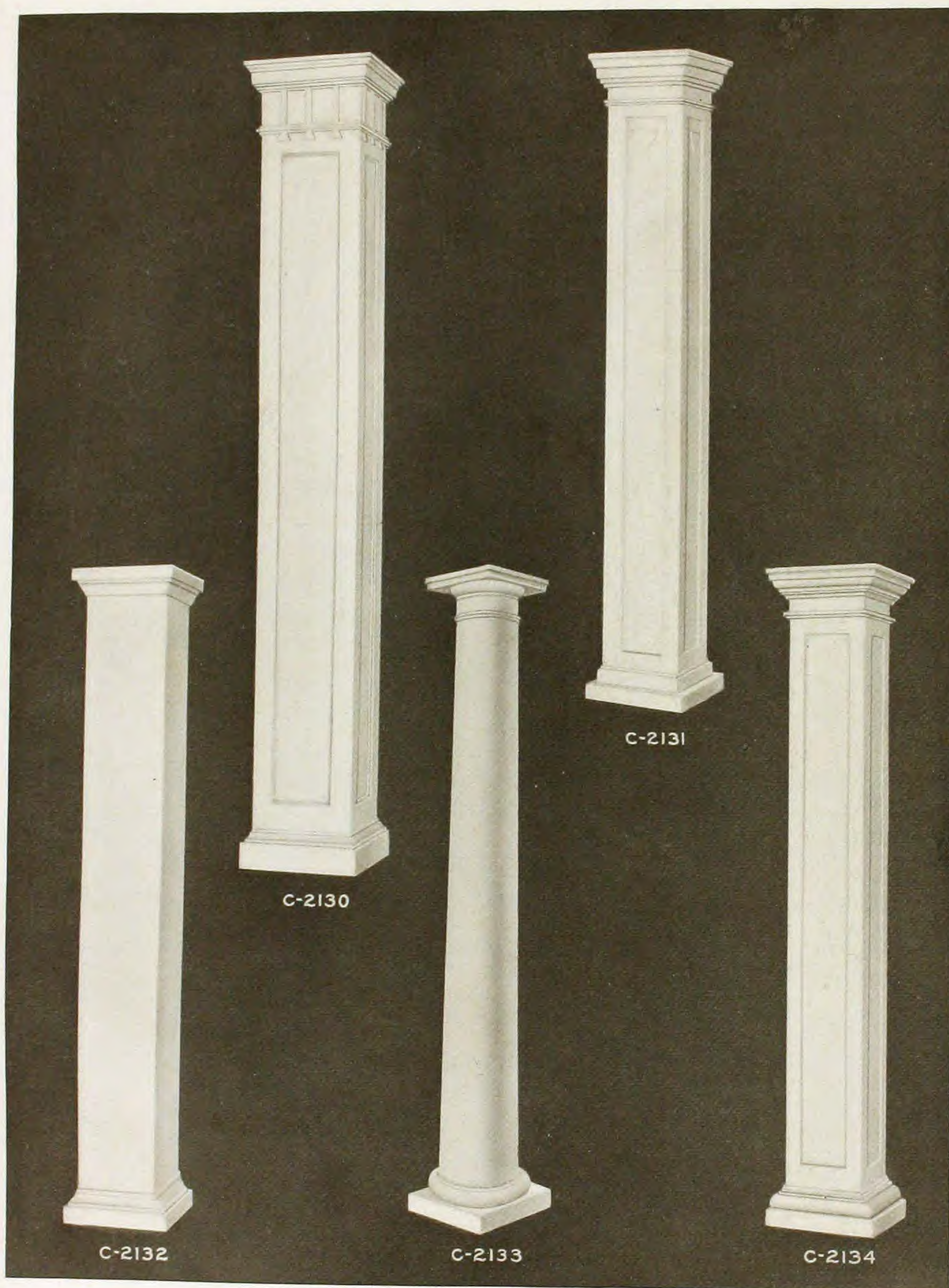


## *Porch Columns and Newels*

A good-looking porch can add a great deal to the appearance of a house. Stately columns, appropriate newels, and well proportioned balusters and rails are items not very expensive in themselves, but of much importance to the handsome porch, if selected with care. Balusters are shown on page 231 and rails on pages 232 and 233.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## Porch Columns

Pillars are one of the oldest principles of architecture. Their fundamental function of support gives them the advantage of attention. If embellished in good taste, their stately beauty will do much toward making the porch impressive. Select your porchwork from pages 226 to 230 for these columns.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2150

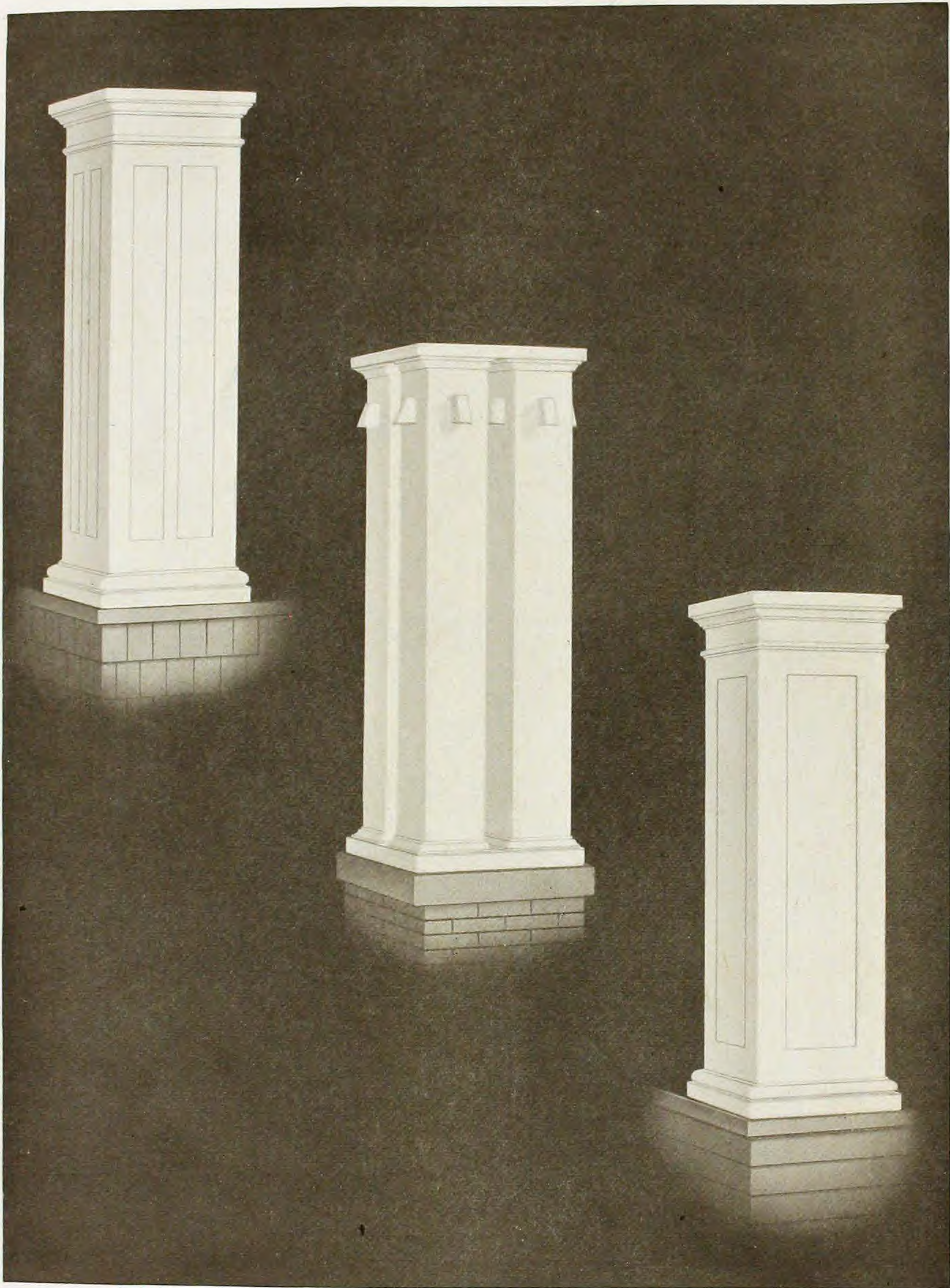
C-2151

## *Pedestals and Twin Columns*

Elaborate or detailed embellishments upon a rough support are out of place. Distance must also be taken into account in architecture. Such porch work as this is meant for use and massive beauty rather than richness of ornamentation. Impressiveness is sought in the structure of the porch and not minuteness of details. The plain capital lines are the only ornaments.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2160

C-2161

C-2162

## Corner Columns

Bungalow architecture calls for porch corner columns like these. The design of C-2161 is a survival from the time when nails were scarce and joints were mortised and tenoned. For a wide porch a pair of any of these columns can be set in the middle, whereas three of them are used on the corners. They suggest porch possibilities. The other designs have a massive appearance.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



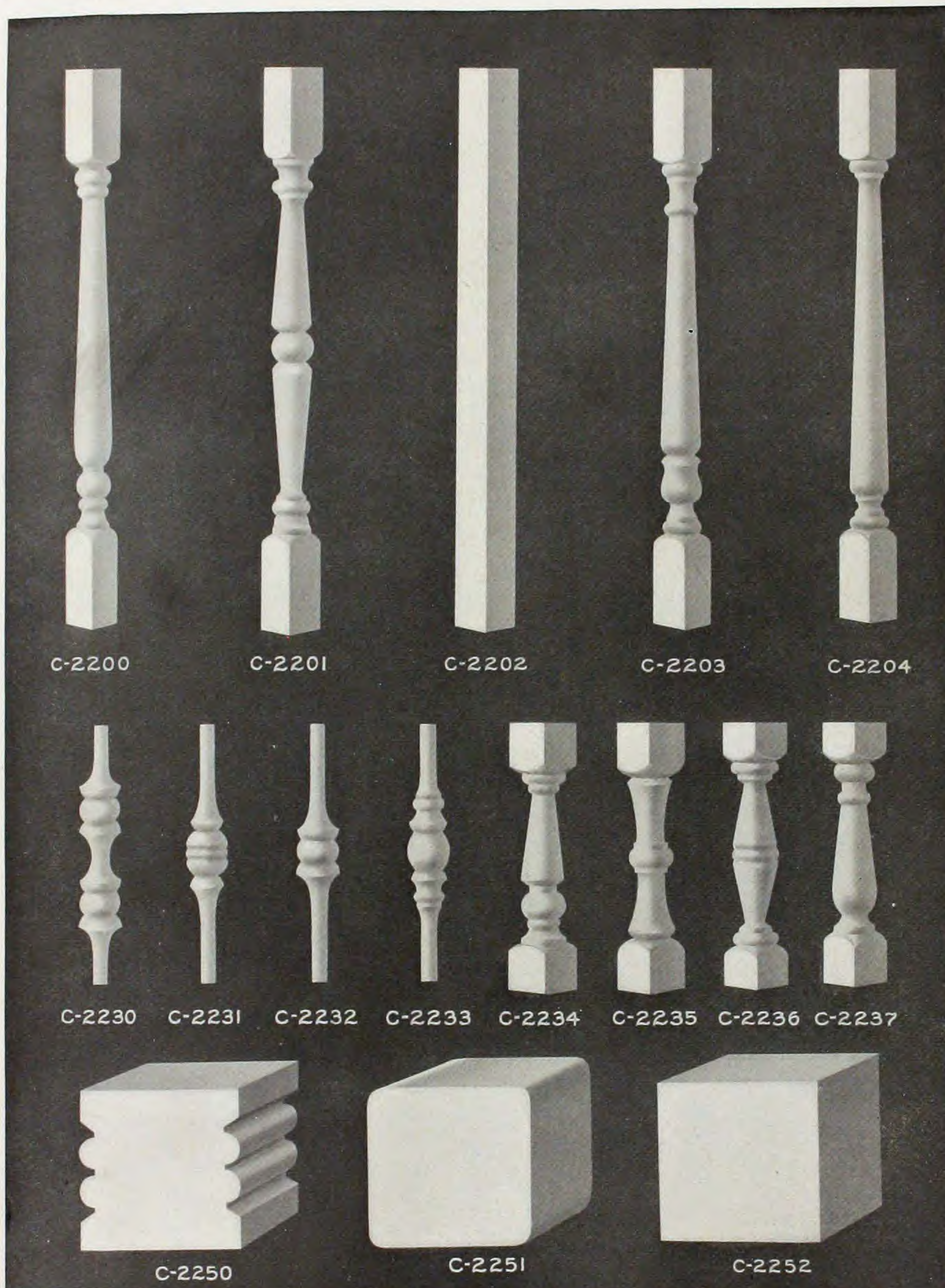


## Porch Columns

Samson could push these columns down, but they are strong enough for ordinary purposes. A newel like C-2180 makes a massive terminal to the porch railing, too. Colonnade C-825 (page 113) is a good interior design to match C-2181. Twin column colonnade C-870 (page 124) will match C-2182, and C-821 (page 109) is massive like C-2183.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## Porchwork

Like the balusters in the stair, these pieces of porch work are the smallest items in the porch, but they are used in such large quantities that they determine its beauty. All these designs have been made with this in mind. Pretty effects can be produced by the judicious use of any of these balusters and spindles.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*

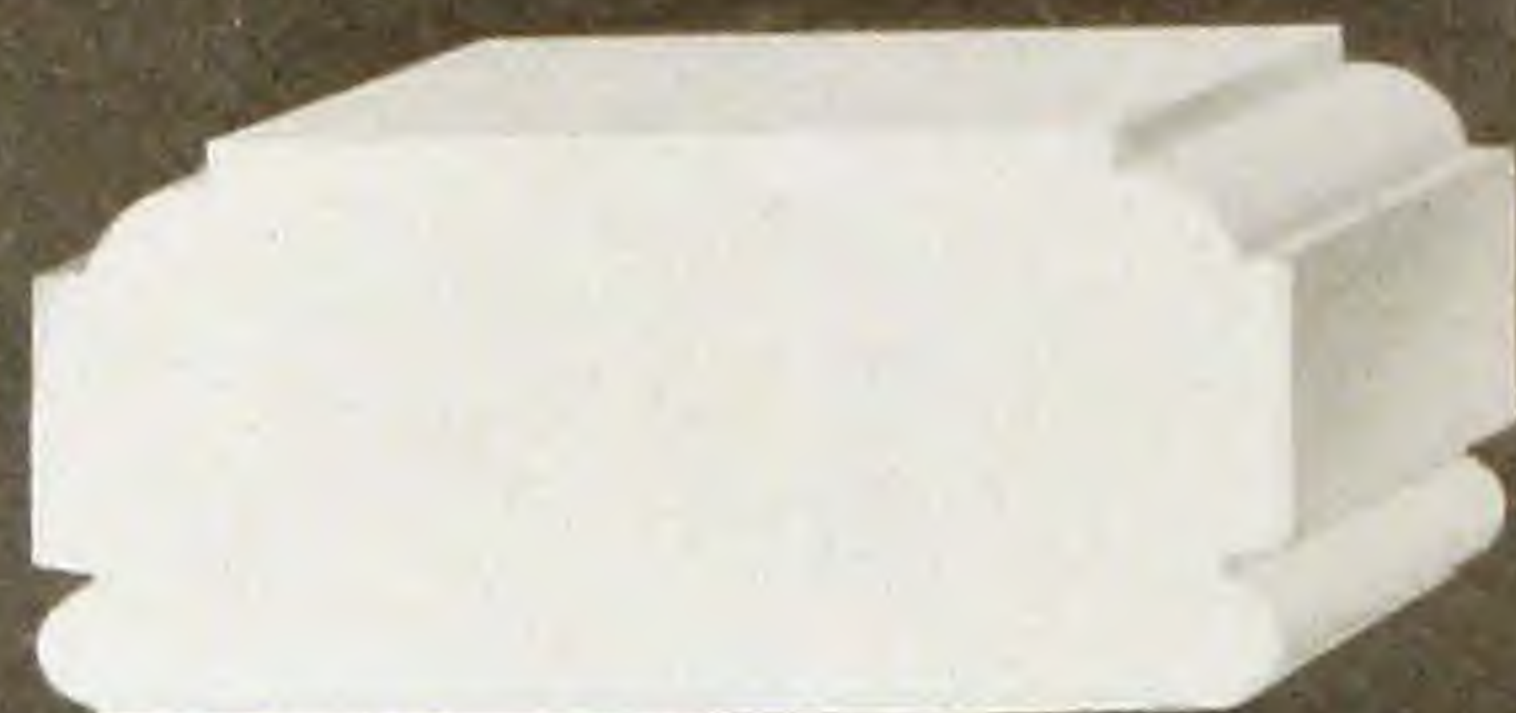




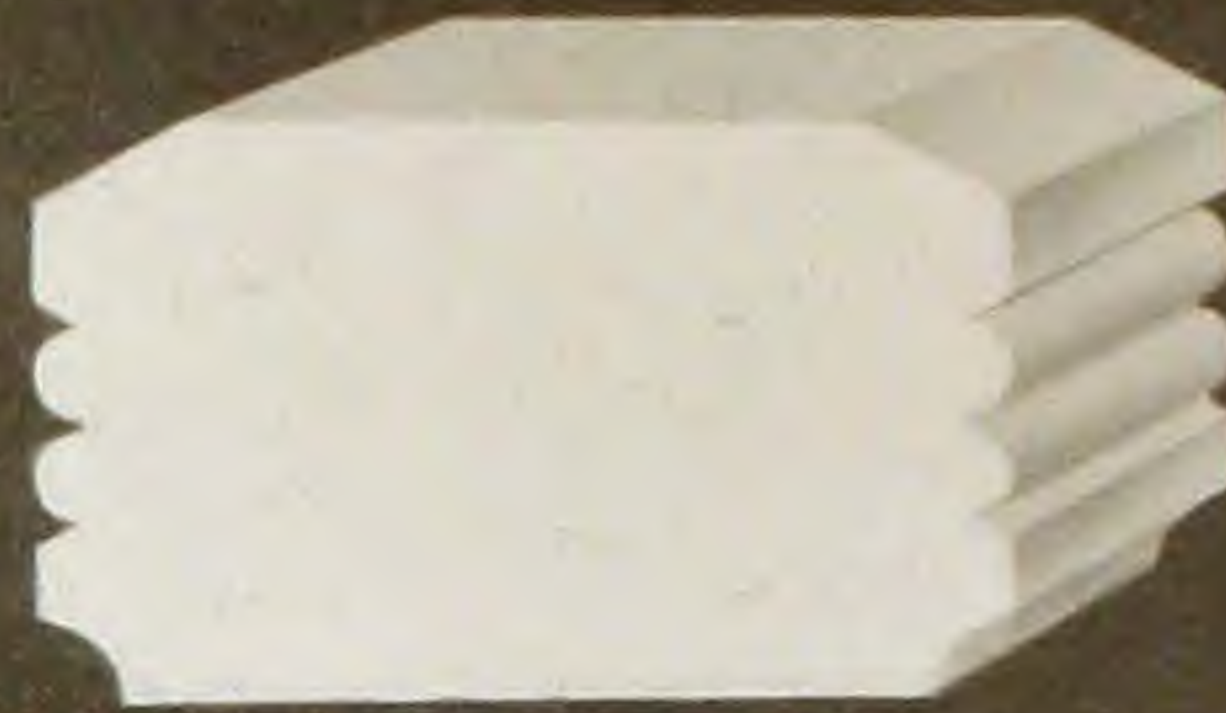
C-2280



C-2281



C-2282



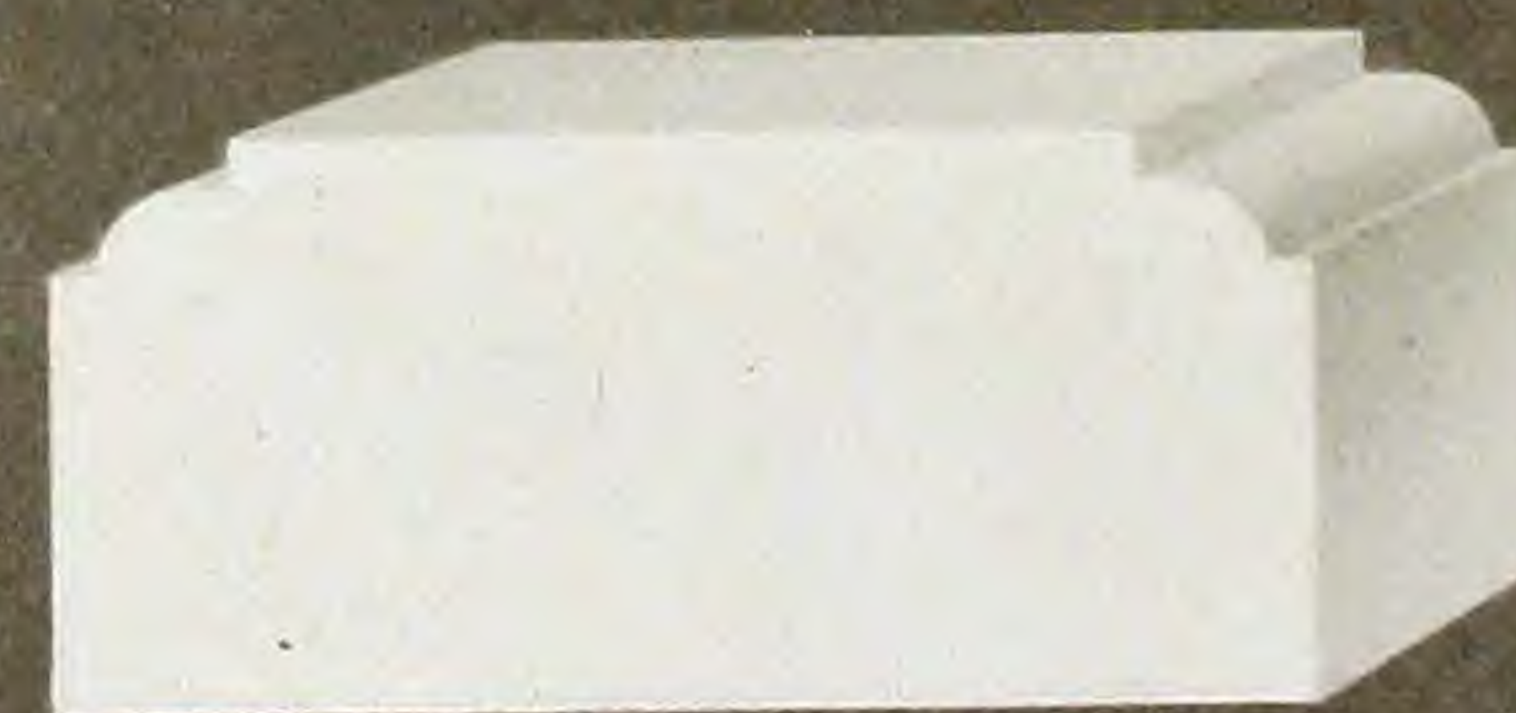
C-2283



C-2284



C-2285



C-2286



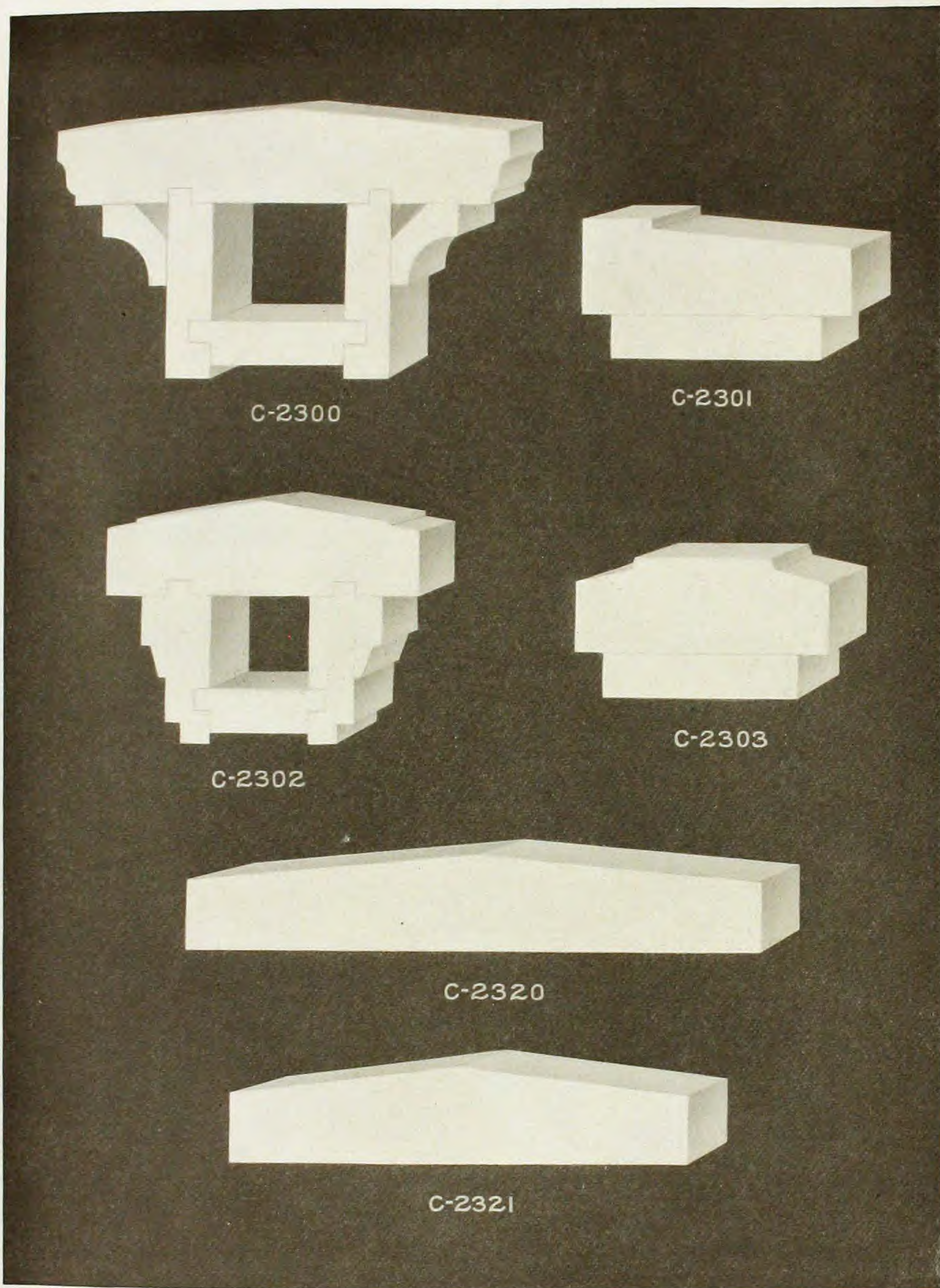
C-2287

## Porch Rails

In spite of their decorative lines and fancy grooves, these porch rails are not ornaments only. Beauty alone describes the ornament, but these rails are useful, too. They are a most essential part of the well-constructed porch. Often they are required to withstand the heaviest strains, and the severest weather attacks.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



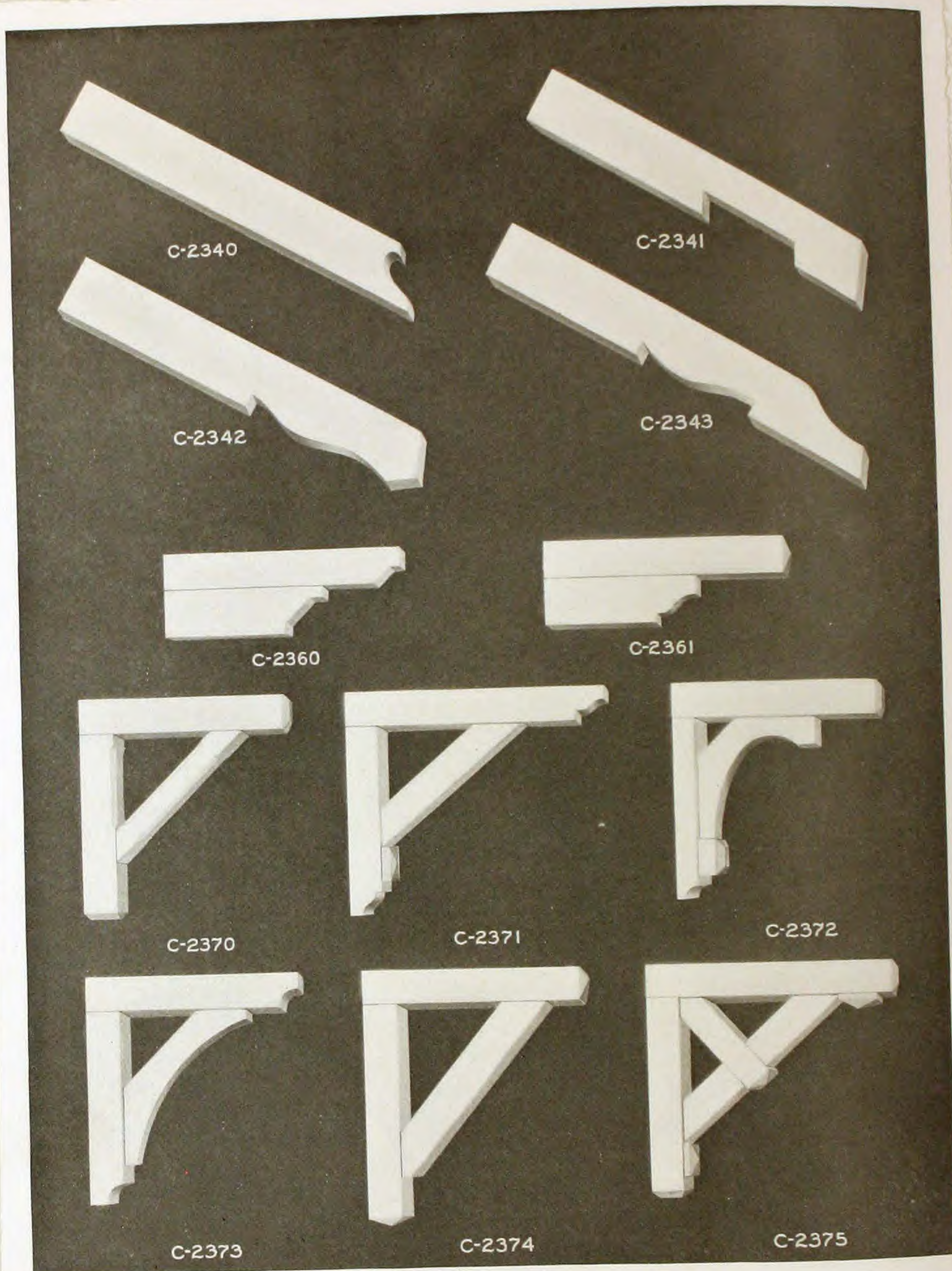


## Porch Rails

And these rails will stand up under hard usage and rough weather, too. They are wide and therefore will get most trying use. They will often replace chairs, and children will romp upon them. They must not give way, and they won't, for they are well constructed. You can see for yourself how they are put together. The two lower designs are rails for built up buttresses.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## *Rafter Extensions and Roof Brackets*

American architecture has been influenced perceptibly in recent years by the over-hanging roof idea. Such a roof requires its own kind of decorations. The cornice brackets, rafter ends, and roof brackets shown here are intended to fill those requirements. Choose the ones you like, to adorn properly your style of house.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2450



HEAD OR  
SIDE

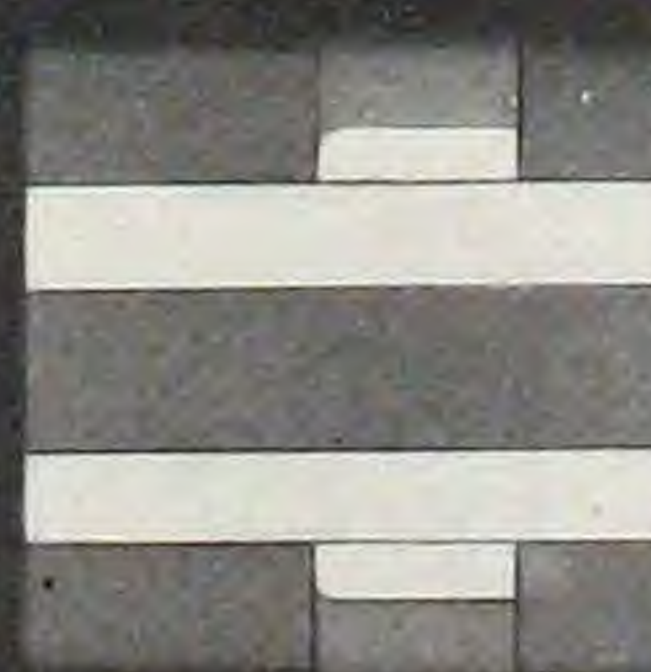


C-2451

HEAD OR  
SIDE



TRANSOM  
BAR



Single Door Jamb with Stops

Single Door Jamb with Transom

## Inside Door Jambs

One of the easiest ways to avoid trouble with sticking doors and wide cracks, is to use a good door jamb. It is remarkable how such a simple construction as the door jamb can be so useful. Jambs like these, with or without transoms, can do much toward making the door give satisfaction, and only good doors are worth having.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2460

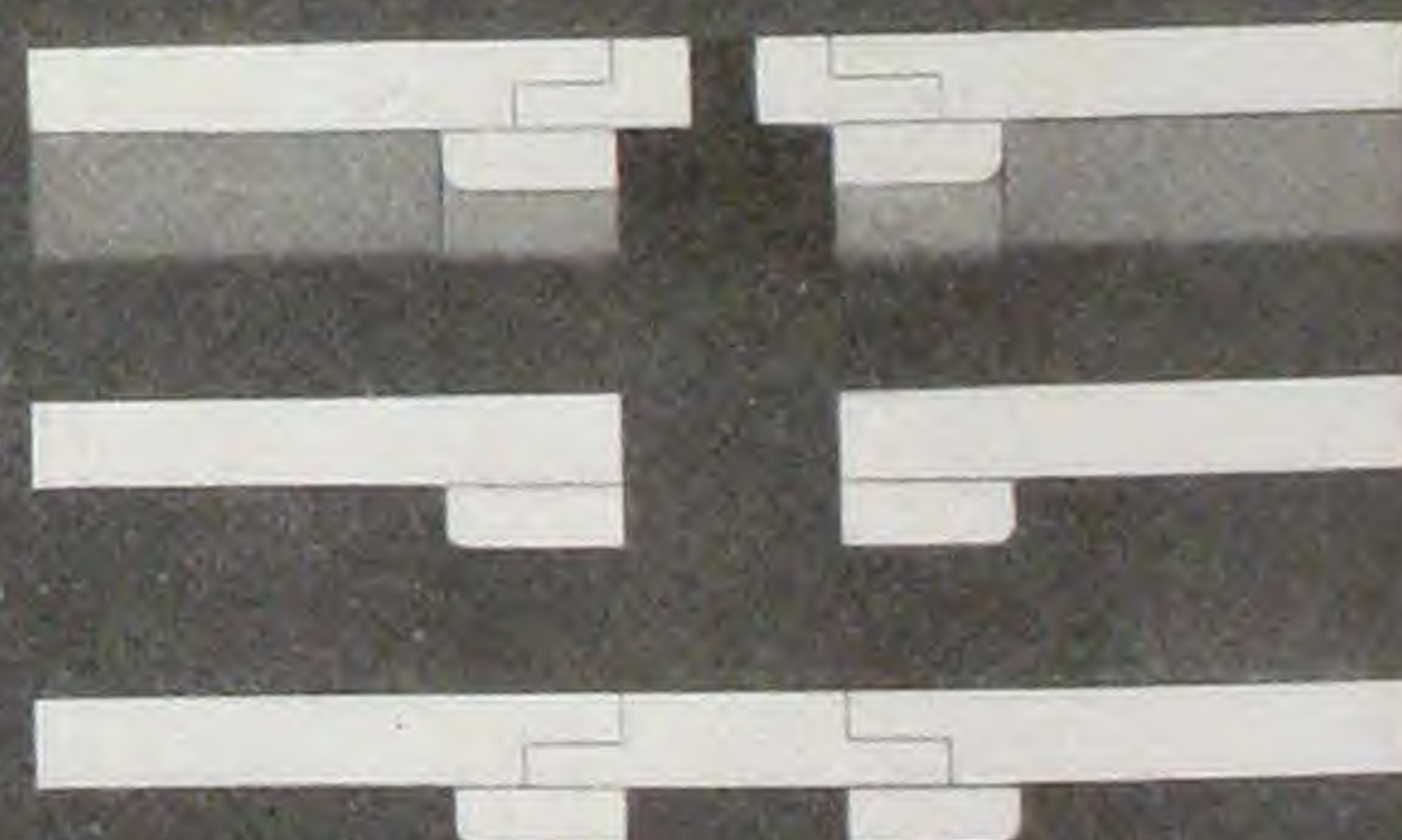


C-2461



Single Rabbeted Jamb

HEAD  
SIDE-A  
TRANSOM  
BAR  
SIDE-B



Sliding Door Jambs

## Inside Door Jambs

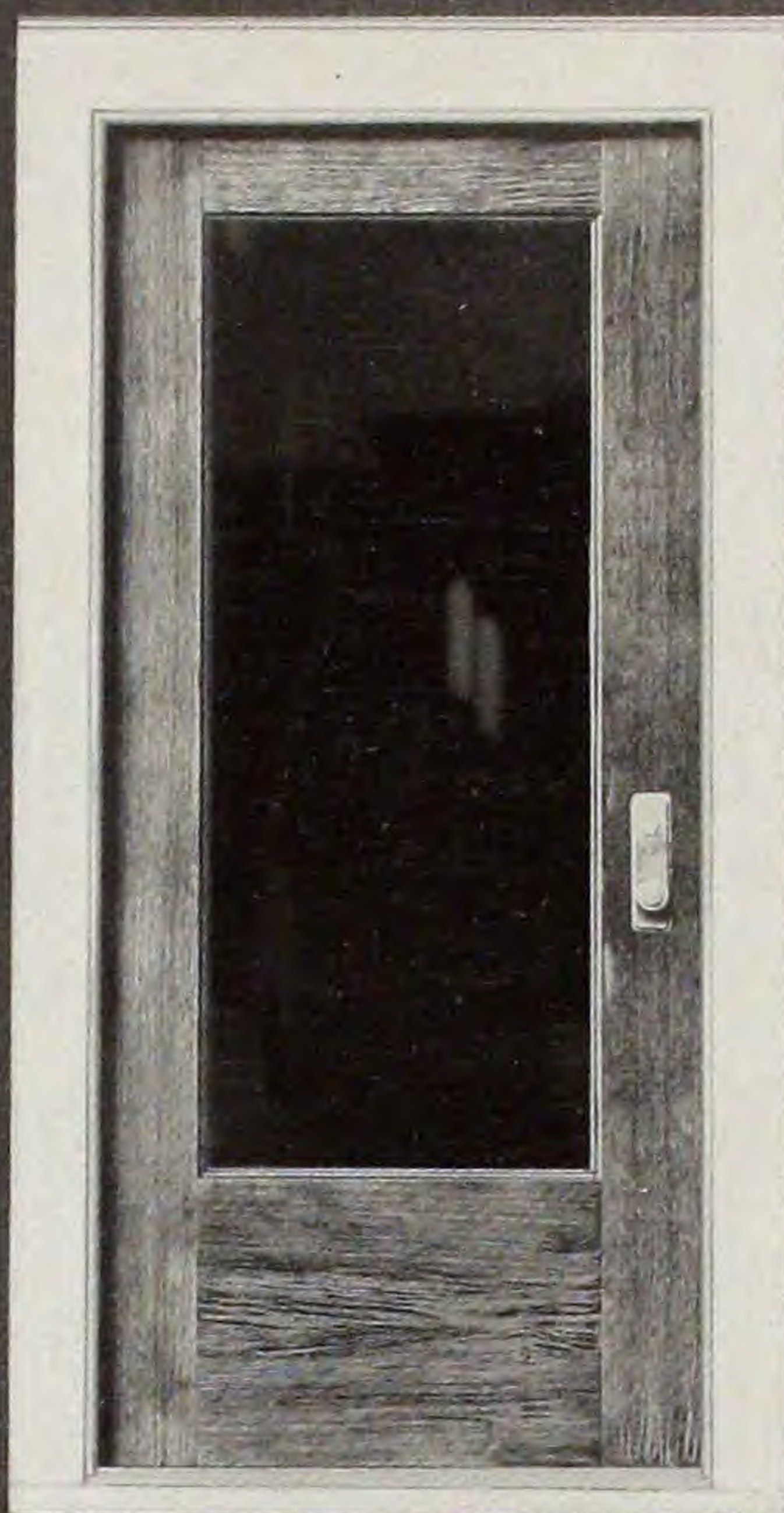
It is unlikely that the door jamb will ever receive close scrutiny for defects in its workmanship. But that is no reason for slighting its quality. These jambs are of **CURTIS** quality in both material and workmanship. The attention to little things begets confidence in all other woodwork that bears that trademark, which signifies *known merit*.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2470



C-2471



A

HEAD

SIDE

SILL

SUB-SILL



B



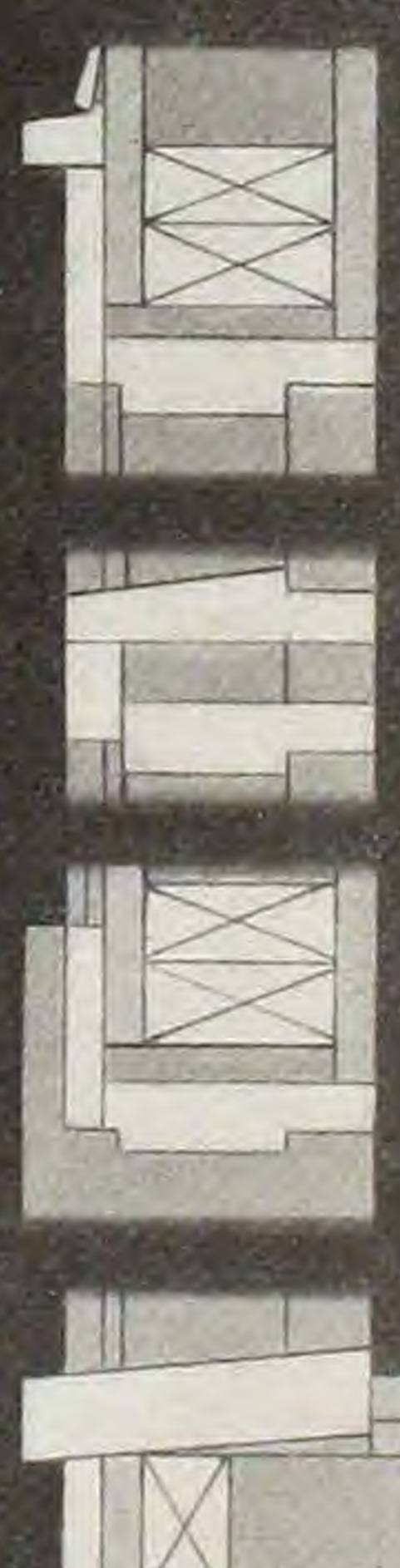
A

HEAD

TRANSOM  
BAR

SIDE

SILL



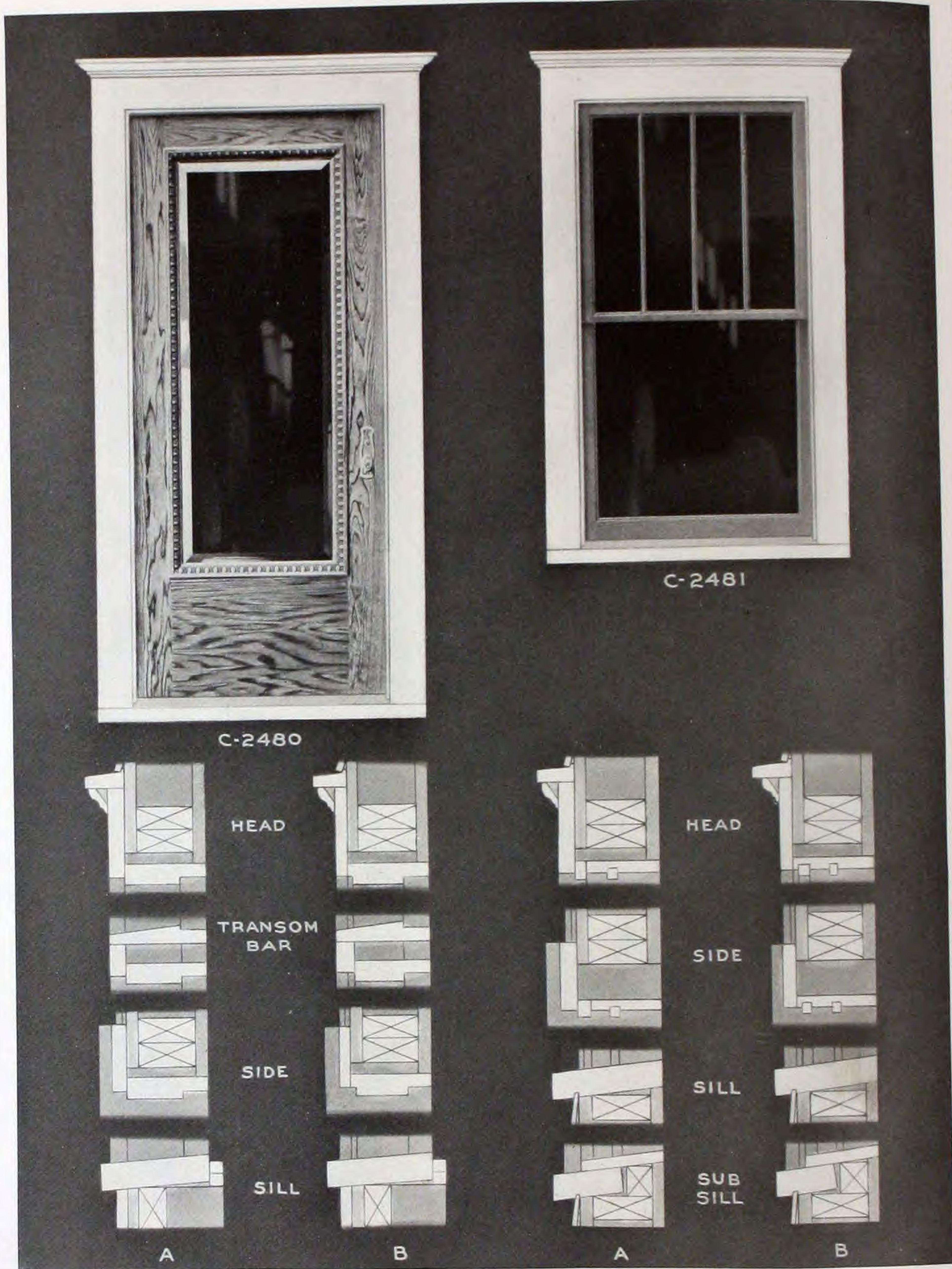
B

## Window and Door Frames for Frame Buildings

Where simplicity is the keynote in the design of the woodwork, these plain cap frames are appropriate. The absence of any decorative lines is noticeable. They are to contain windows and doors of plain lines. Subdued lines in architecture are like soft tones in music. They do not disturb, but are soothing.

Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.





## Window and Door Frames for Frame Buildings

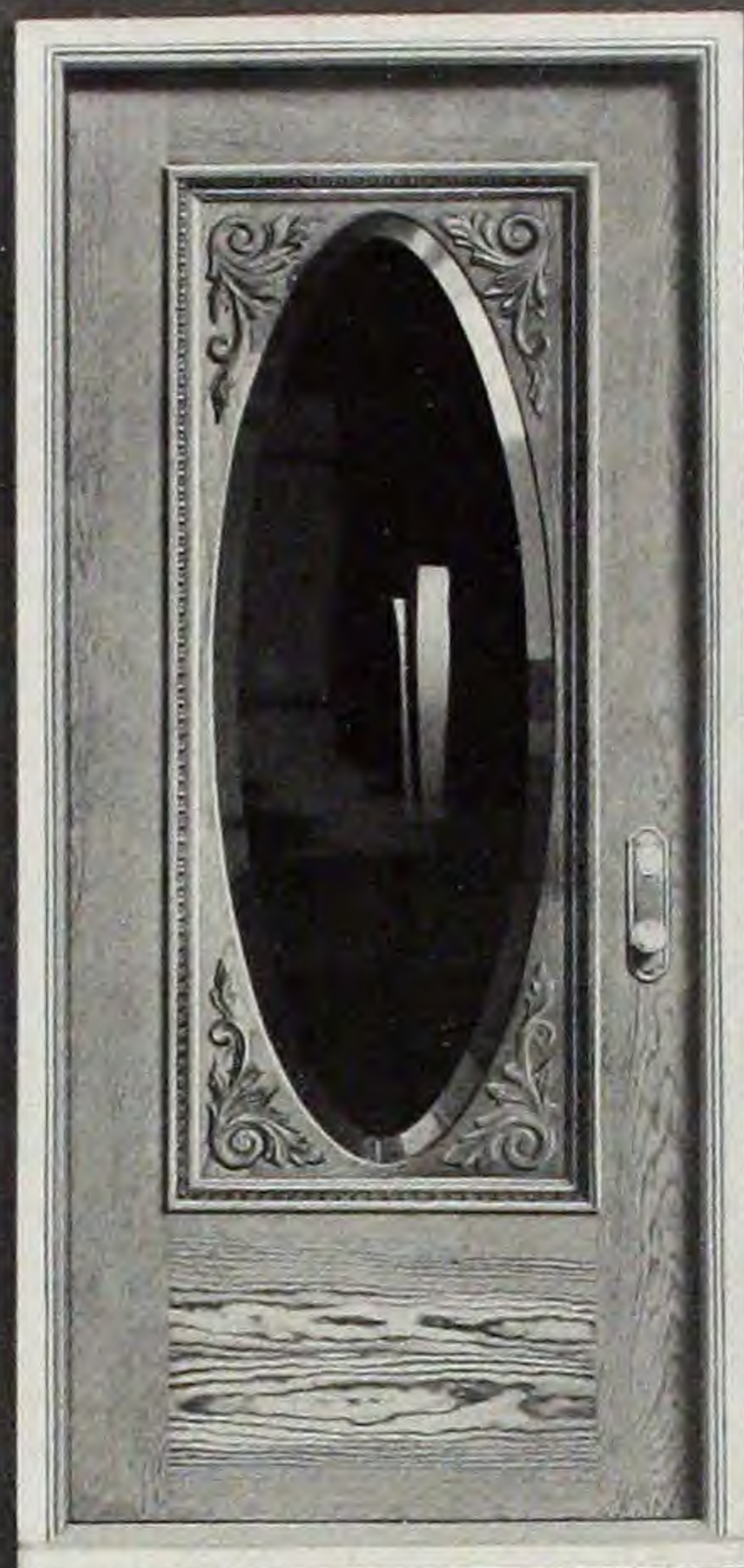
With frames like these, a little more decoration is permitted in the windows and doors than the frames on the preceding page allow. These are marked by the moulded cap at the top. Such a projecting cap suggests a shelter or hood, and it is appropriate for exterior openings. It is sufficient decoration.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*

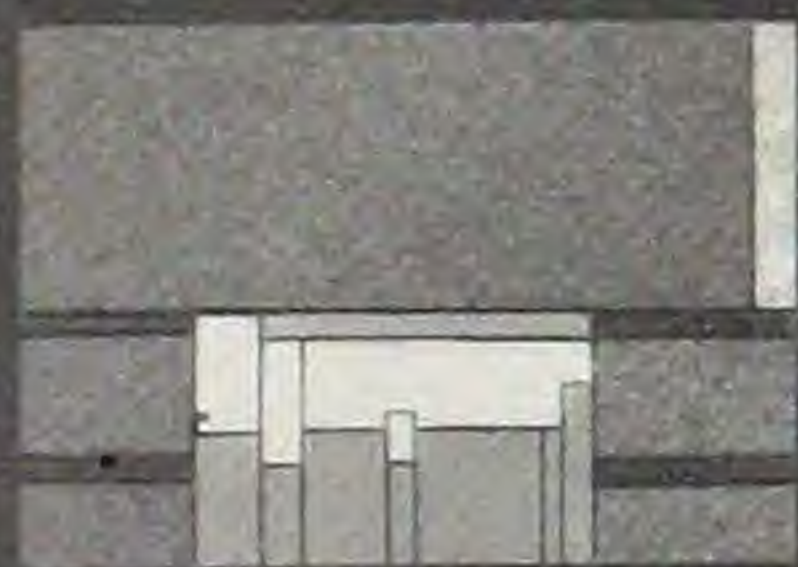




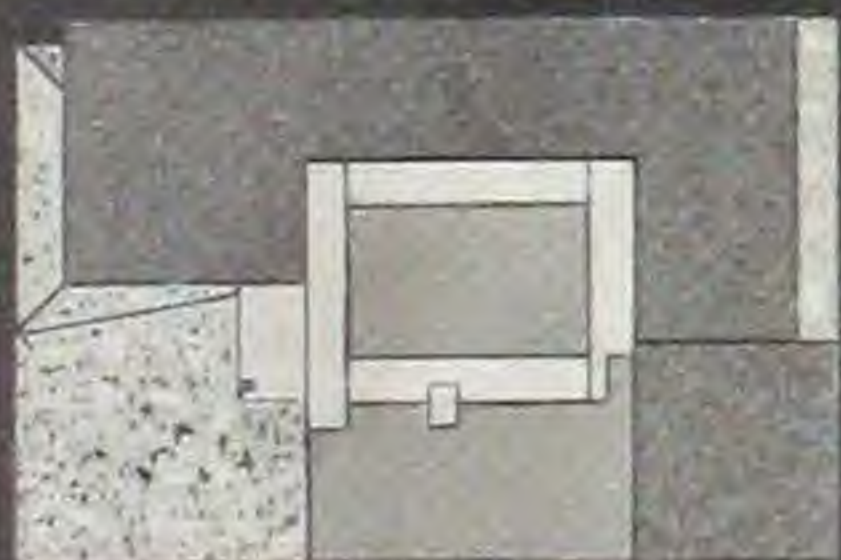
C-2490



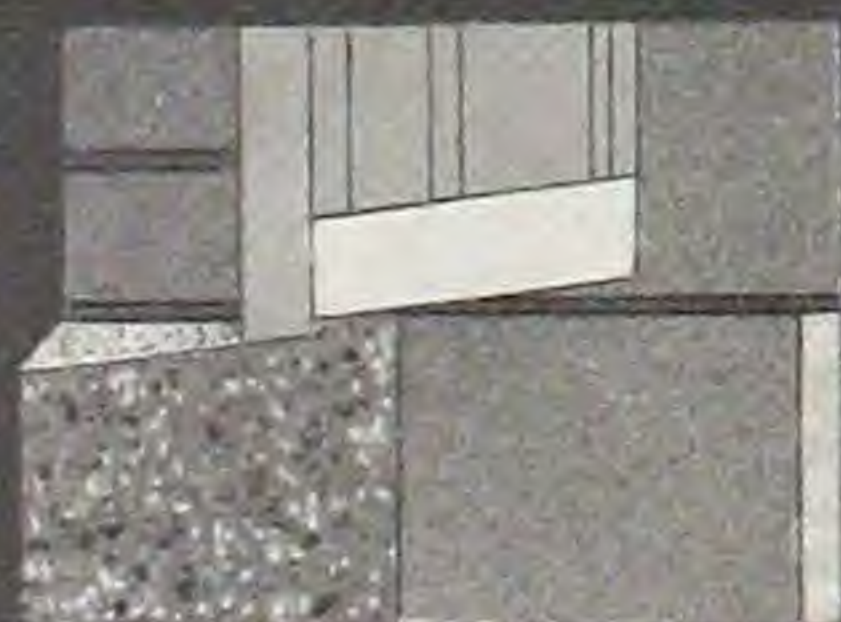
C-2491



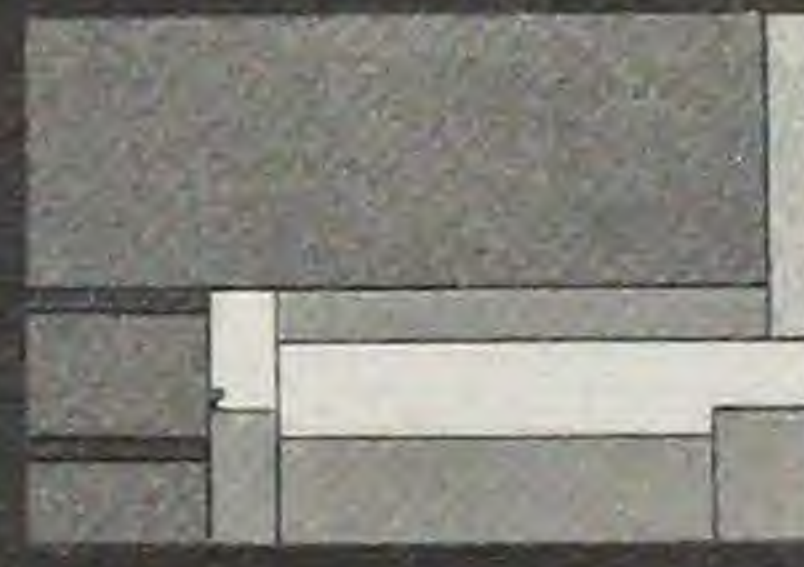
HEAD



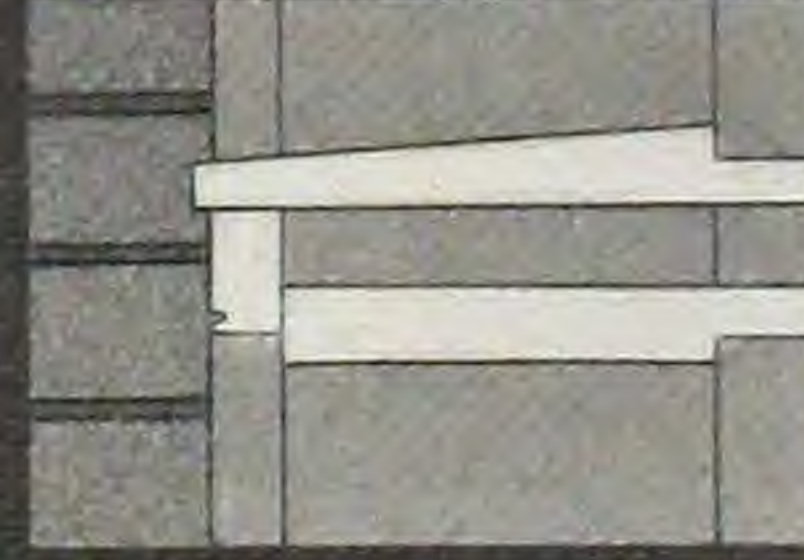
SIDE



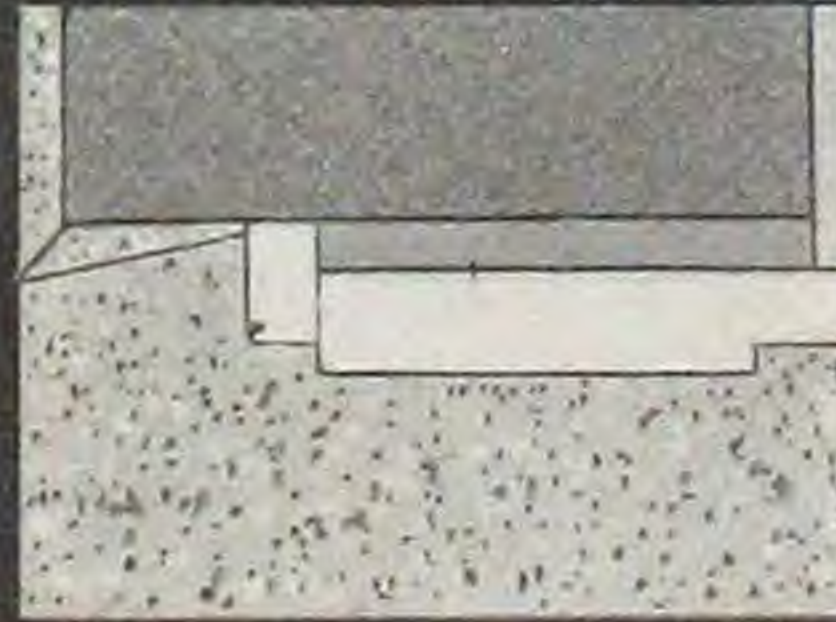
SILL



HEAD



TRANSOM  
BAR



SIDE

## Window and Door Frames for Brick Buildings

Brick buildings require a different kind of frame for windows and doors. This is the style most frequently used. It is not very prominent: its narrowness merely indicates the opening instead of demanding attention for its own sake. The bricks present an effect of solidity and strength, hence the frame is dainty.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*

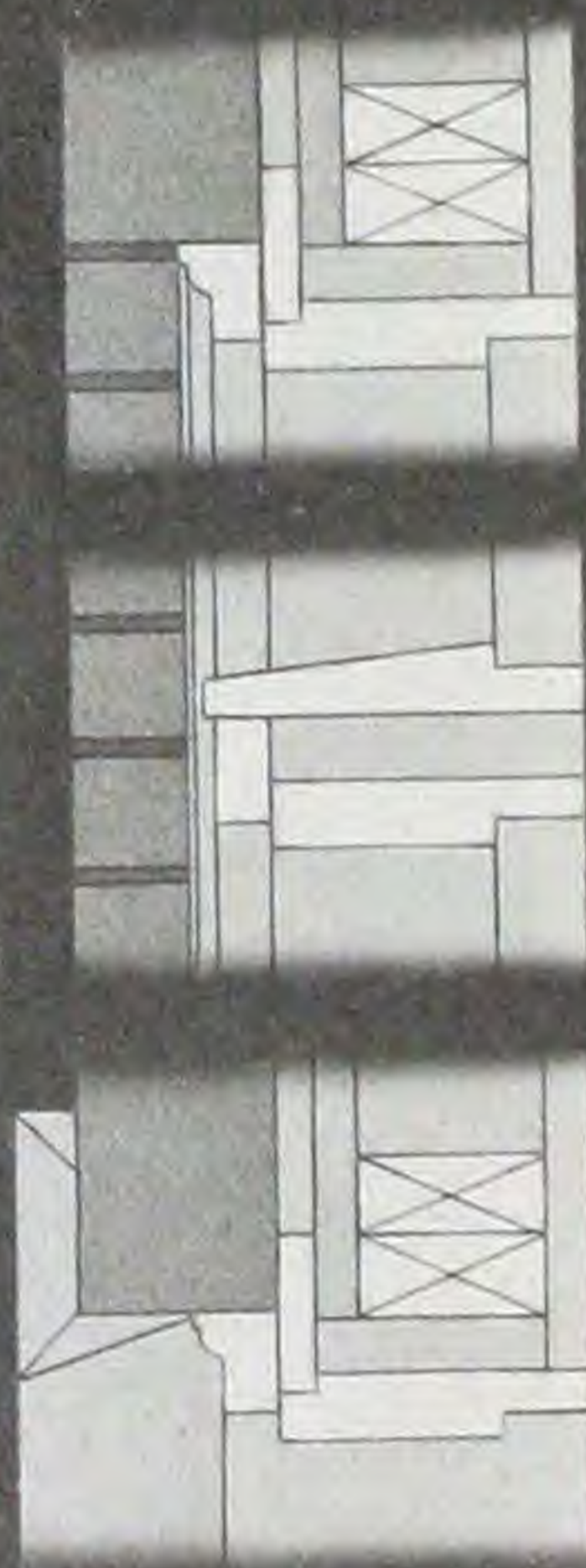




C-2500



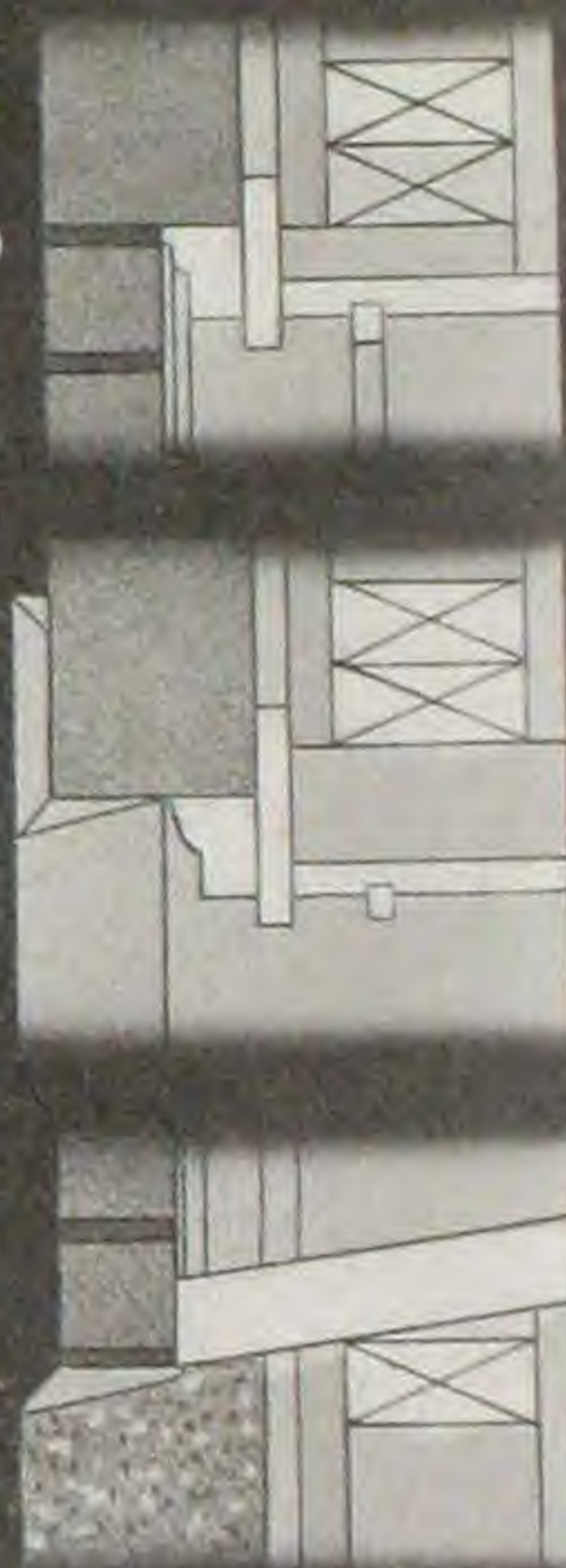
C-2501



HEAD

TRANSOM  
BAR

SIDE



HEAD

SIDE

SILL

## Window and Door Frames for Brick Veneered Buildings

Many times the brick itself bears the ornamentation around a door or window; perhaps it is a stone above or a stone sill below. Then the frame need not be fancy. The same thing is largely true of a brick veneered building, for which these frames are intended. Each construction demands a different style frame.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*

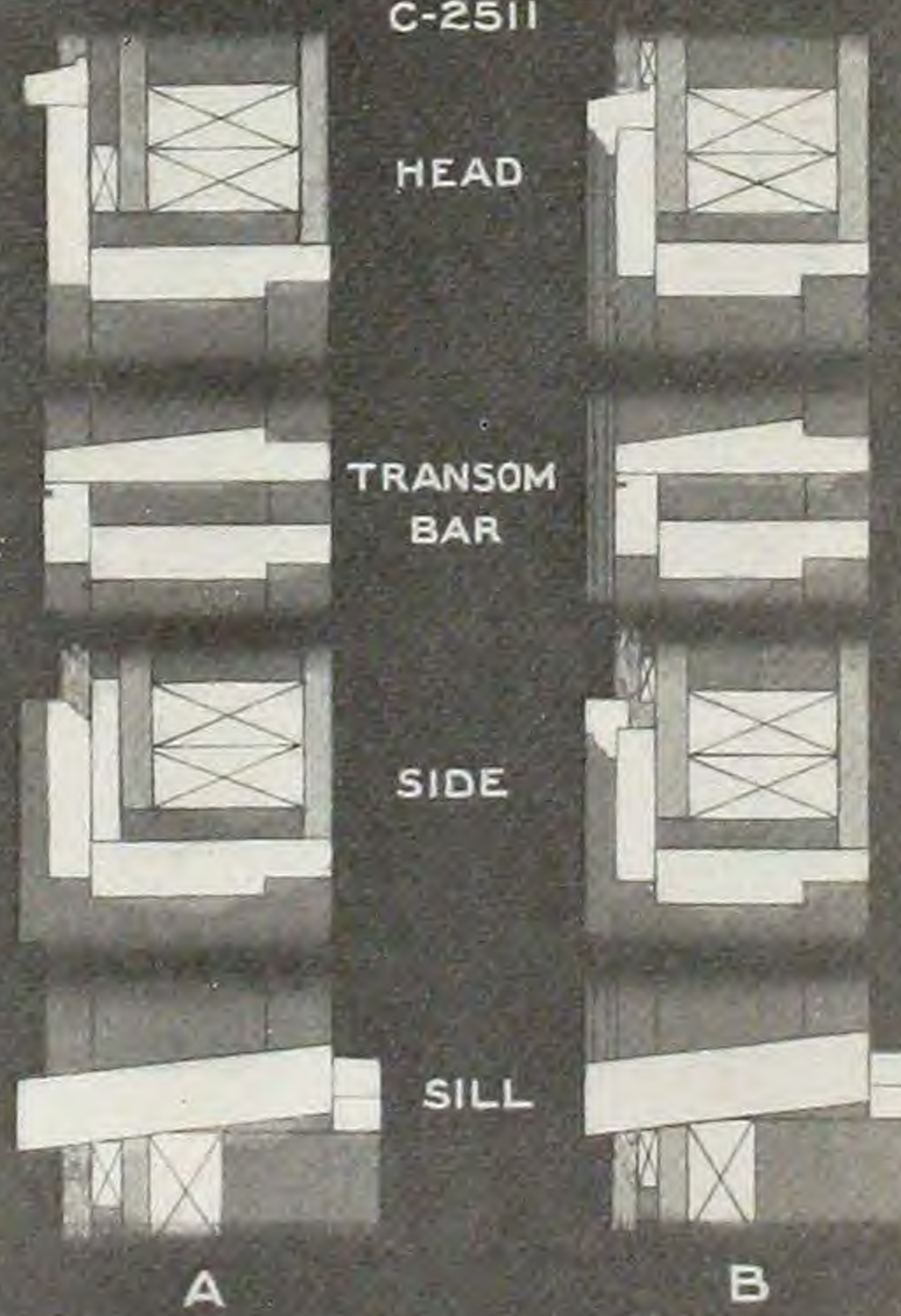
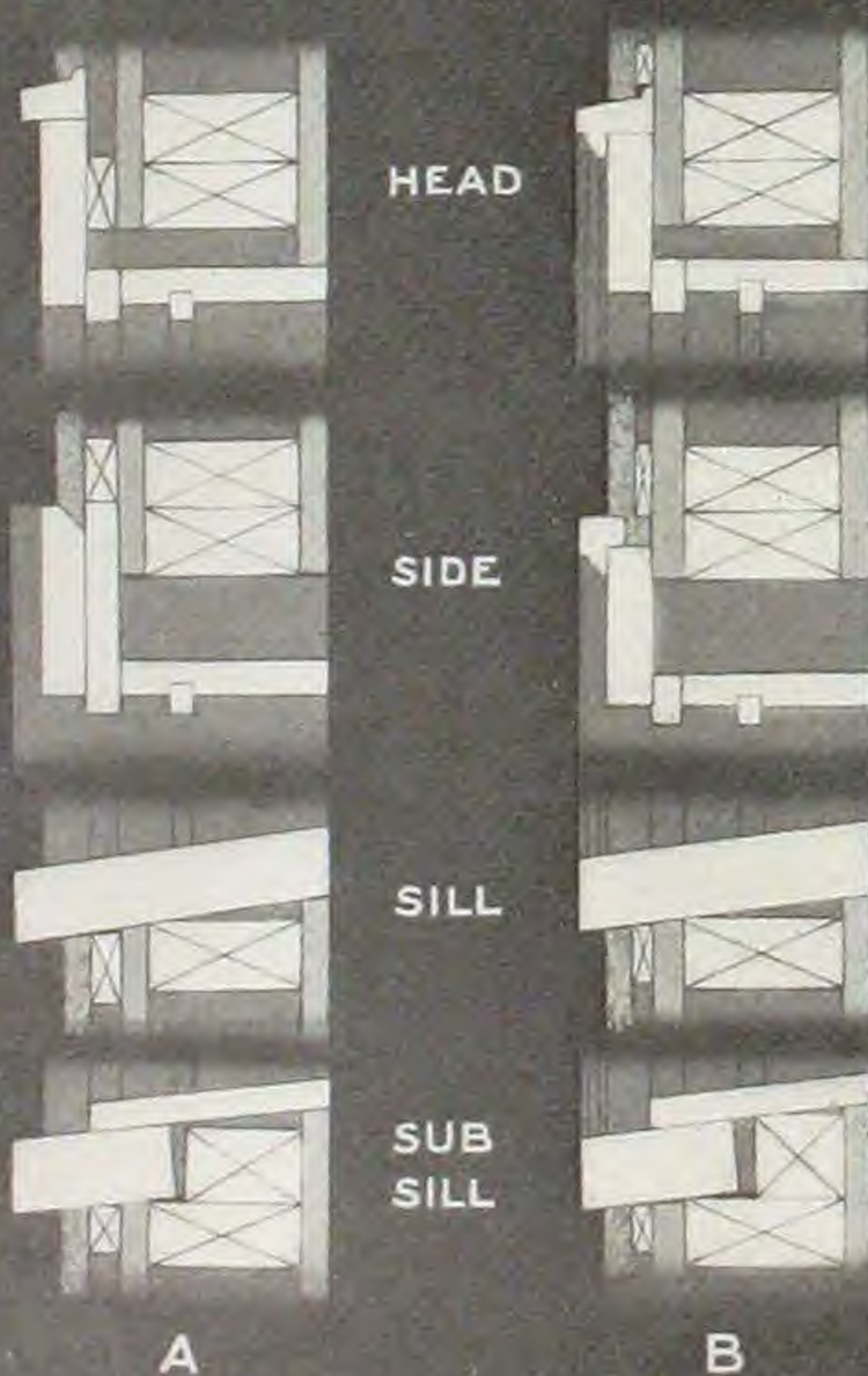




C-2510



C-2511



## Window and Door Frames for Stucco Buildings

Beneath the stucco there are the wooden studs to which the window and door frames can be fastened. But the big reason for a broad frame on a stucco building is to cover the edges of the stucco. The raised moulding on the edges of these frames makes an ornamental break line around the opening.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*

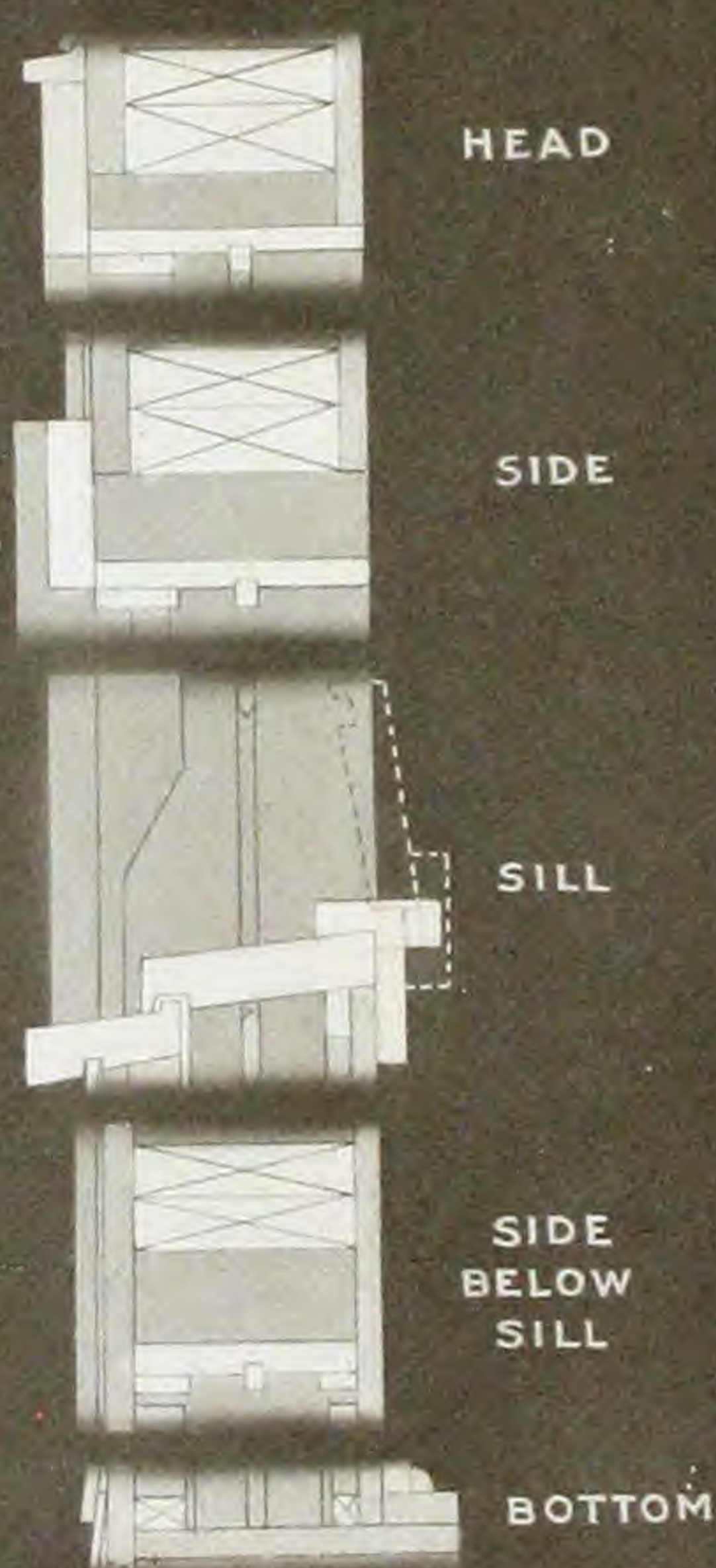




C-2520



C-2521



## Special Window Frames

Outdoor sleepers know the difficulty in getting complete ventilation in enclosed sleeping rooms. A hinged sill window frame like C-2520 is the remedy. C-2521 is a slip head window frame for use in kitchens, pantries, and closets where there is little room for a window opening, but ventilation is imperative.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*

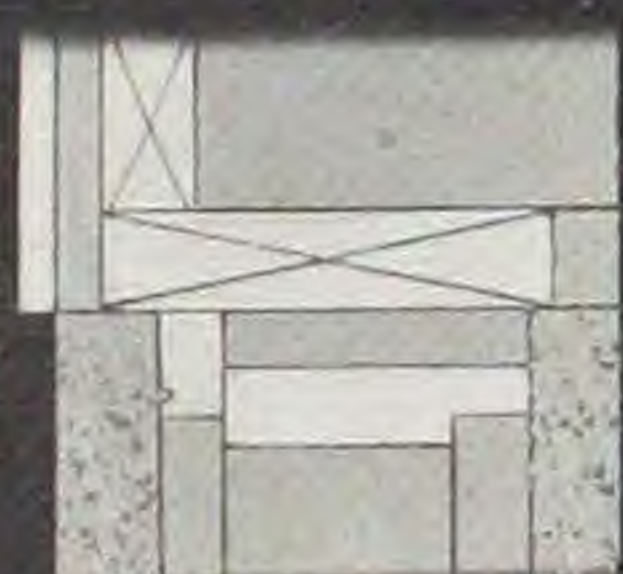




C-2530



C-2531



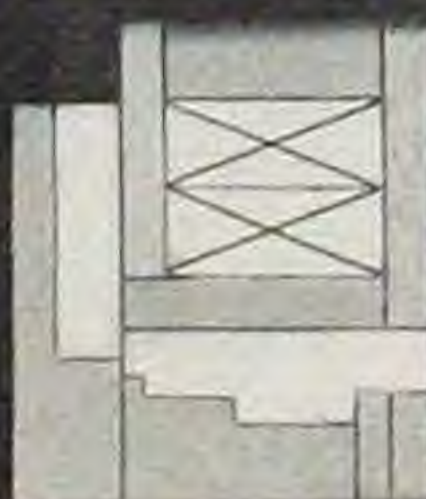
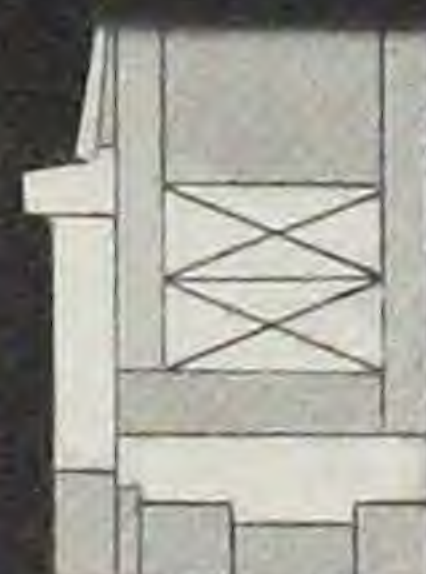
HEAD



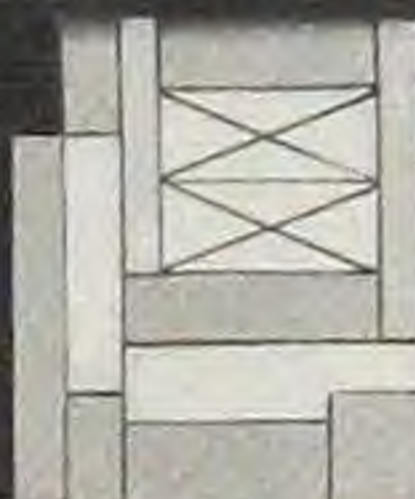
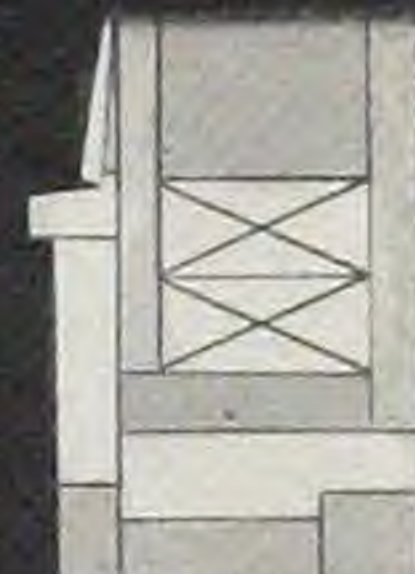
SIDE



SILL



A



B

HEAD

SIDE

SILL

## Cellar and Casement Sash Frames

Inasmuch as they are often close to the ground and thus subject to dampness, Curtis cellar frames are made of white pine. White pine is especially good to withstand severe climatic changes. C-2531 is a frame appropriate for a casement window over a buffet like C-1061 (page 145) and also for a bedroom casement window.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2540



C-2541



HEAD



SIDE



SILL



## Bungalow Window Frames

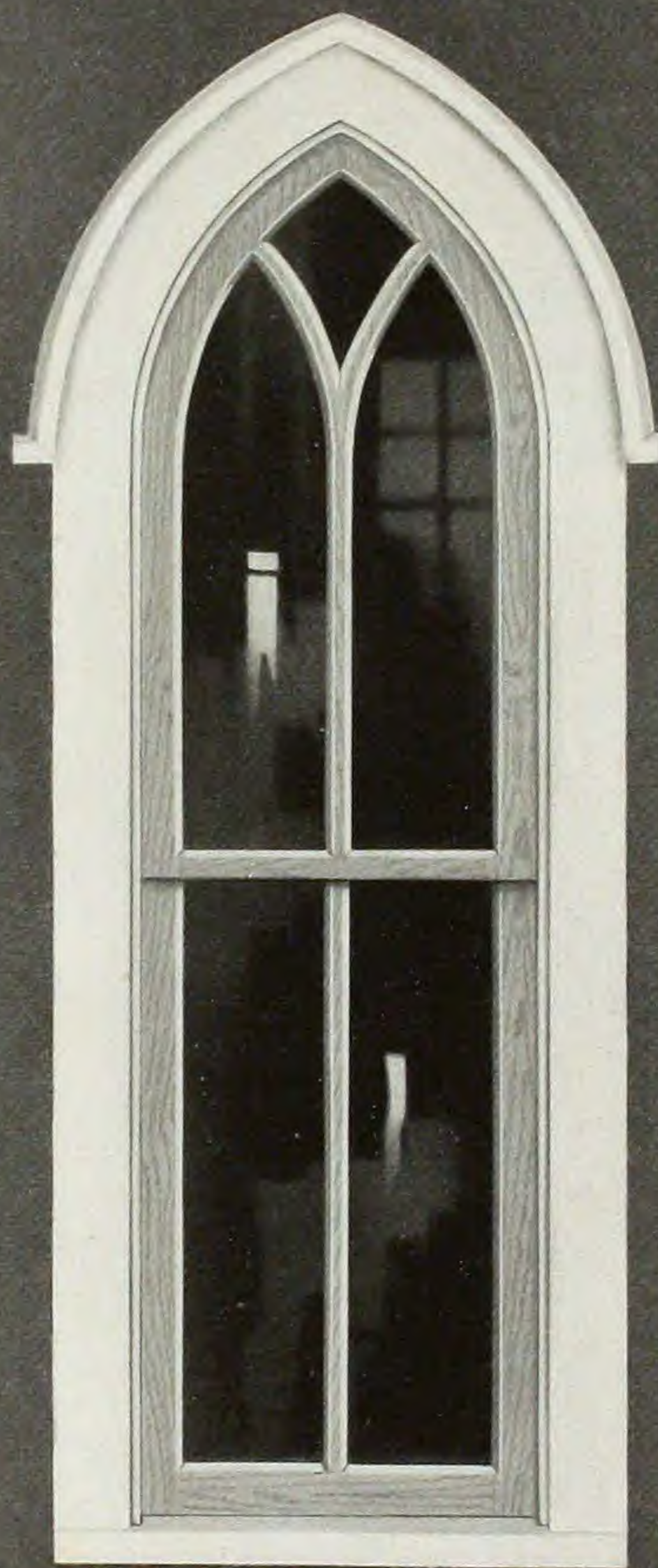
Page 230 shows porch columns that match the exterior woodwork on the house with these frames. Column C-2182 or C-2183 can be used with C-2540 and C-2181 with C-2541. The chaste simplicity of the former frame is as pretty as the sloping lines of the latter. The columns preserve the lines.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2560



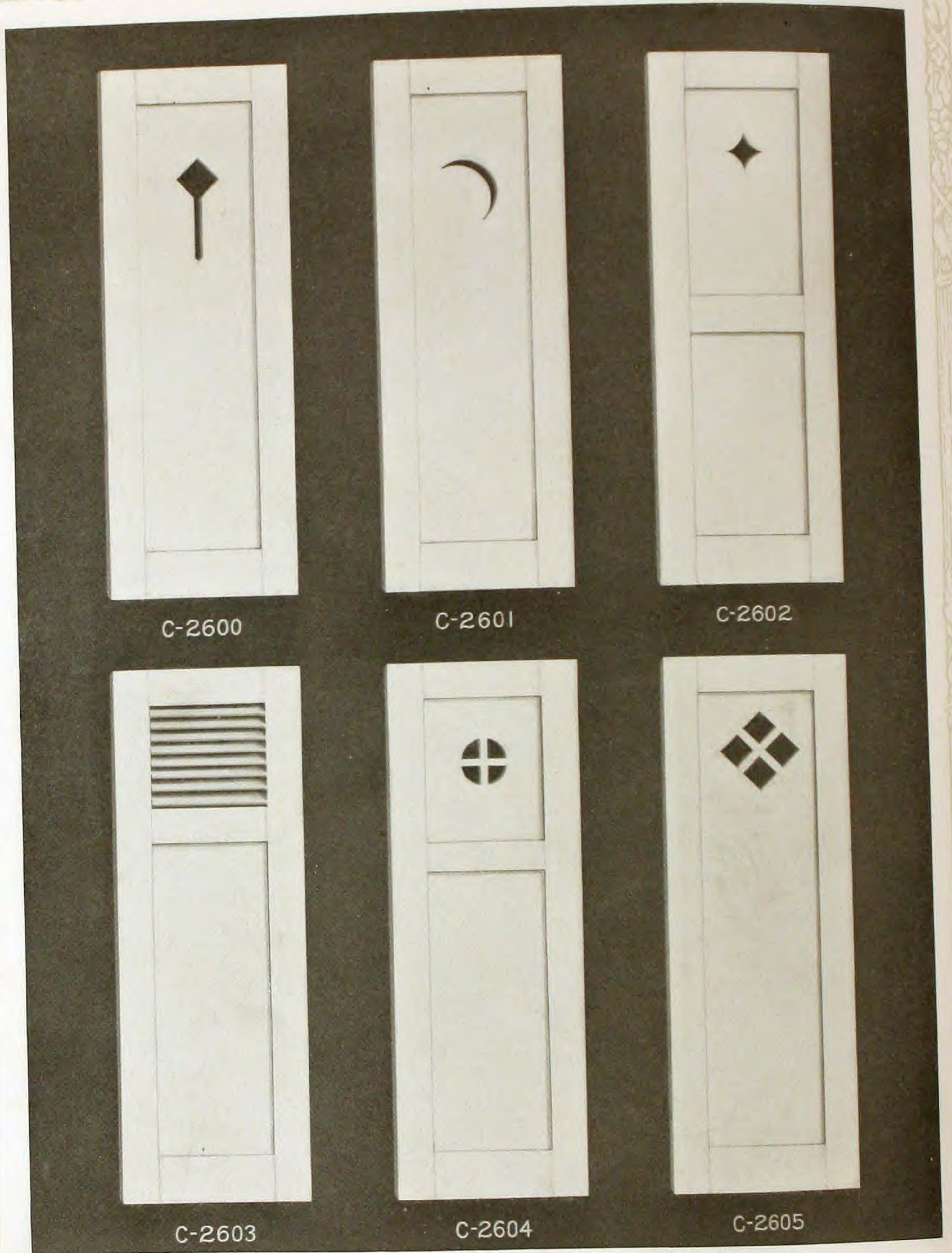
C-2561

## Gothic Frames

Church architecture has long used vertical lines and windows pointing upward. These frames pictured here conform with the conventionalized designs. They are appropriate for towers, steeples, or gables. If used with kite sash, several windows like C-2561 can be made into an attractive cluster for a wider opening.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



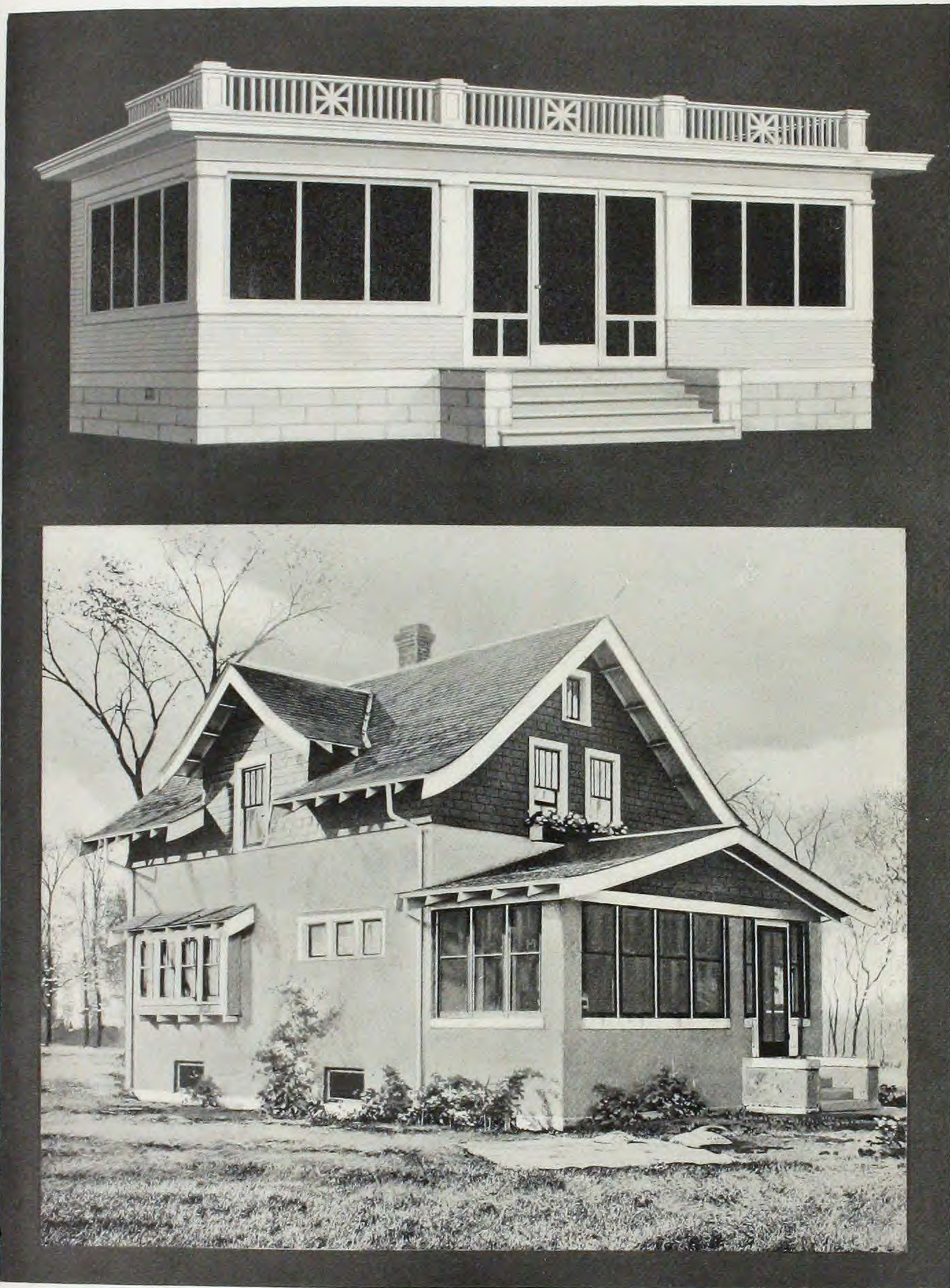


## Shutters

Wood is a poor conductor of heat. White pine shutters like these keep out the sun in the hot summer, and they temper the blast of the cold wind in winter. The increasing popularity of Colonial houses is making a heavy demand for these shutters. The several designs here are varied enough to suit every preference.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



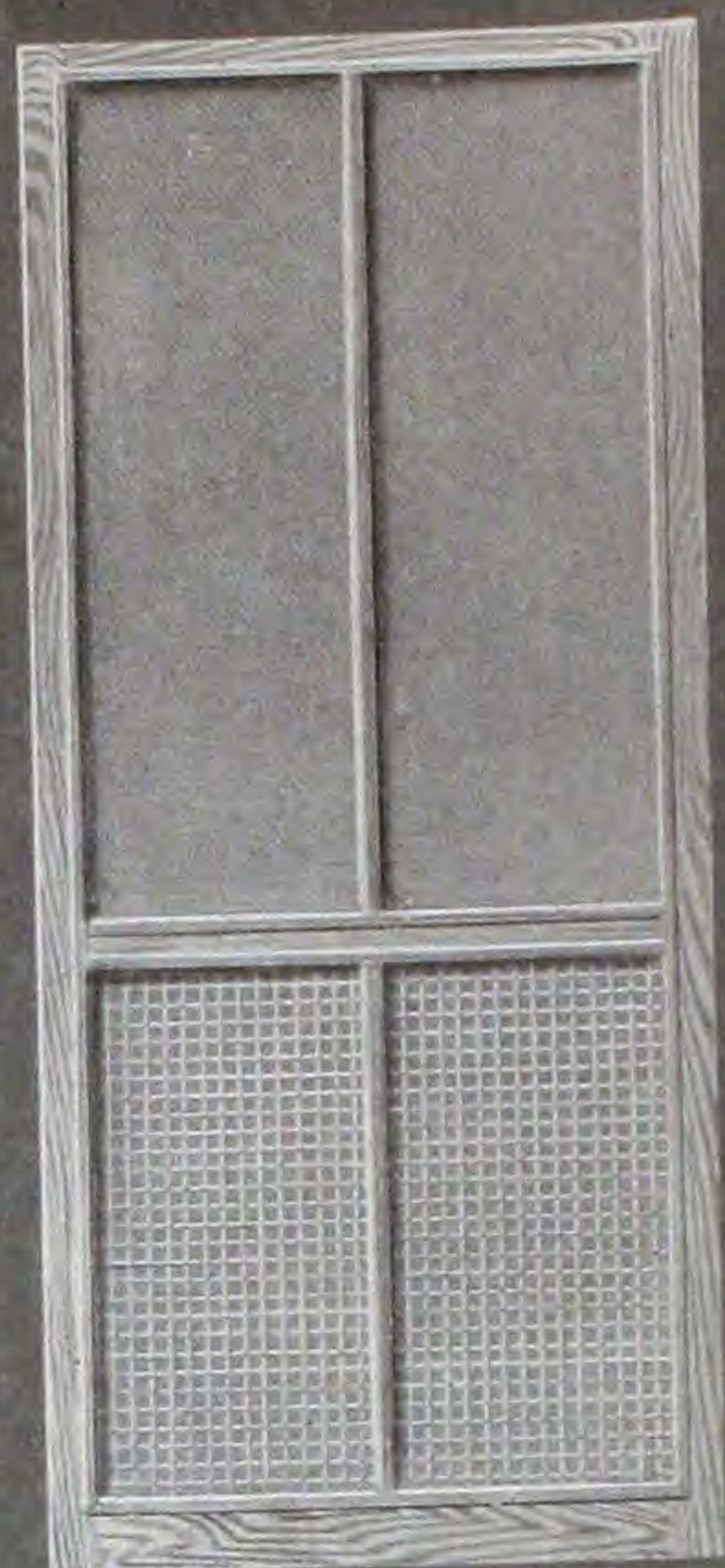


## Screened Porch Suggestions

Two infernal pests of summer mar the enjoyment of its balmy air and jeopardize human lives. Screened porches are the most effective weapon in the fight against flies and mosquitoes. No other feature of the house can combine comfort, healthfulness, convenience, and beauty to such a degree as the screened porch.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2710



C-2711



C-2712



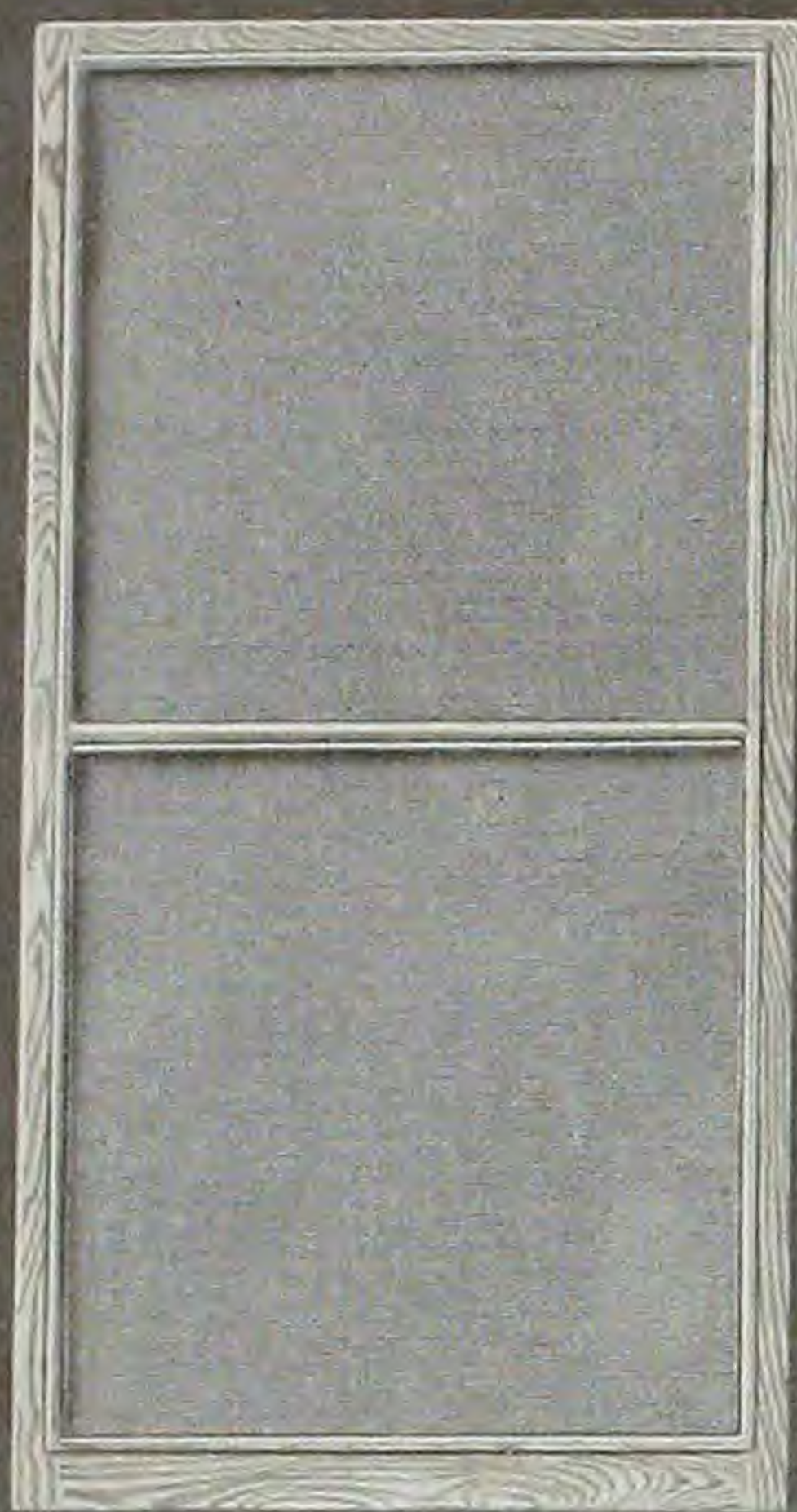
C-2713

## Screened Doors

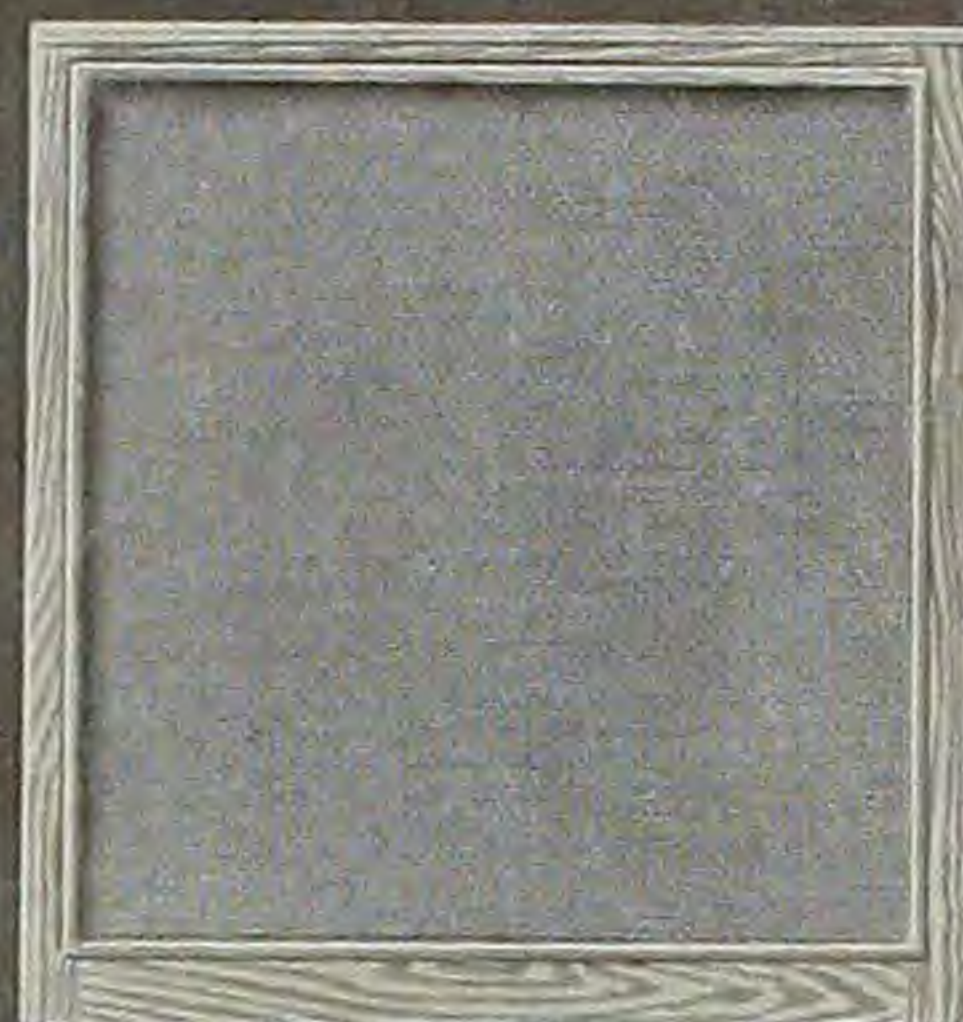
Like storm doors in winter, screened doors in the summer are agents of comfort and health. Swatting flies is a good thing to do, but it is hopelessly ineffective as compared to keeping them out with screened doors. Ask the doctor what is one of the greatest preventatives of typhoid, cholera, dysentery, smallpox, and other dangerous diseases. All these screened doors have white pine frames.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2730



C-2731



C-2740



C-2741

## Window Screens and Storm Doors

Pneumonia, tuberculosis, tonsilitis, and croup are some of the diseases that storm doors can help to prevent in the winter time. They assist the furnace in keeping the house warm. An interchangeable screen and storm door like C-2740 is a good investment. Above are pictured full and half screens for windows. White pine is used for all screen and storm goods.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2760



C-2761



C-2762



C-2763

## Storm Sash

Storm sash can do as much toward keeping a house warm in cold weather as many tons of coal. They are an ounce of prevention for many winter ailments. Notice the means of ventilation on C-2761 and C-2762. C-2760 can be swung on hinges from the top, or set in solid. C-2763 for a cottage front window, is set in solid.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





C-2800



C-2801



C-2802



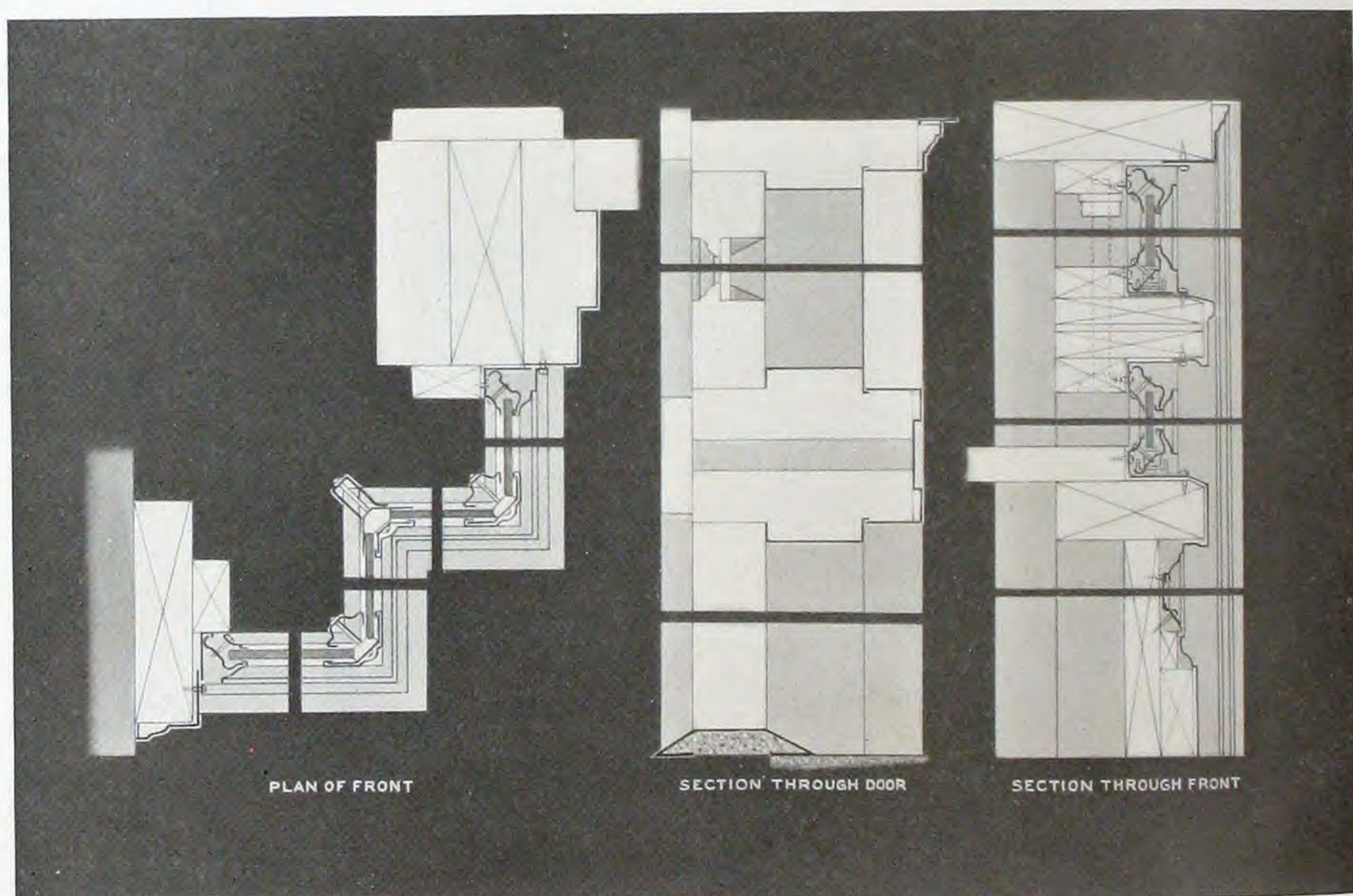
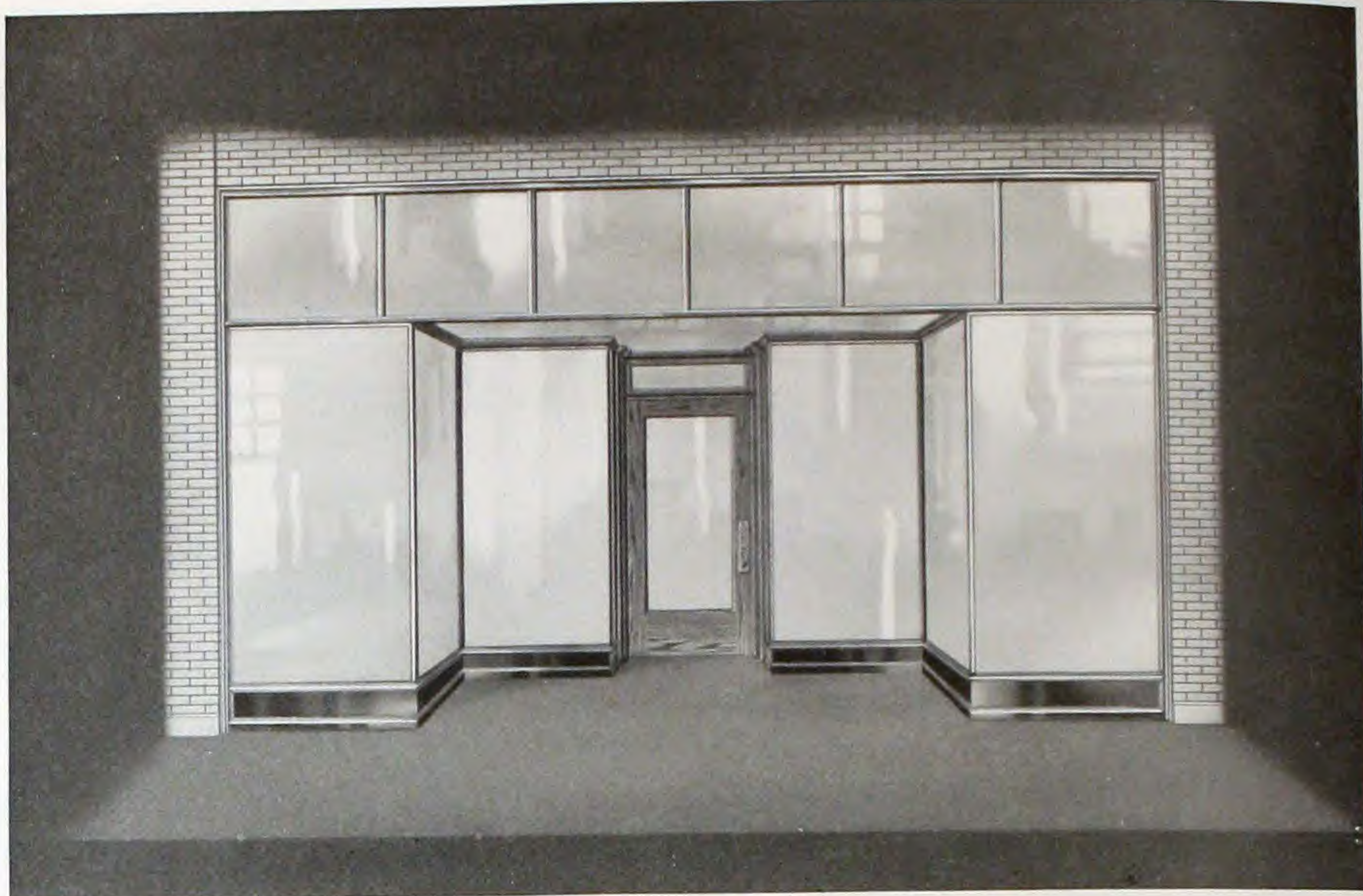
C-2803

## Garage Doors

Garage doors are more than doors: they are often almost an entire end of the garage. It is necessary that they be strong because of the rough use they receive. They must resist the severest attacks of weather. No material serves better for garages and garage doors than wood, for it tempers the heat and the cold alike.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



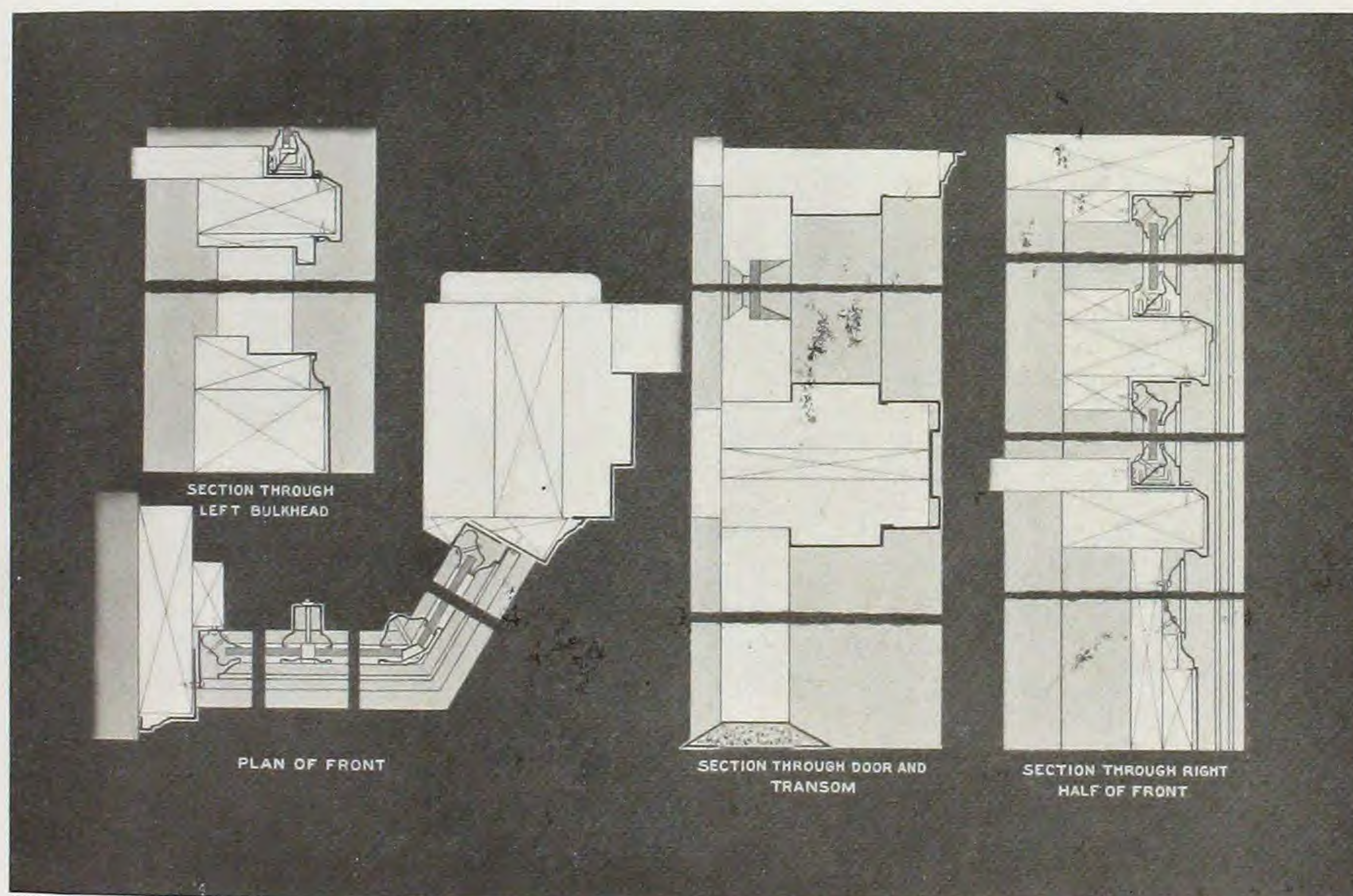
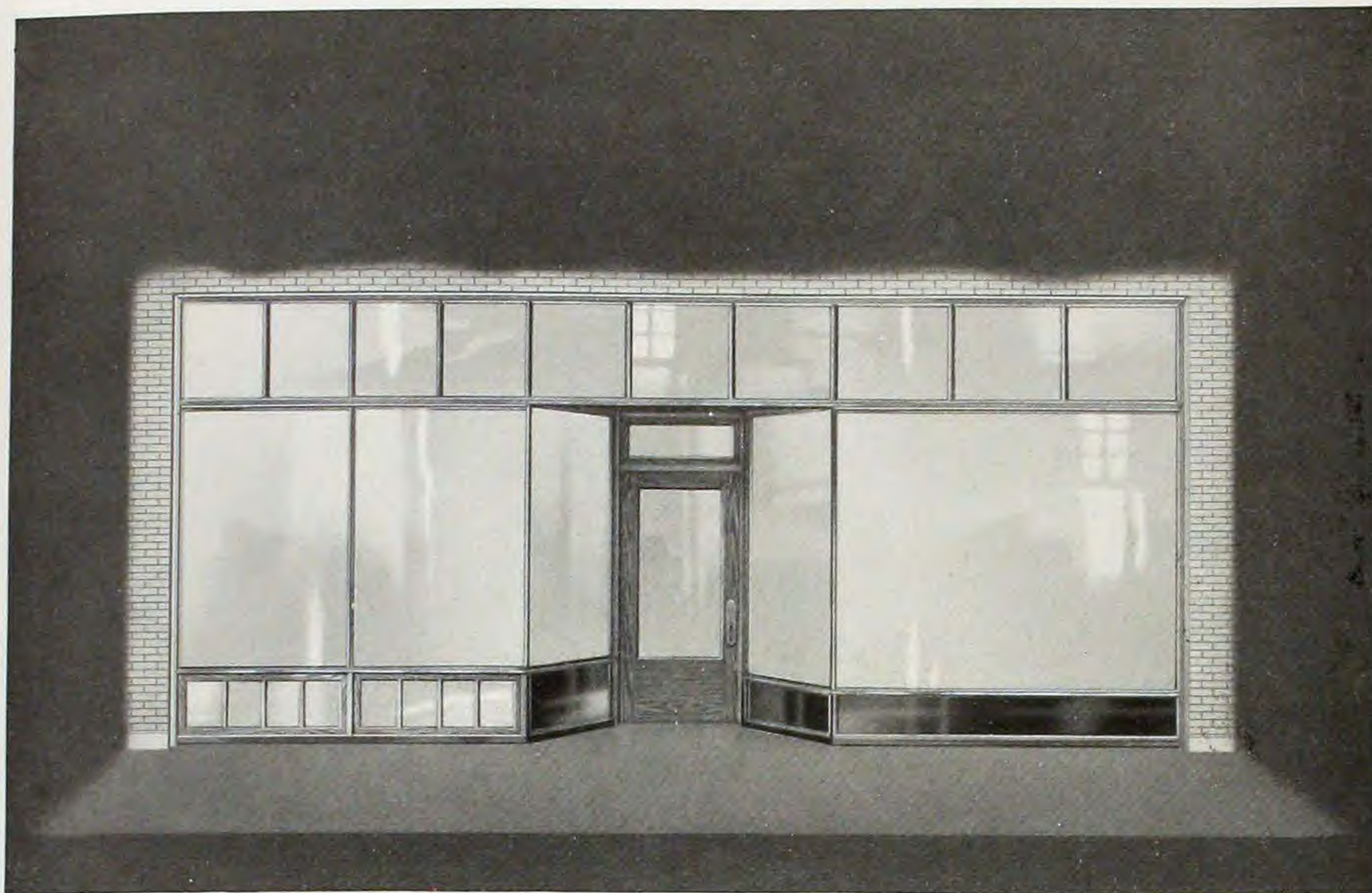


## Store Front C-2850

If merchants realized the value in dollars and cents of a generous window display, they would take advantage of their customer's curiosity and suggest their wares to them through the inviting appeal of plate glass windows. This style of a store front gives much window area and is worth the space it uses.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



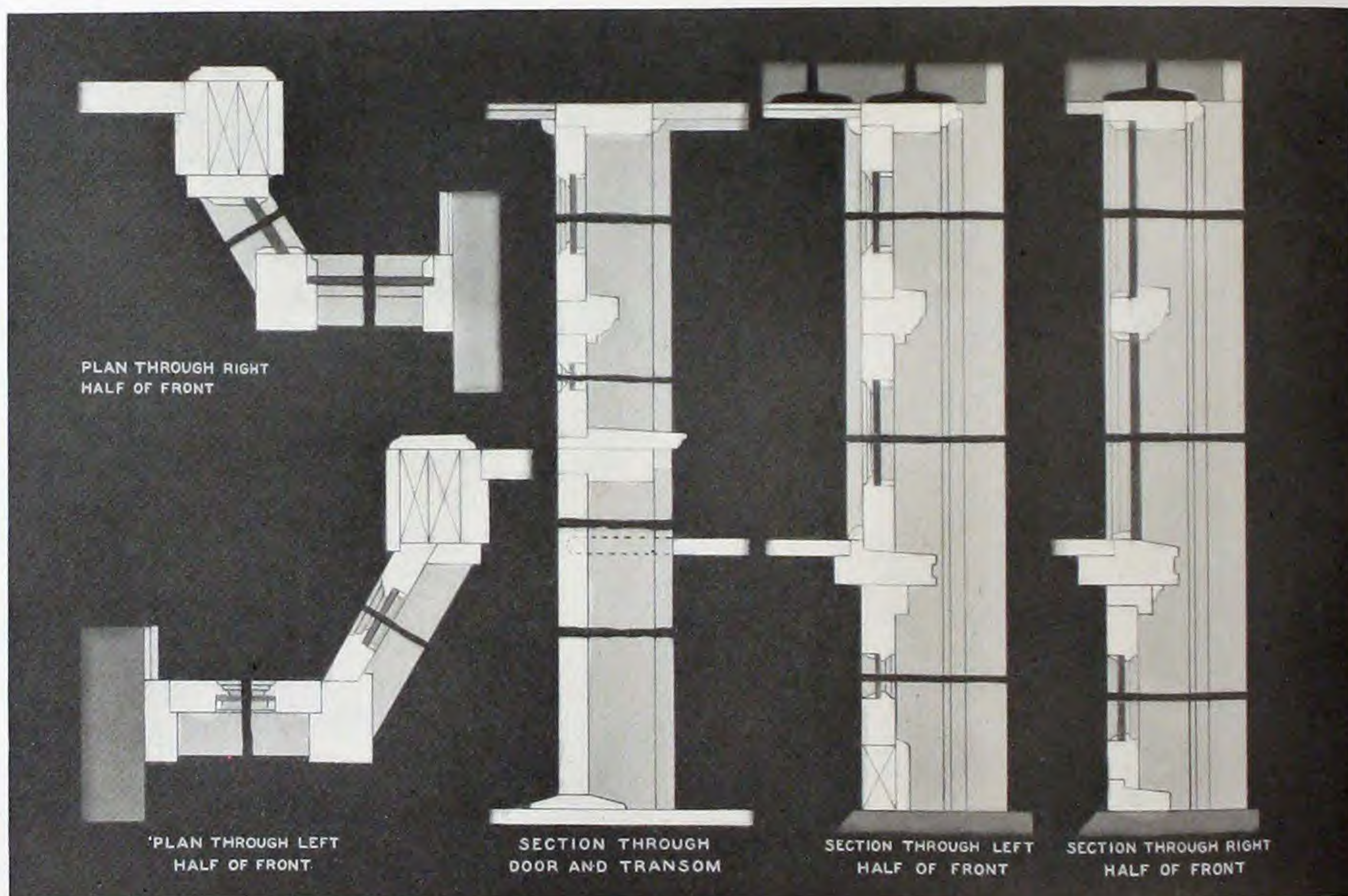


## Store Front C-2851

"Window shopping" is one of the most fascinating of games. It is impossible to estimate the volume of business that good store fronts sell. Even a small store can afford a modest front like this one. If it uses the window space to advantage, it will not always be a small store. Notice the bulkhead sash.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



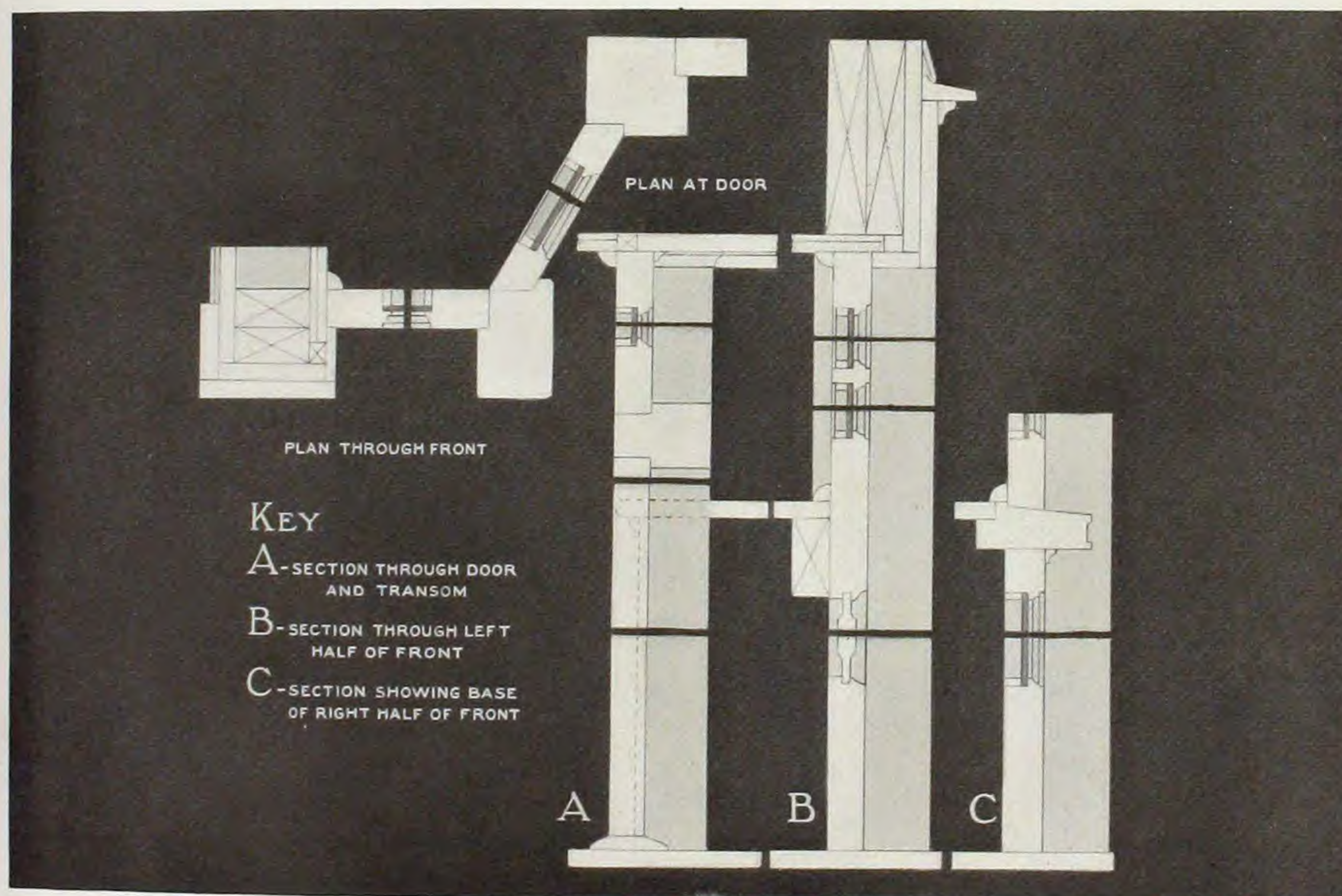


## Store Front C-2852

Every retail merchant knows that the first step in the sale of goods is attracting the attention of the customer. No pictures nor story can tell about an article of merchandise as well as can the article itself. The passer-by cannot resist the appeal that goods of any kind will make through this attractive store front.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





## Store Front C-2853

Goods well shown are half sold. People do not like to purchase "sight unseen." An inviting store front displaying wares in an appealing way is a business drawing card. Store fronts are made for any size opening. The design is all the pictures can show. Take your measurements and order the front to fit.

Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.



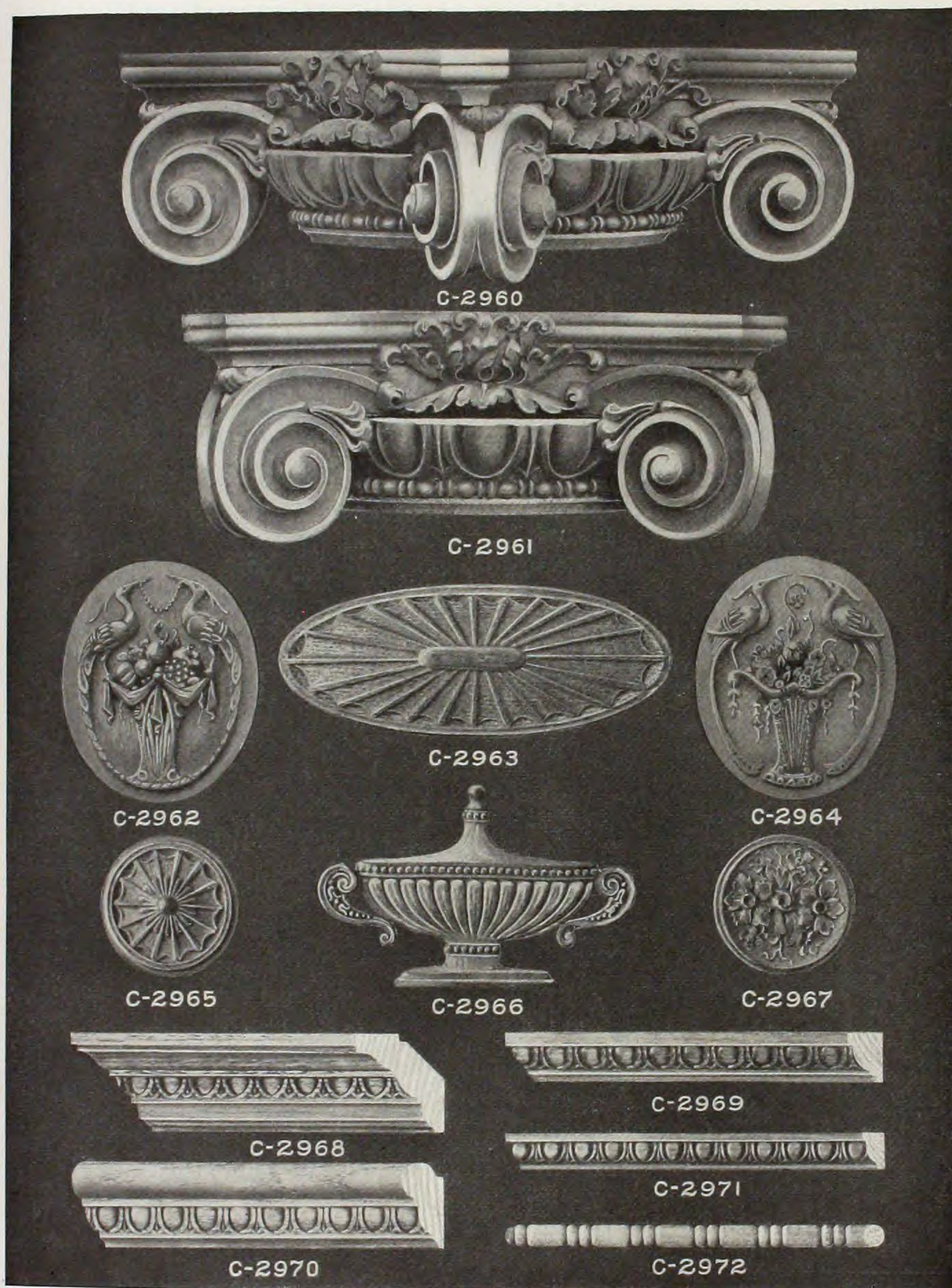


## *Flooring*

Beautiful floors enhance the appearance of the interior of the home. Many kinds of flooring are needed for the many purposes to which it is put. On this page only a part of them are pictured. C-2950 and C-2951 are plain red oak; C-2952 is clear maple; C-2953 is quartered red oak; C-2954 is unselected birch; C-2955 is quartered white oak. Select the flooring for its use.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



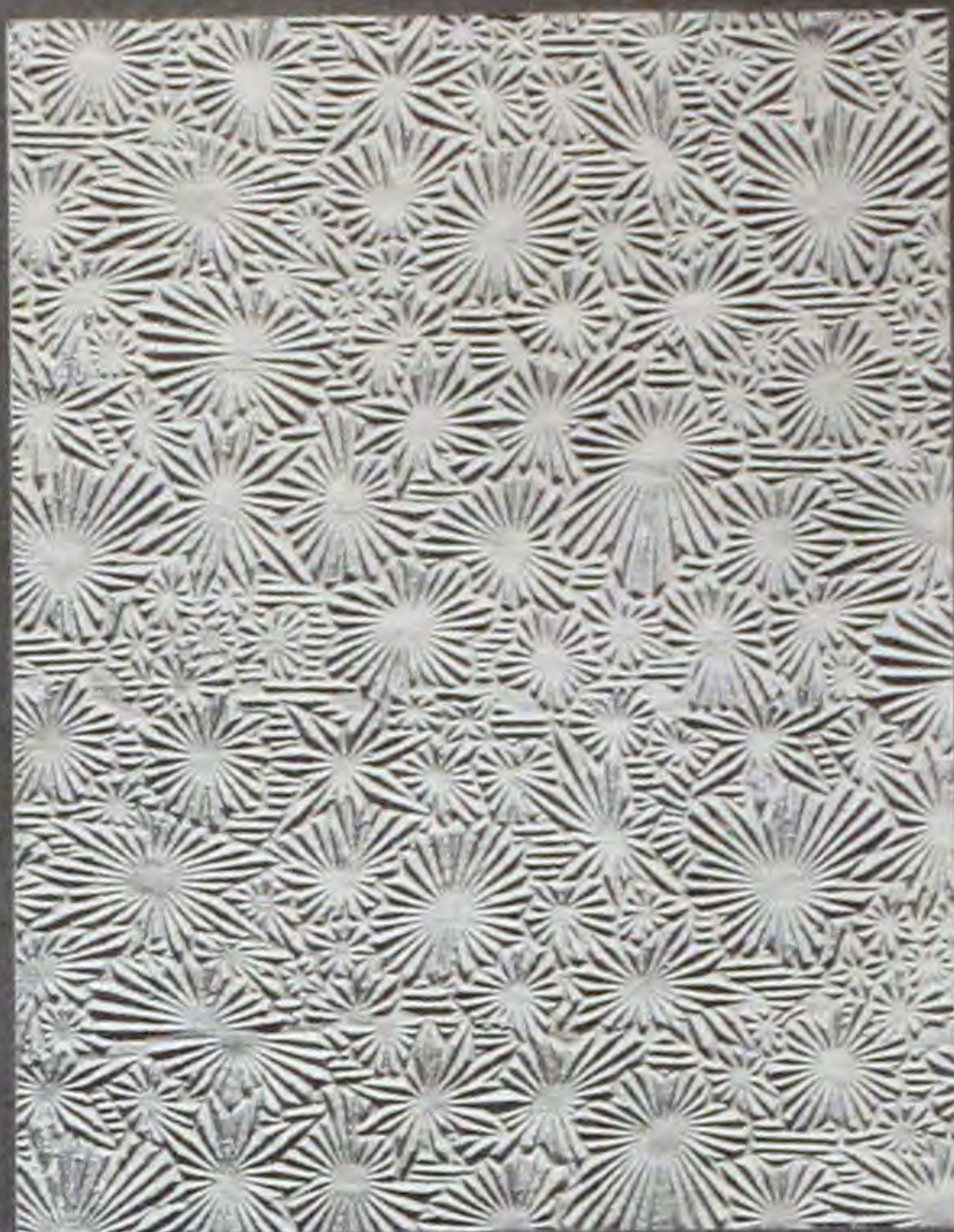


## Embossed Ornaments and Mouldings

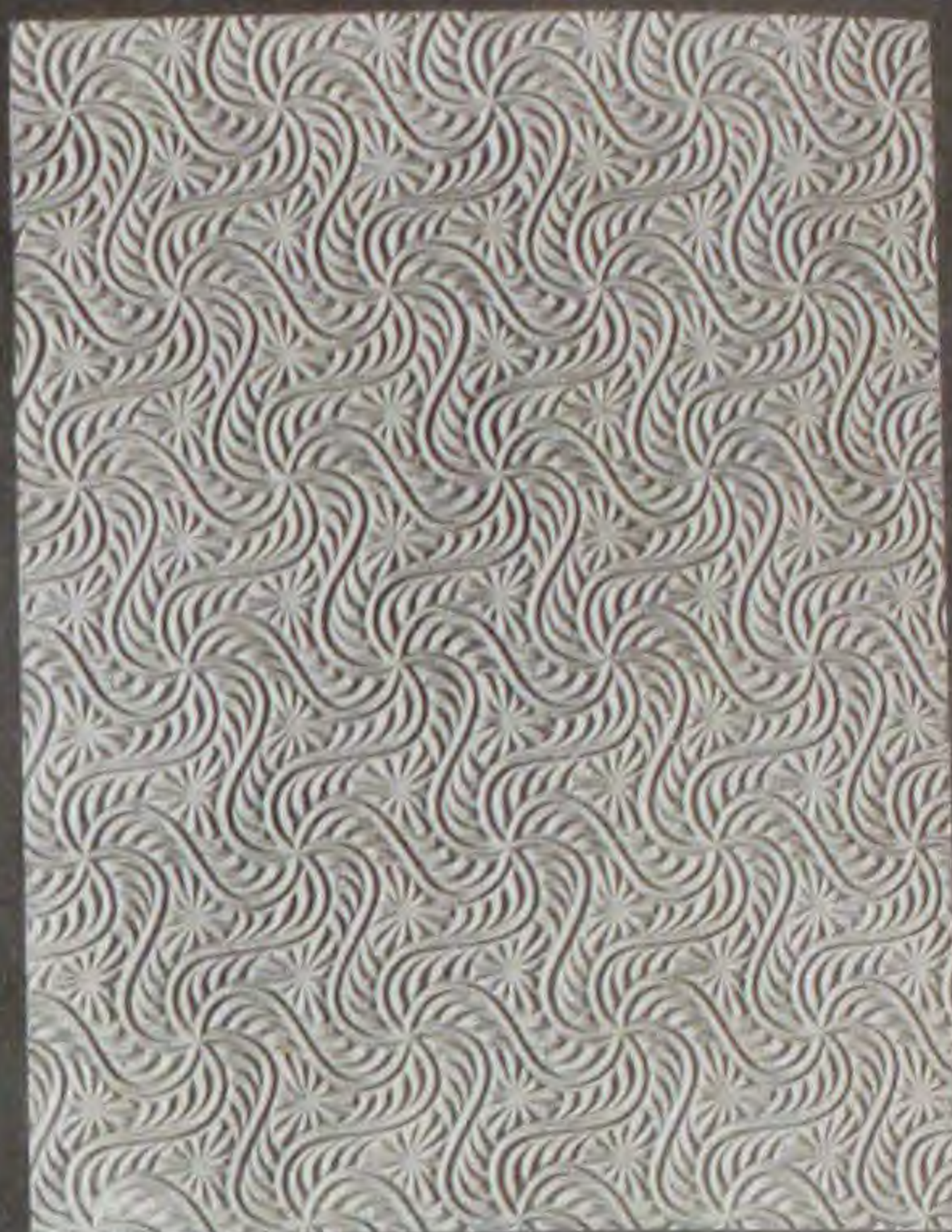
Ornaments like these are to embellish useful articles of woodwork. Colonnade C-828 (page 116) shows one of the capitals pictured above. Medallion C-2962 is seen on sideboard C-1007 (page 135). All of them can be made to match any wood. Embossed wood mouldings to relieve severe lines on doors, etc., are pictured at the bottom of the illustration.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





FLORENTINE  
C-2990



MAZE  
C-2991



MOSS  
C-2992



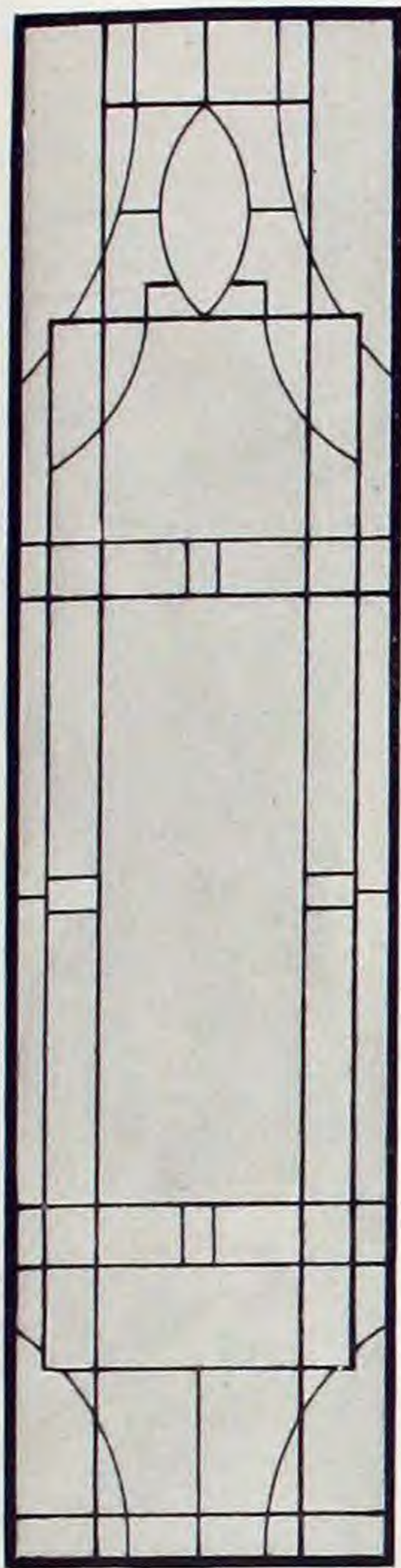
CHIP  
C-2993

## Commercial Glass

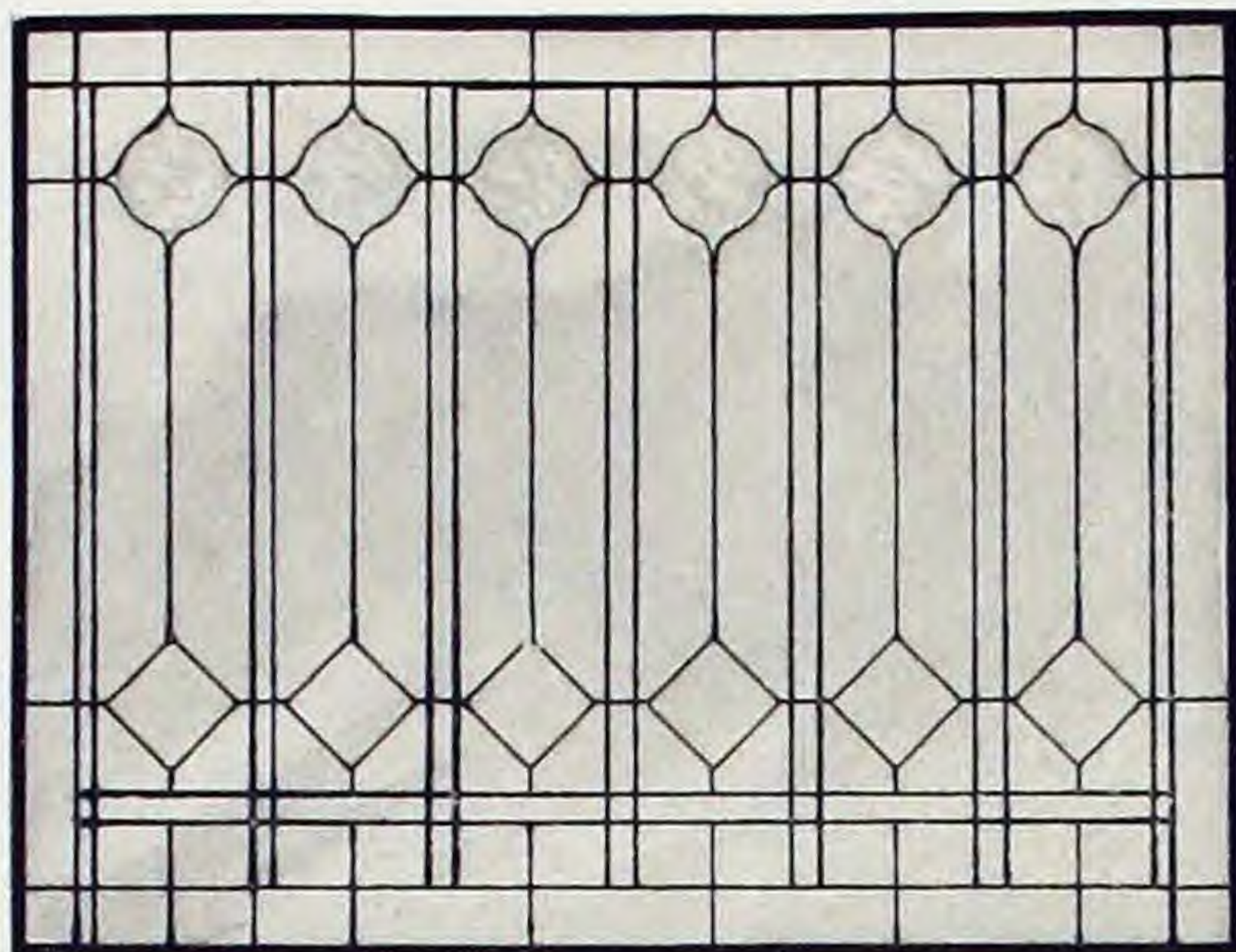
To admit the light but to obstruct the view is the double purpose of this kind of glass. It is for use in hallways, bathrooms, transoms, private offices, partitions, etc., where light is needed without sacrifice of privacy. The different designs offer a choice, for all the glass is alike in other respects.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*

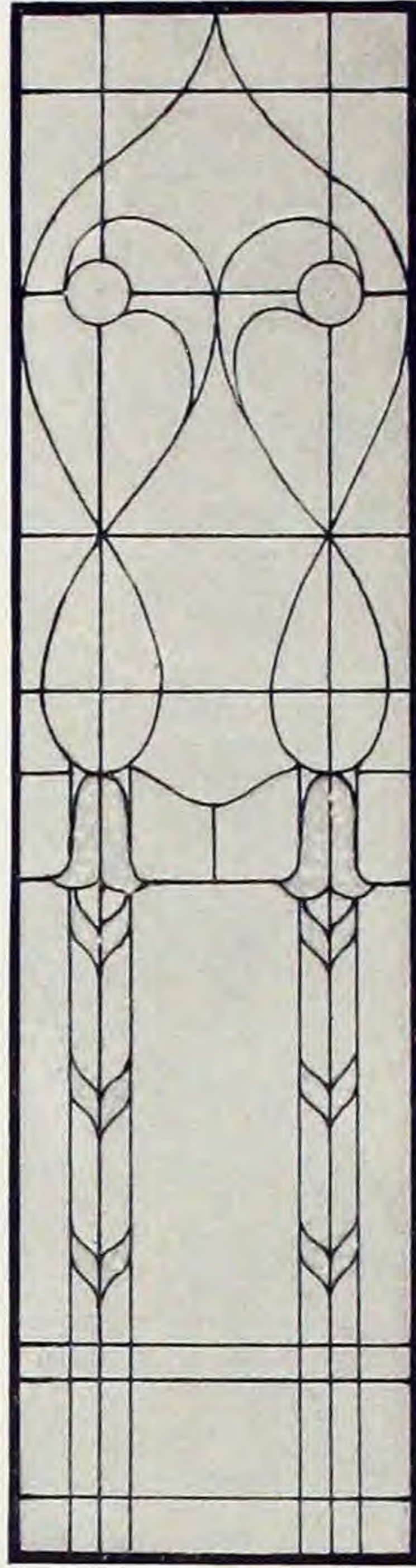




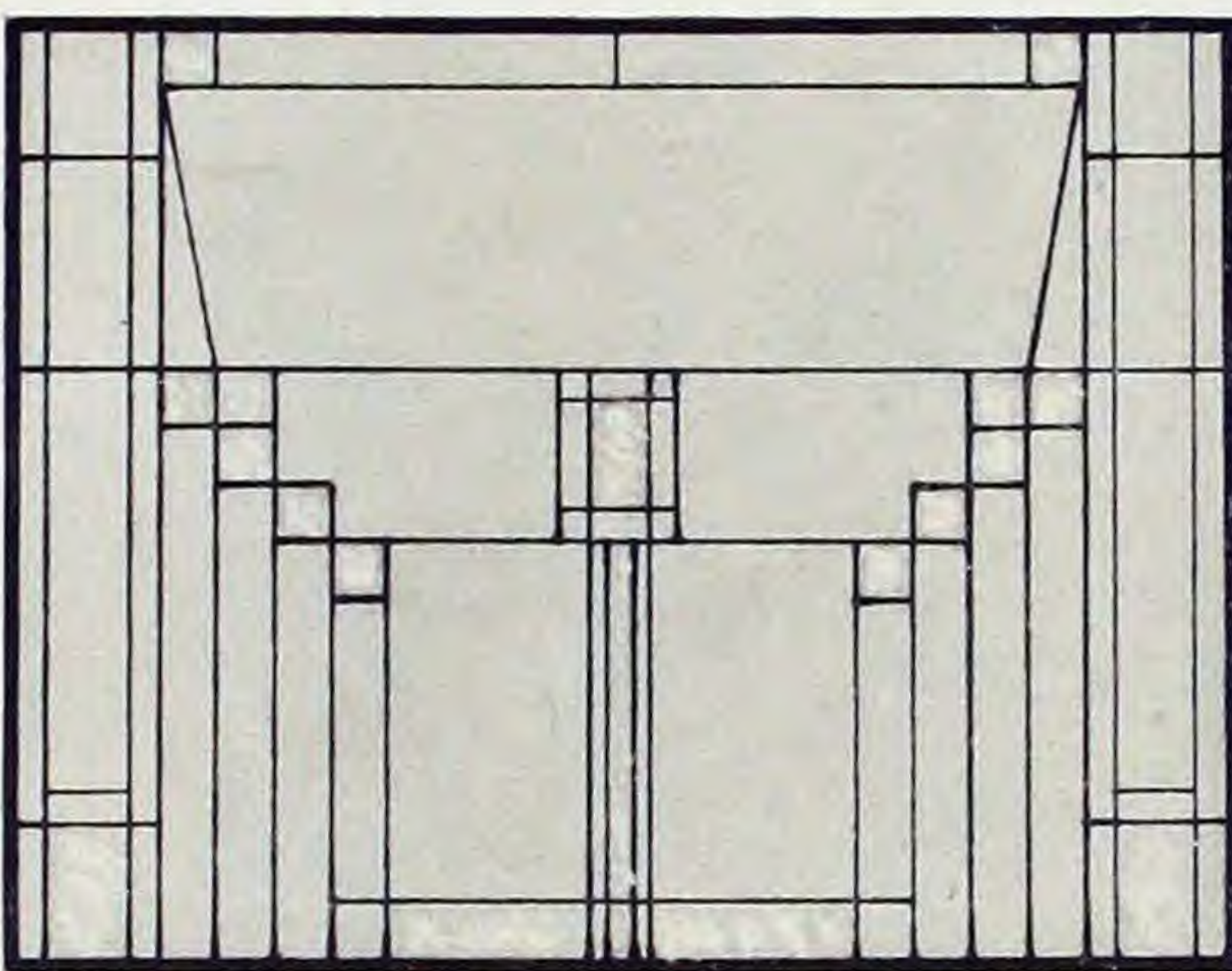
C-3000



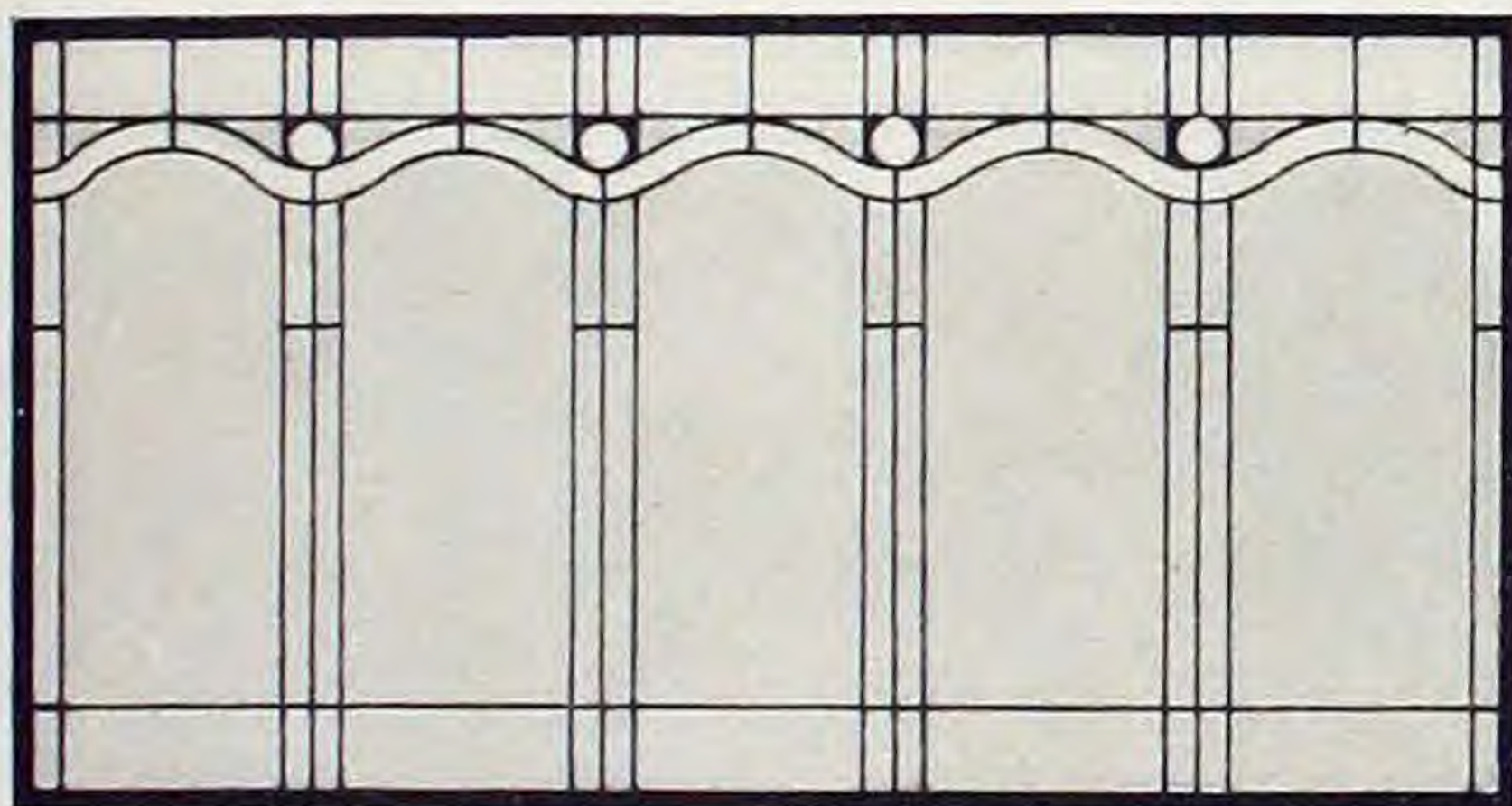
C-3001



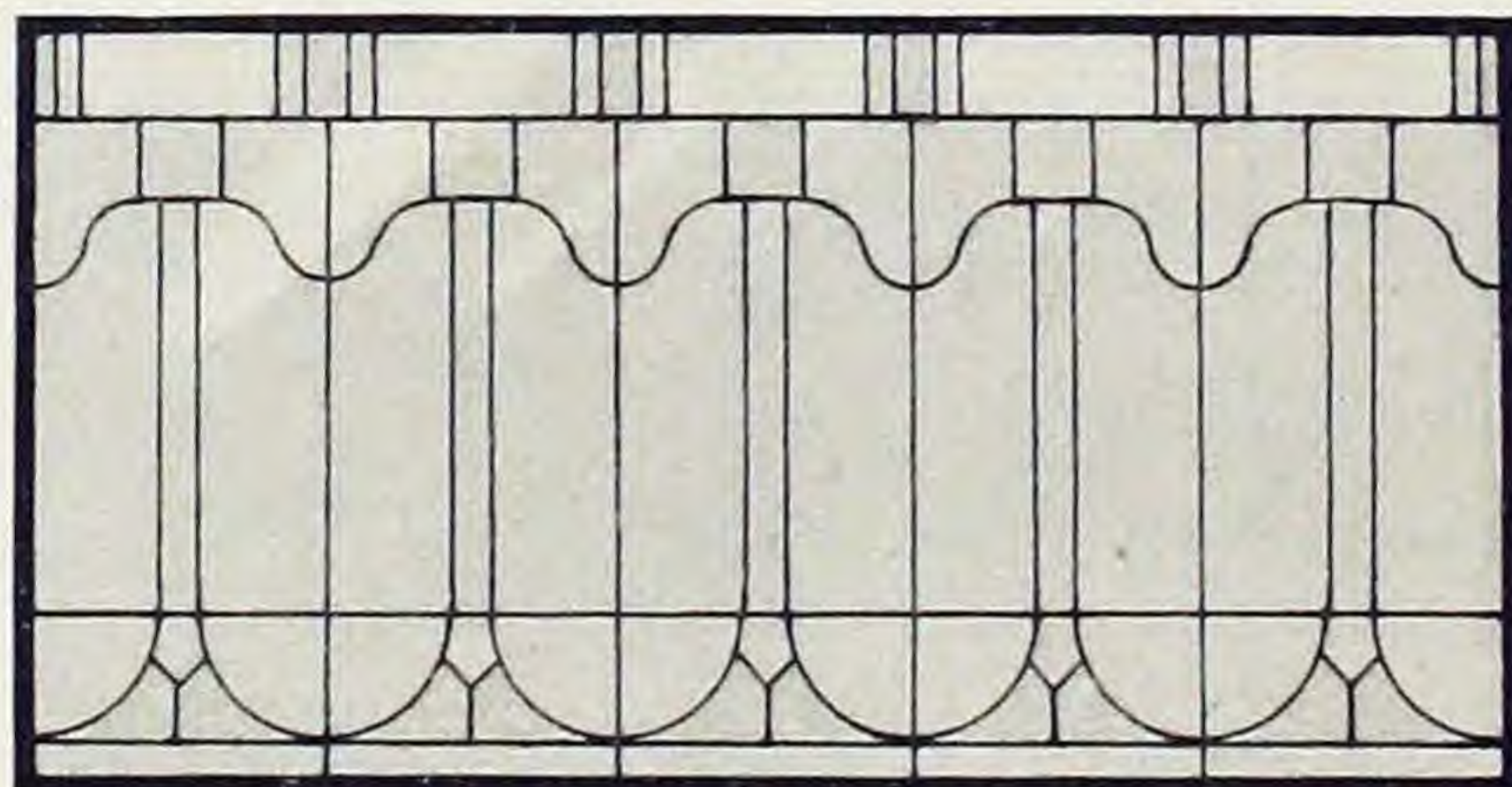
C-3003



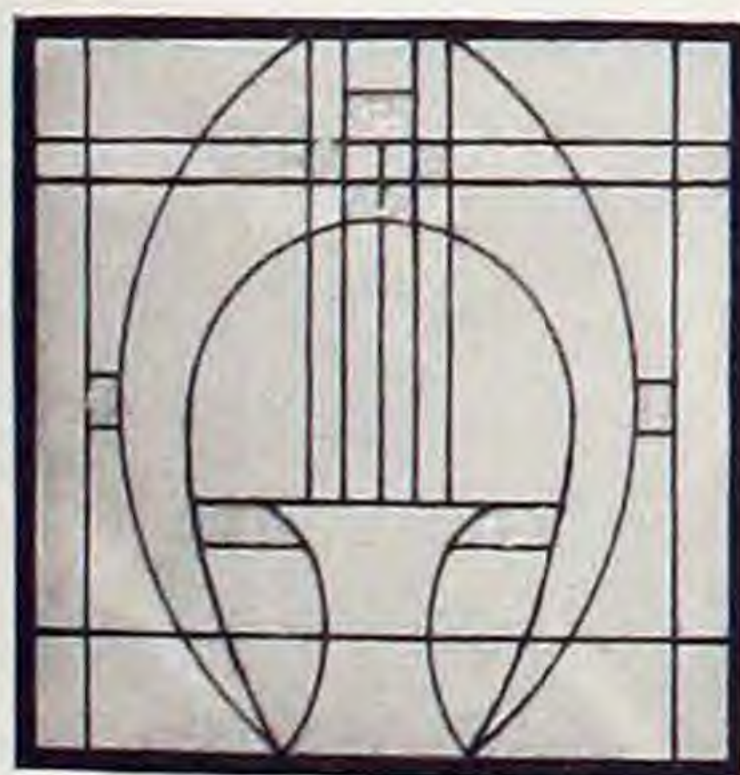
C-3002



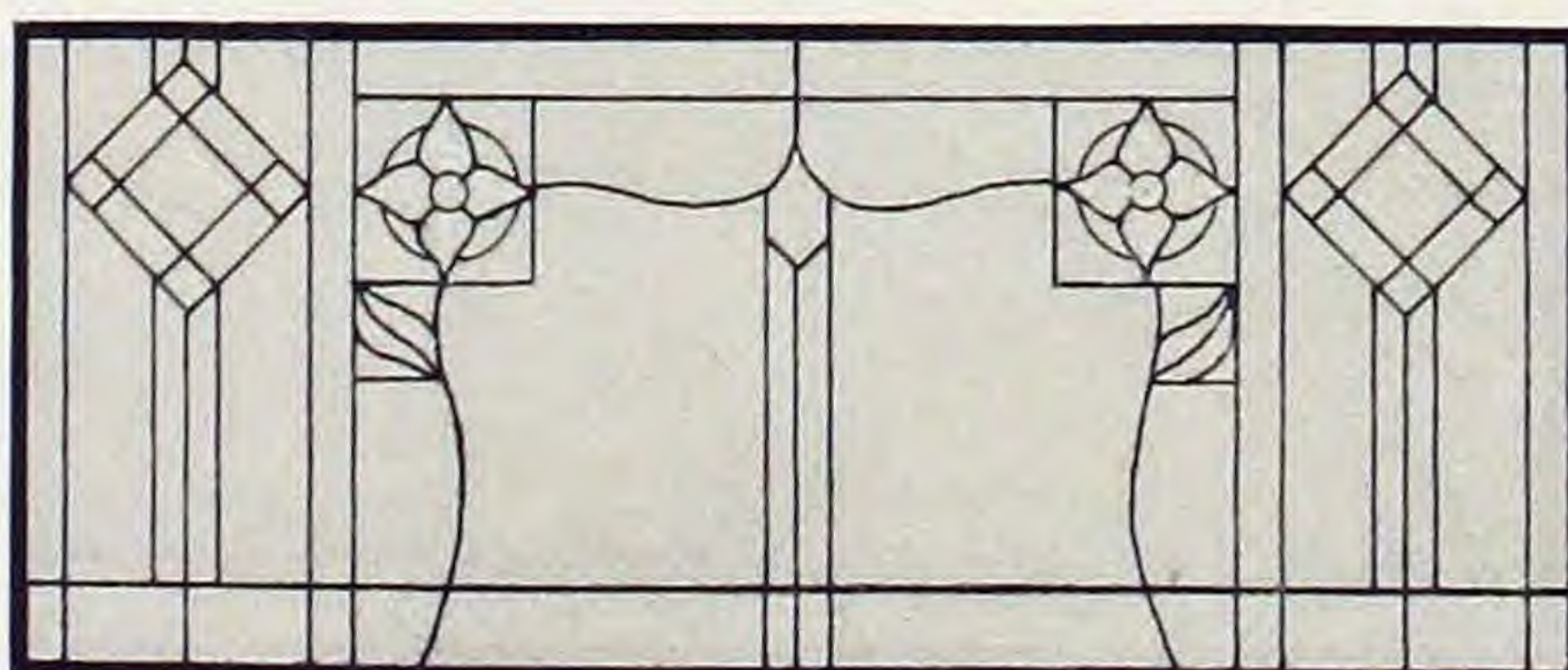
C-3004



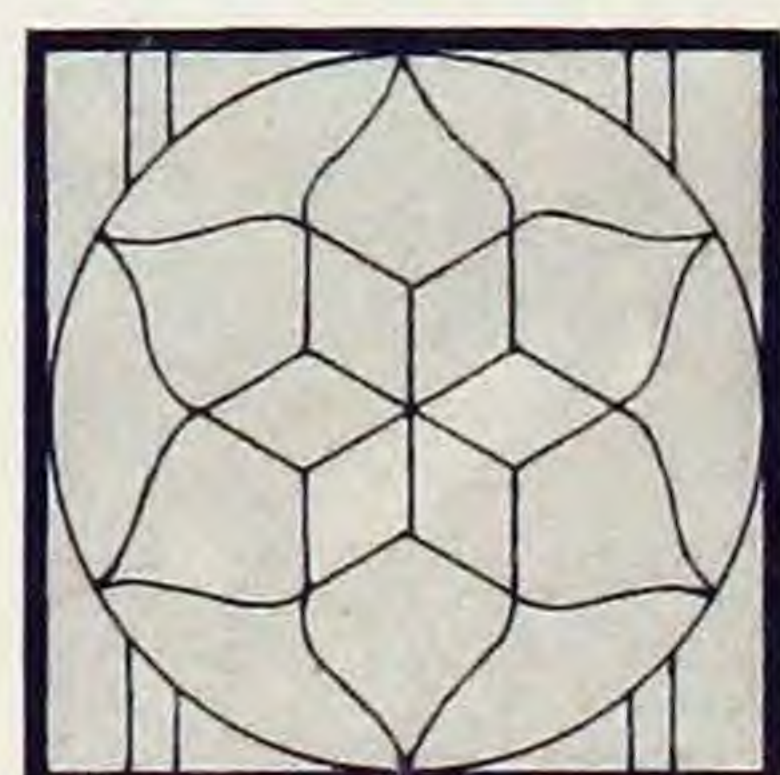
C-3005



C-3006



C-3007



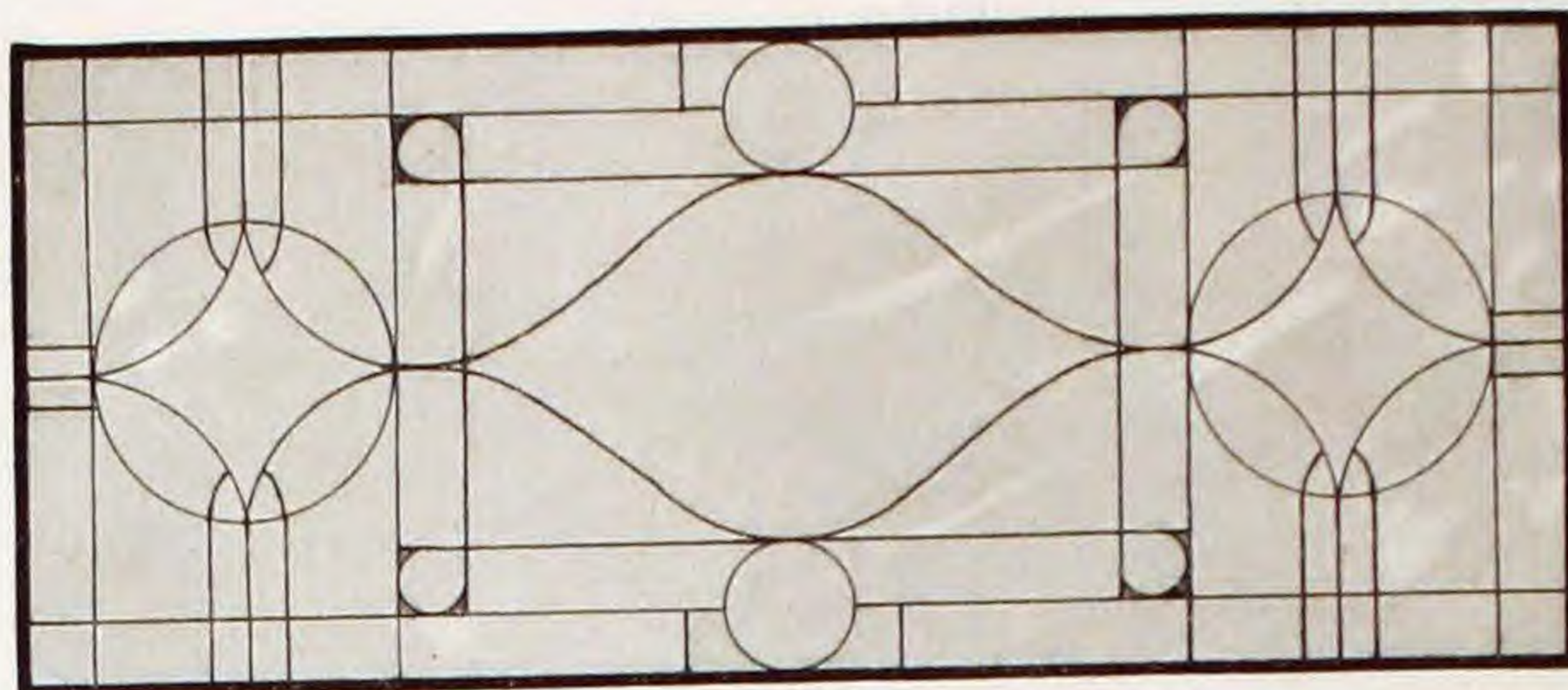
C-3008

## Leaded Double Strength Glass

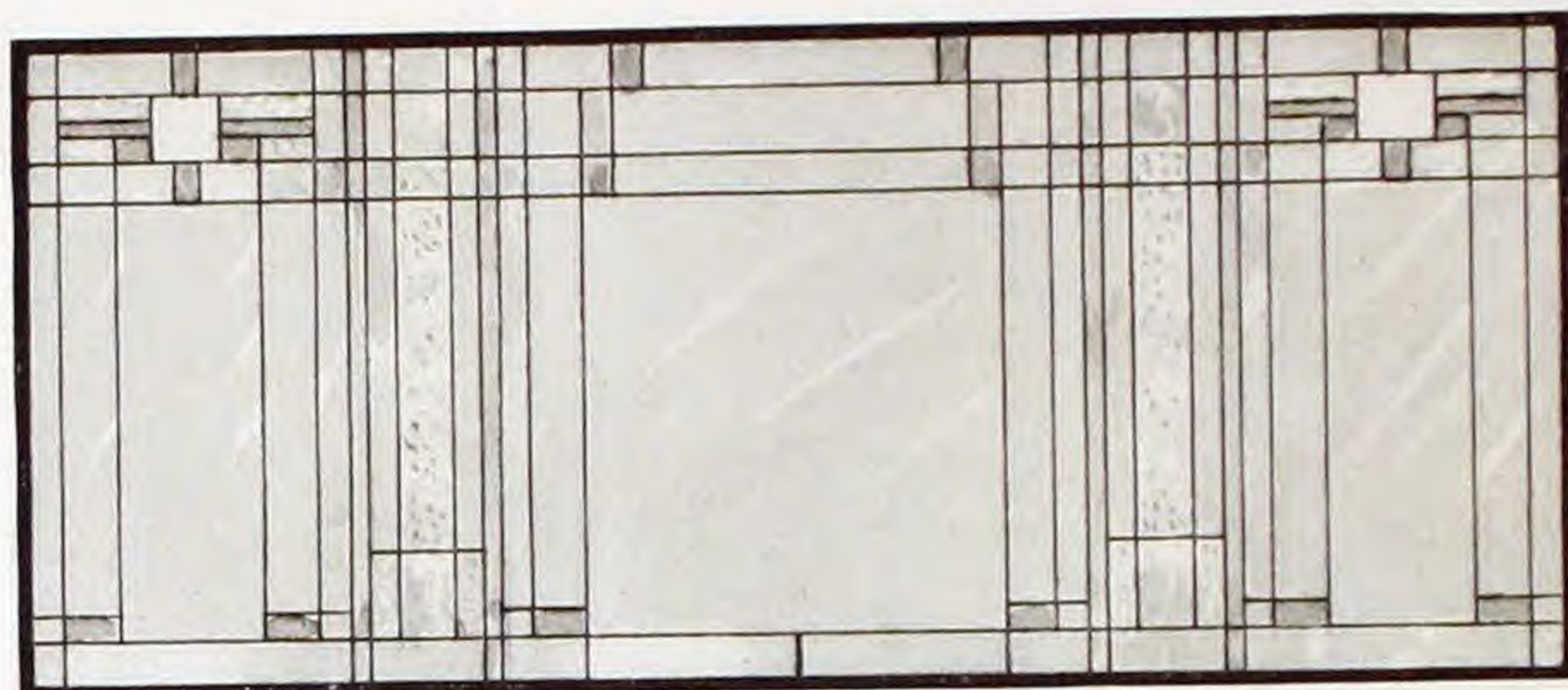
Those old Phoenician merchants who, according to Pliny, discovered glass, would be surprised to see the multitude of uses to which that product is put today. Pliny relates how they rested their hot cooking pots on a formation of sub-carbonate of soda, and were amazed at the semi-transparent substance that formed under them. It was glass.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*

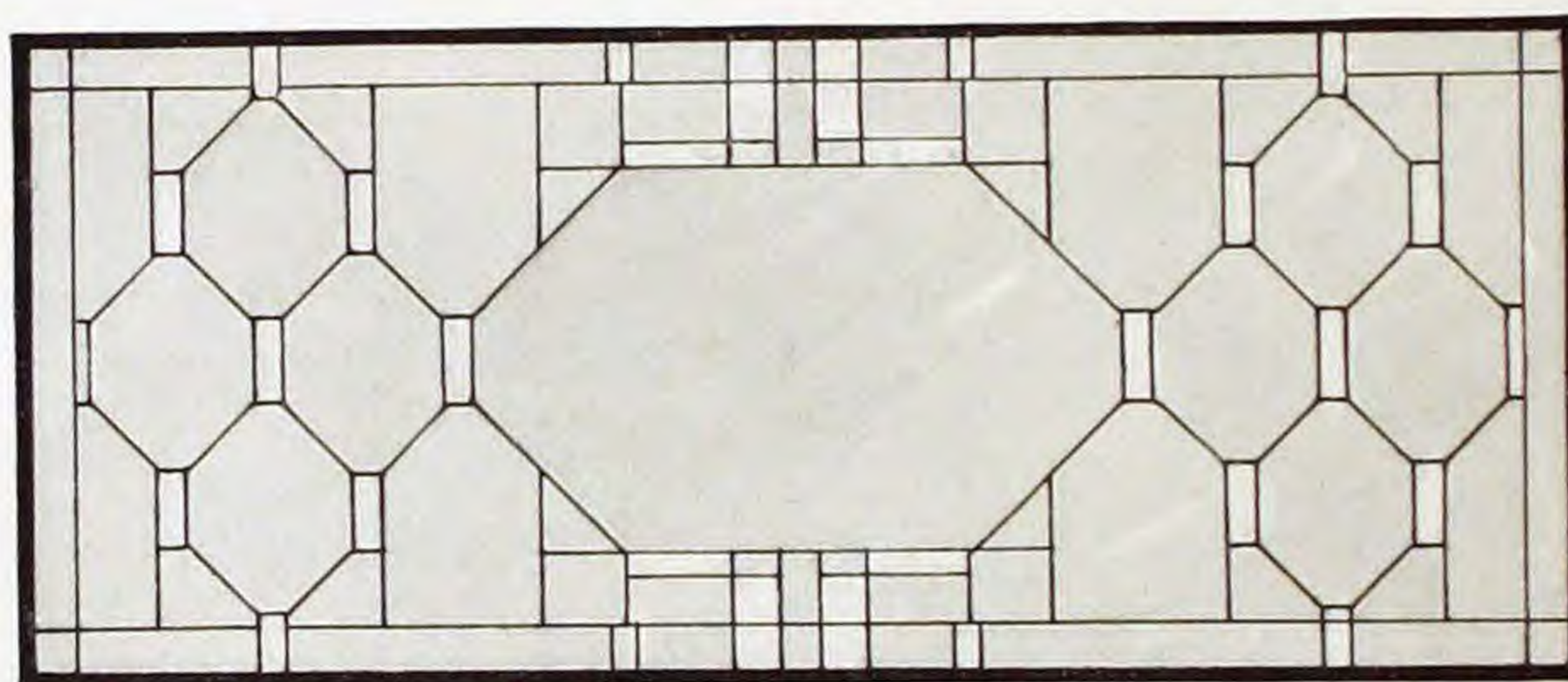




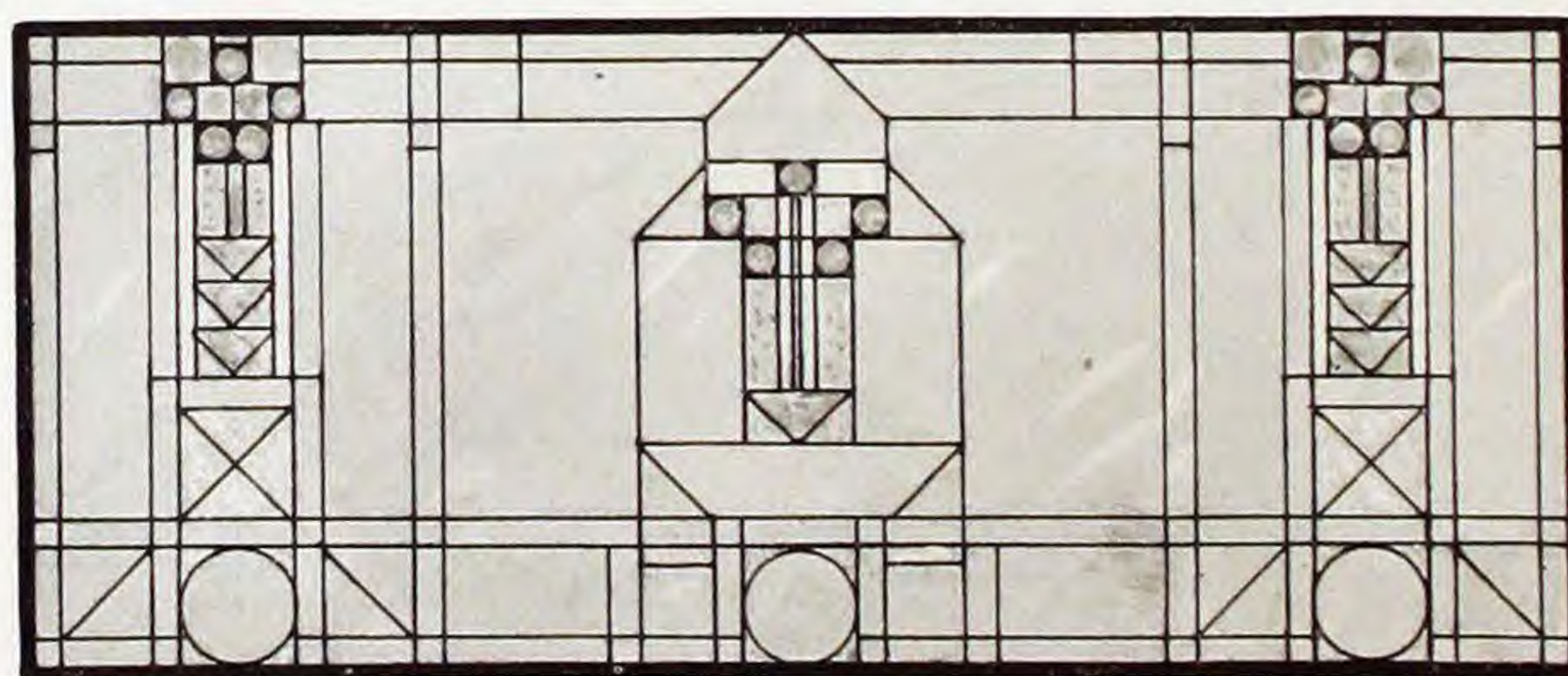
C-3009



C-3010



C-3012



C-3013



C-3011



C-3014

## *Leaded Double Strength Glass*

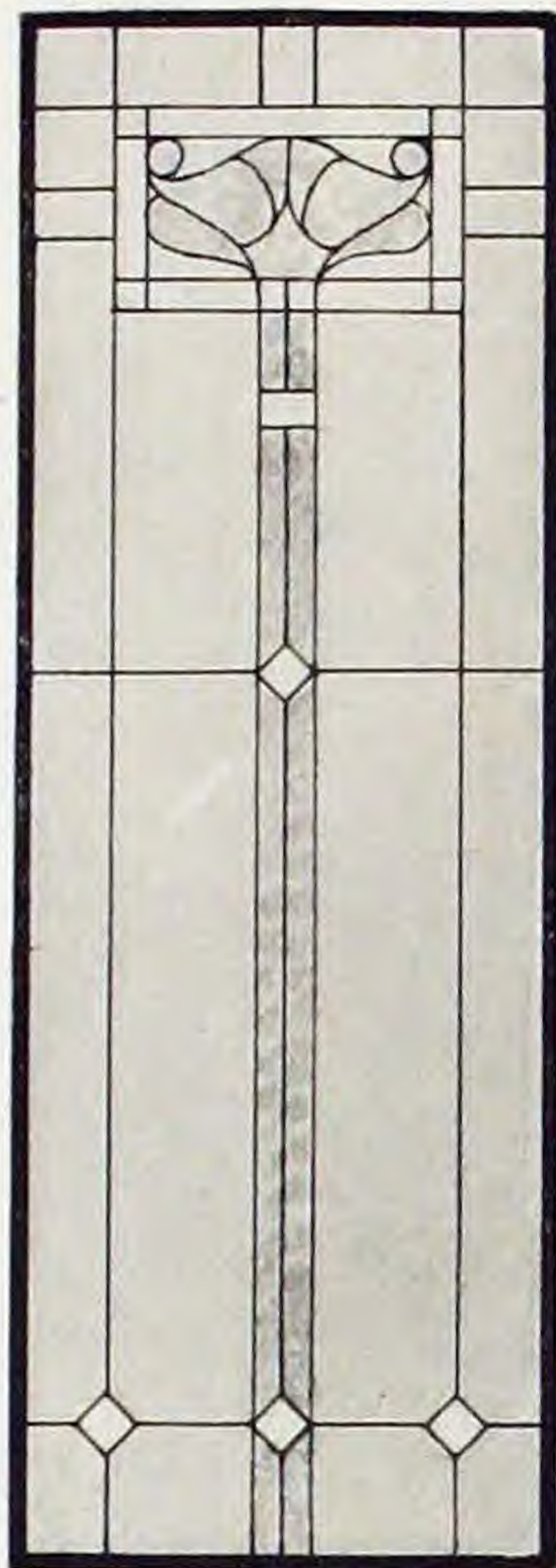
The Phoenicians did not do much with their discovery, but the knowledge of glass-making seems to have found its way to Egypt, where, about 2400 B. C. it was used as an adornment. Surely no such handsomely leaded glass as is pictured on these pages graced the windows in the time of Nantuef IV, Rameses, and other pyramid-builders. This kind of glass is the possession of moderns.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*

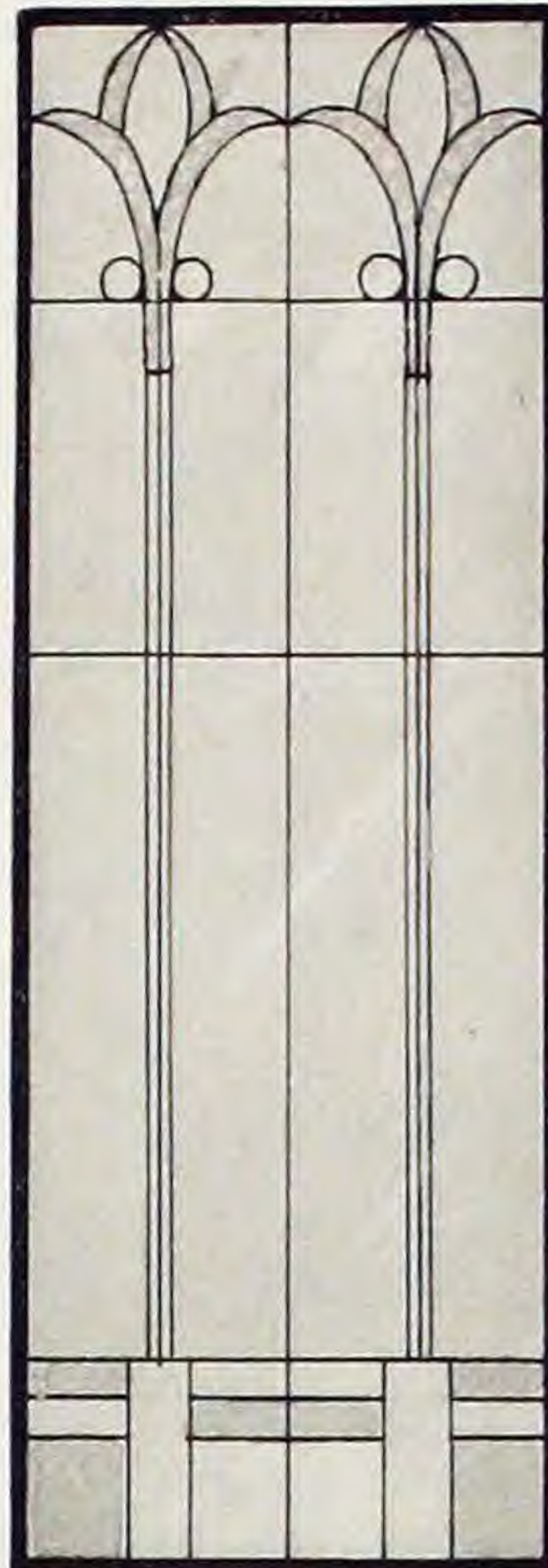




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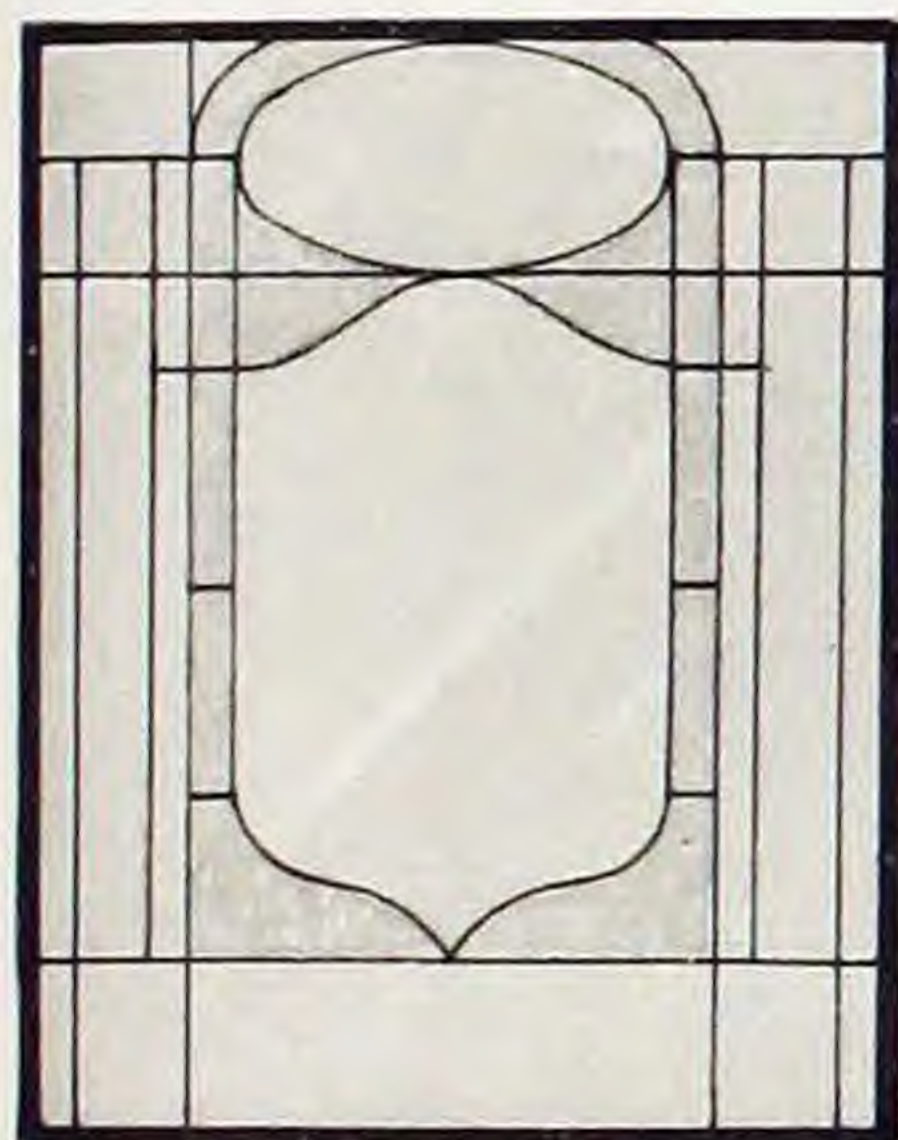
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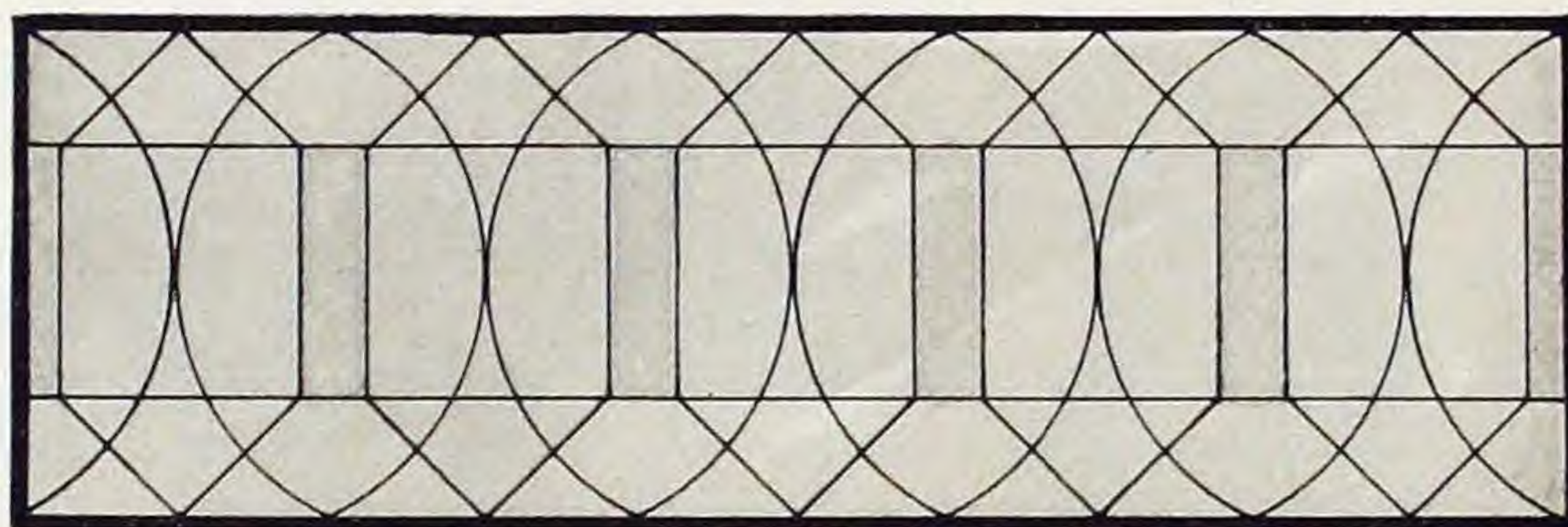
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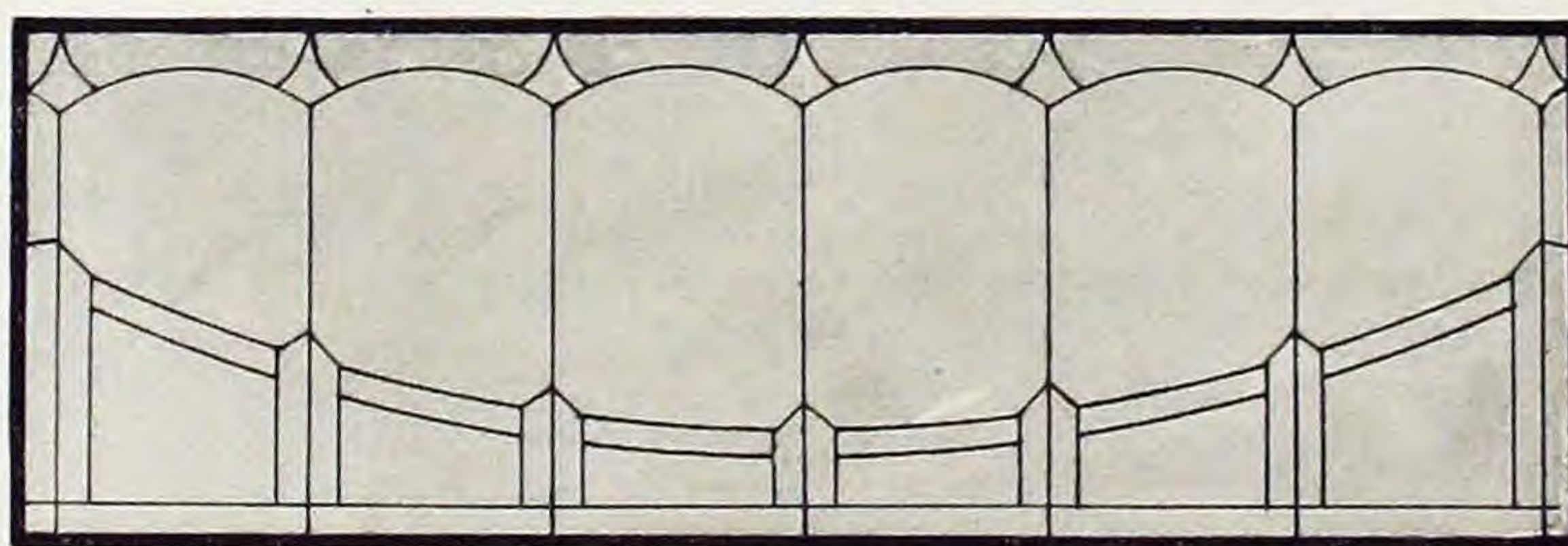
C-3018



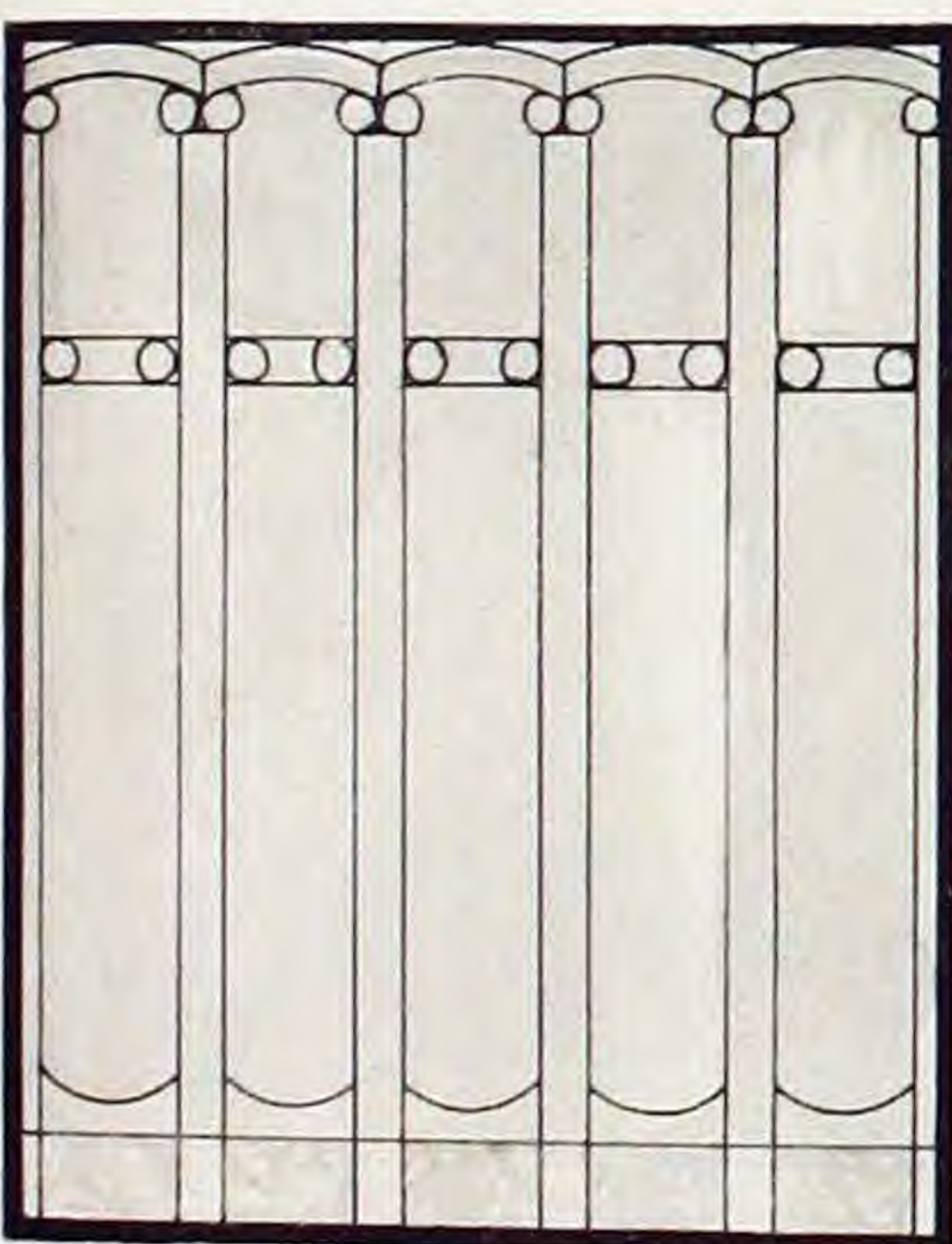
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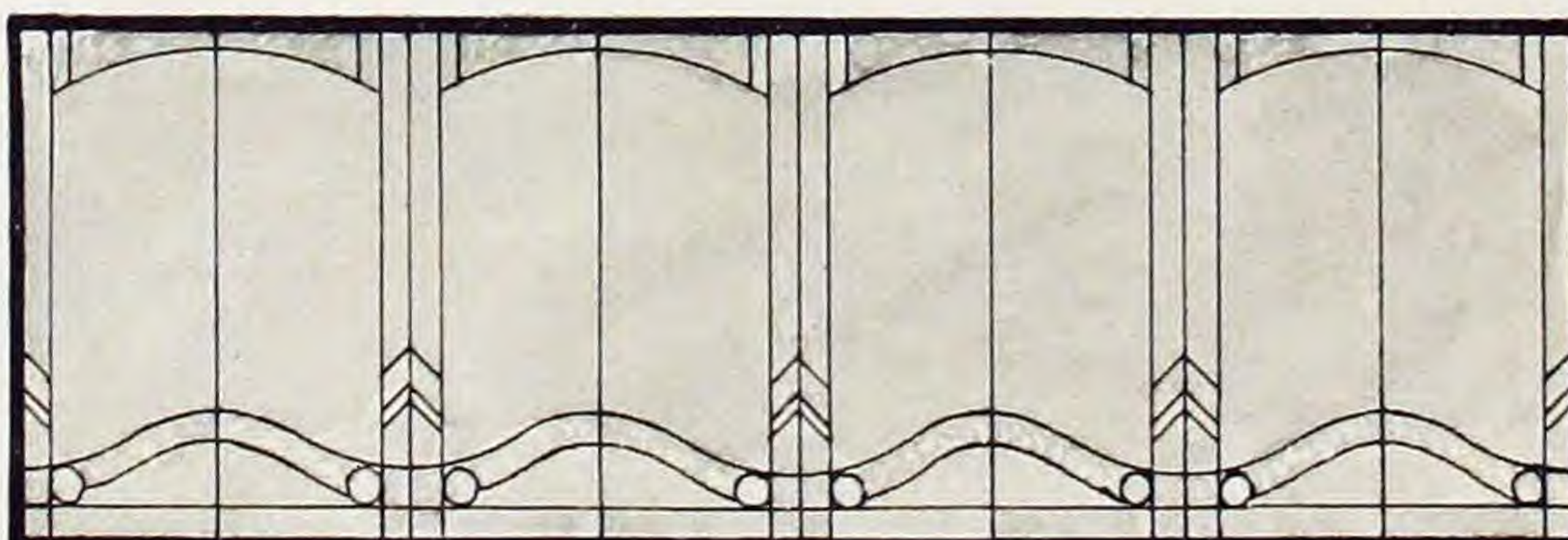
C-3020



C-3022



C-3021



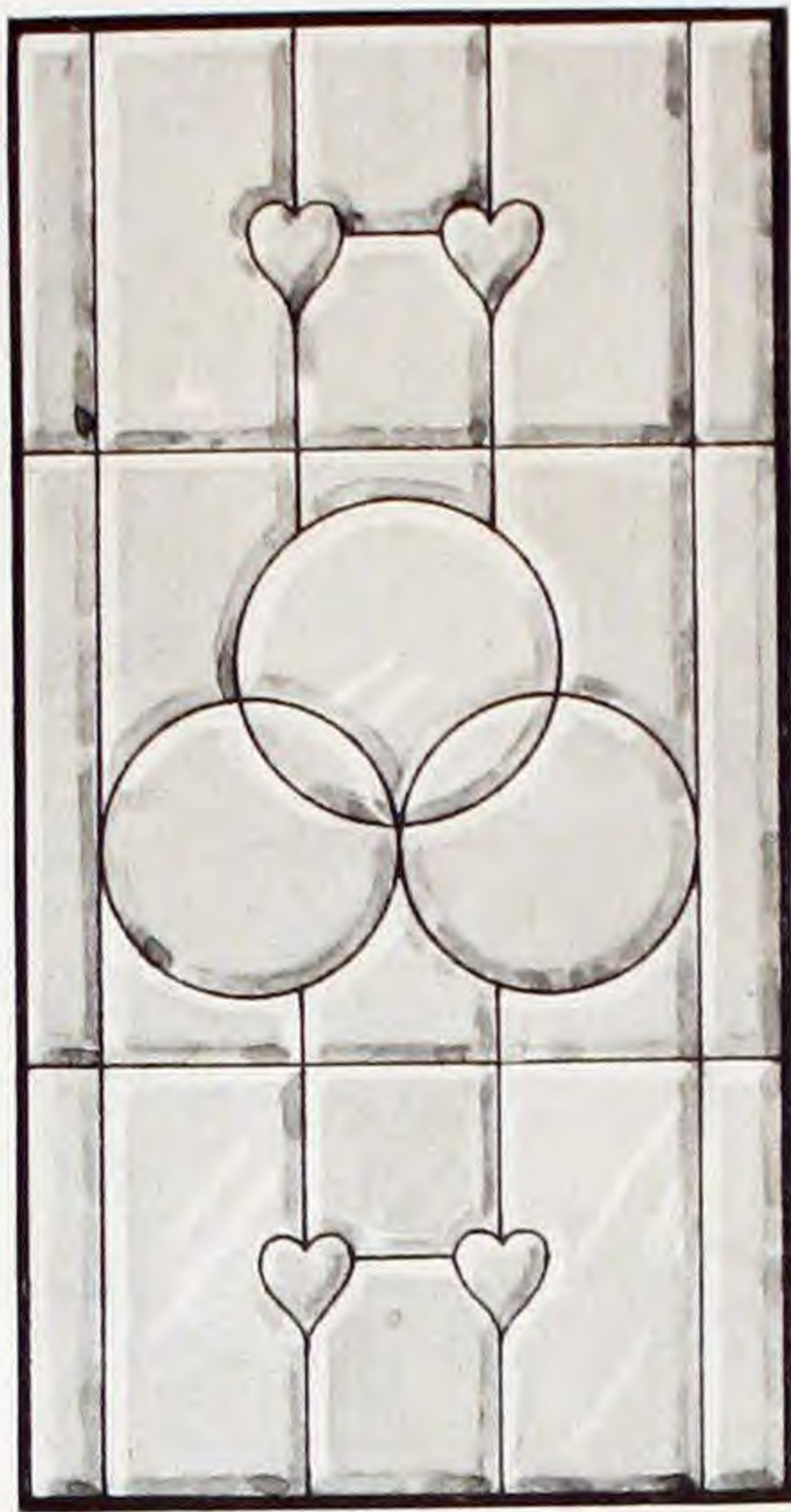
C-3023

## Leaded Double Strength Glass

Until very recently the bulk of the world's supply of window glass was produced in Belgium. Of late, the glass factories in the United States have been extremely busy, and the demand for their product has been enormous. When clear American glass is properly leaded by skilled workmen, as Curtis workmen are, then the result is such handsome designs as are shown on these pages.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





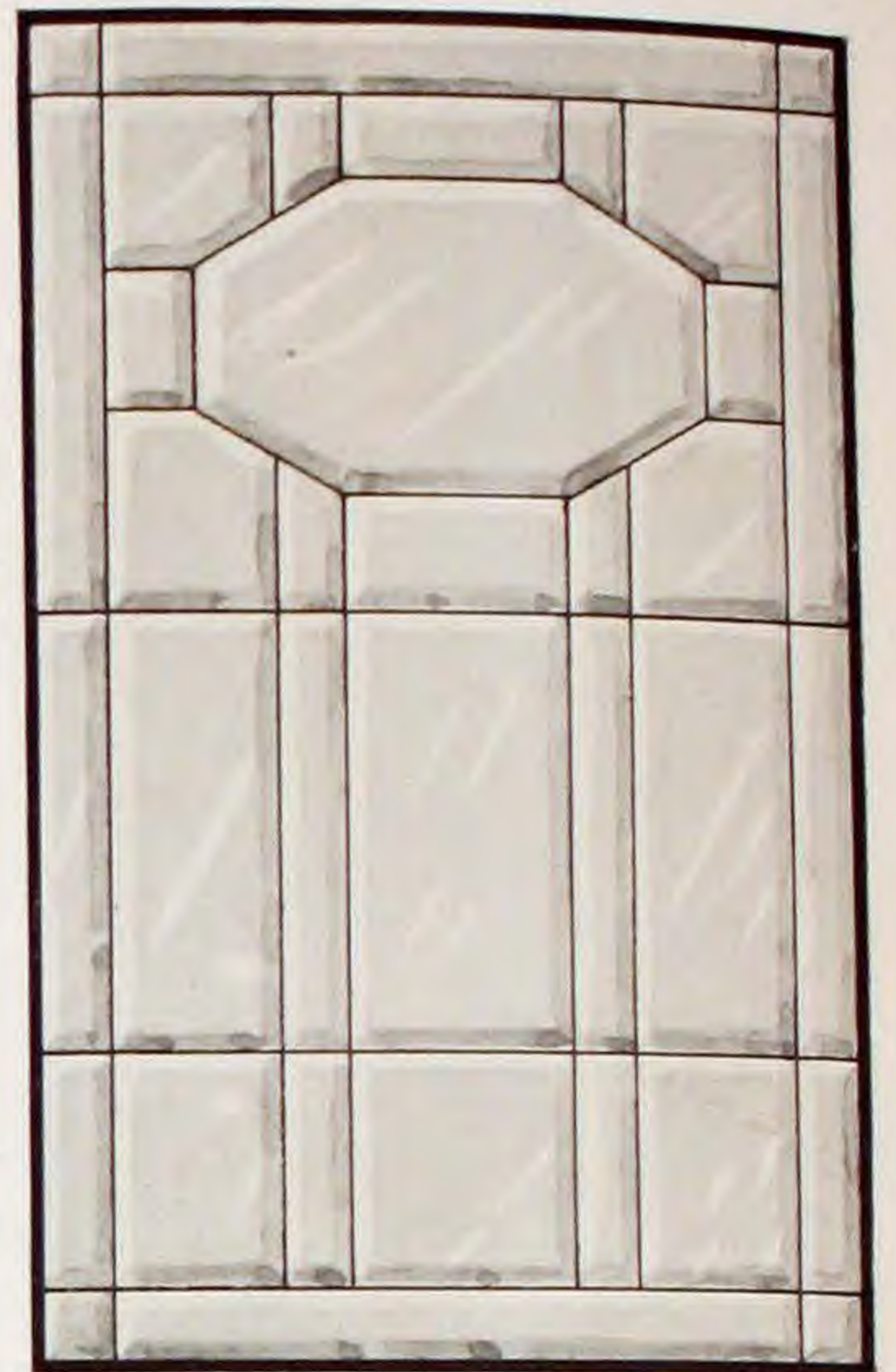
C-3040



C-3041



C-3042



C-3043



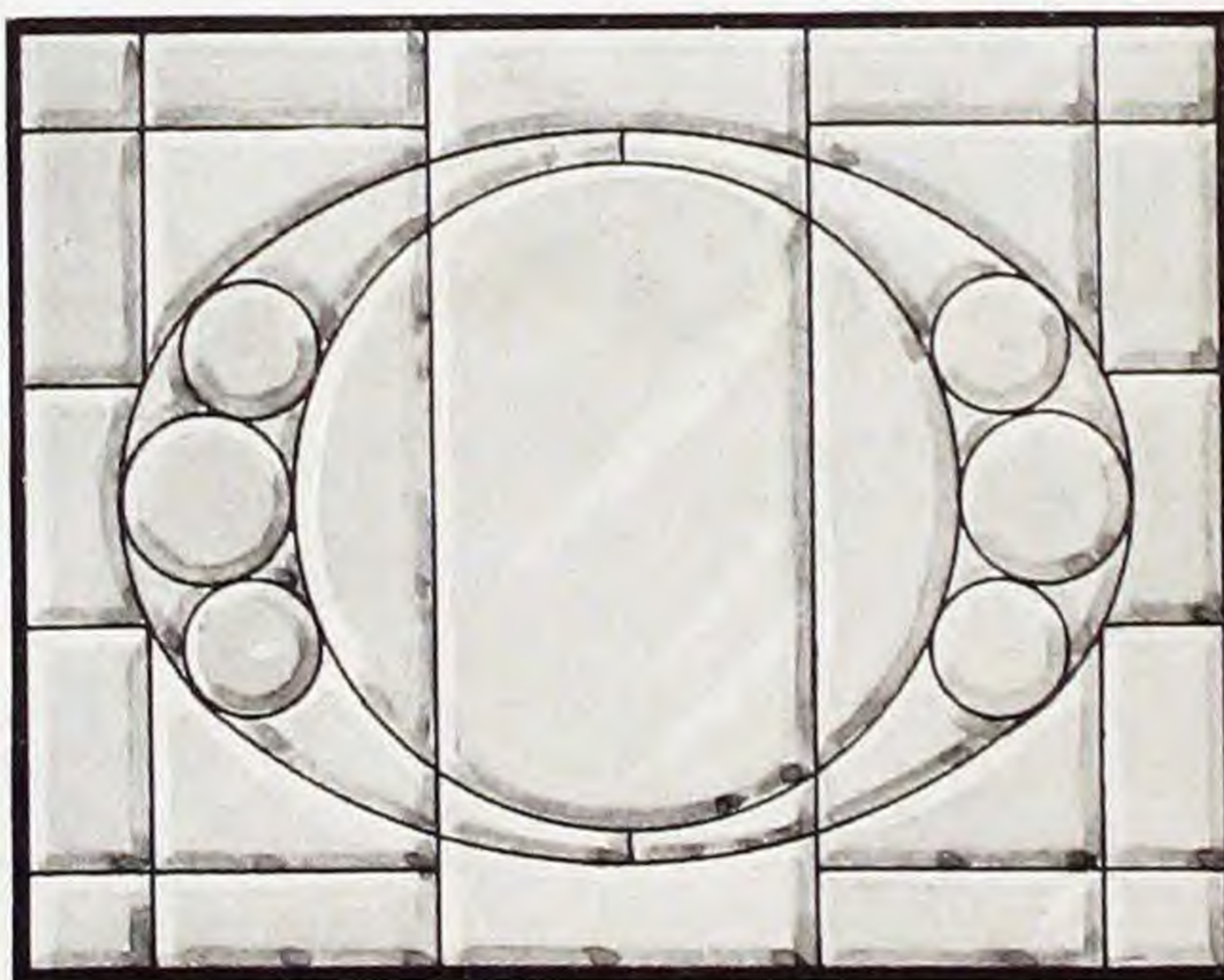
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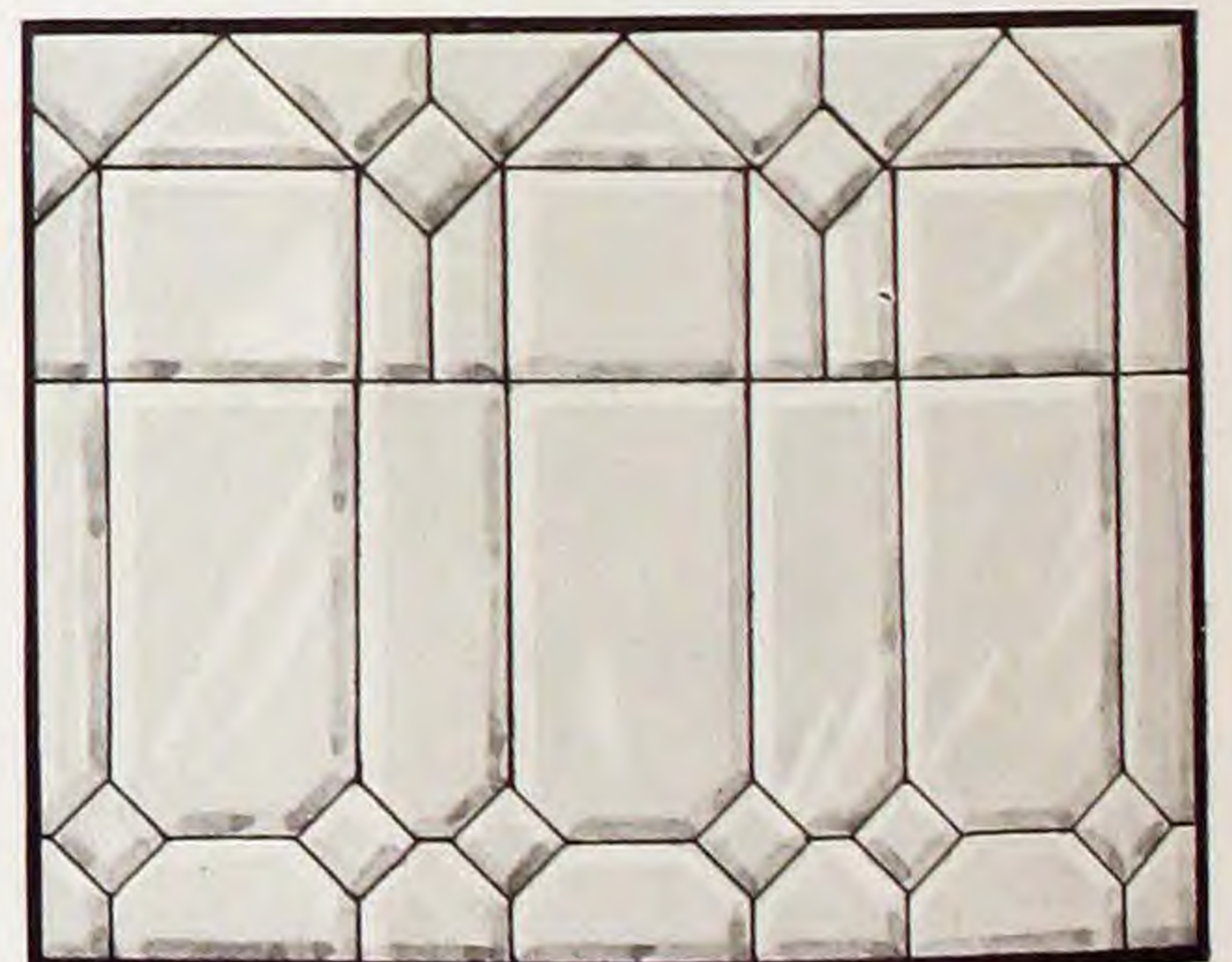
C-3045



C-3046



C-3047



C-3048

## Leaded Beveled Plate Glass

Plate glass is as old as thin glass for it is as easy to make. But clear plate glass is a modern thing, produced only after many chemical experiments to remove the impurities and increase the transparency. The bevel that is given to thick plate glass was probably originally intended for greater facility in leading. It gives an appearance of strength as well.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*





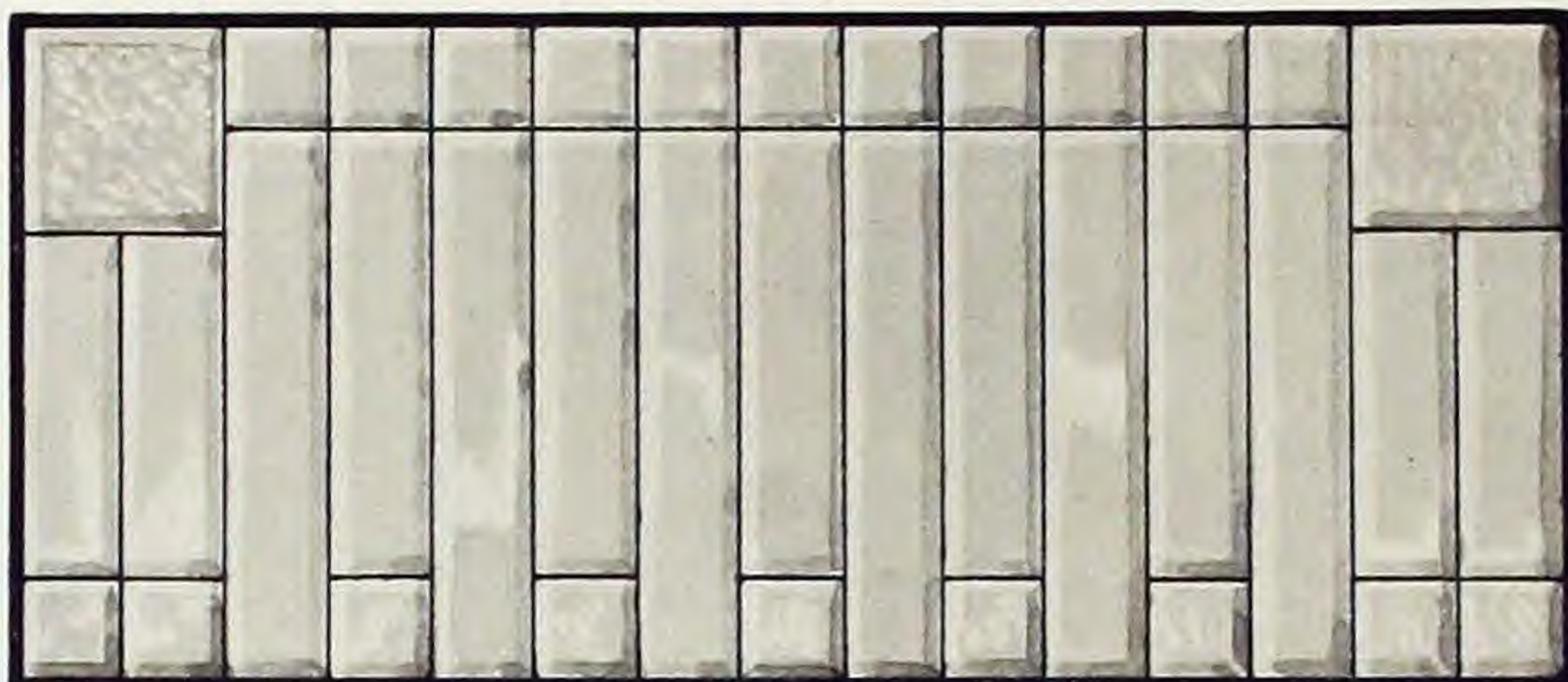
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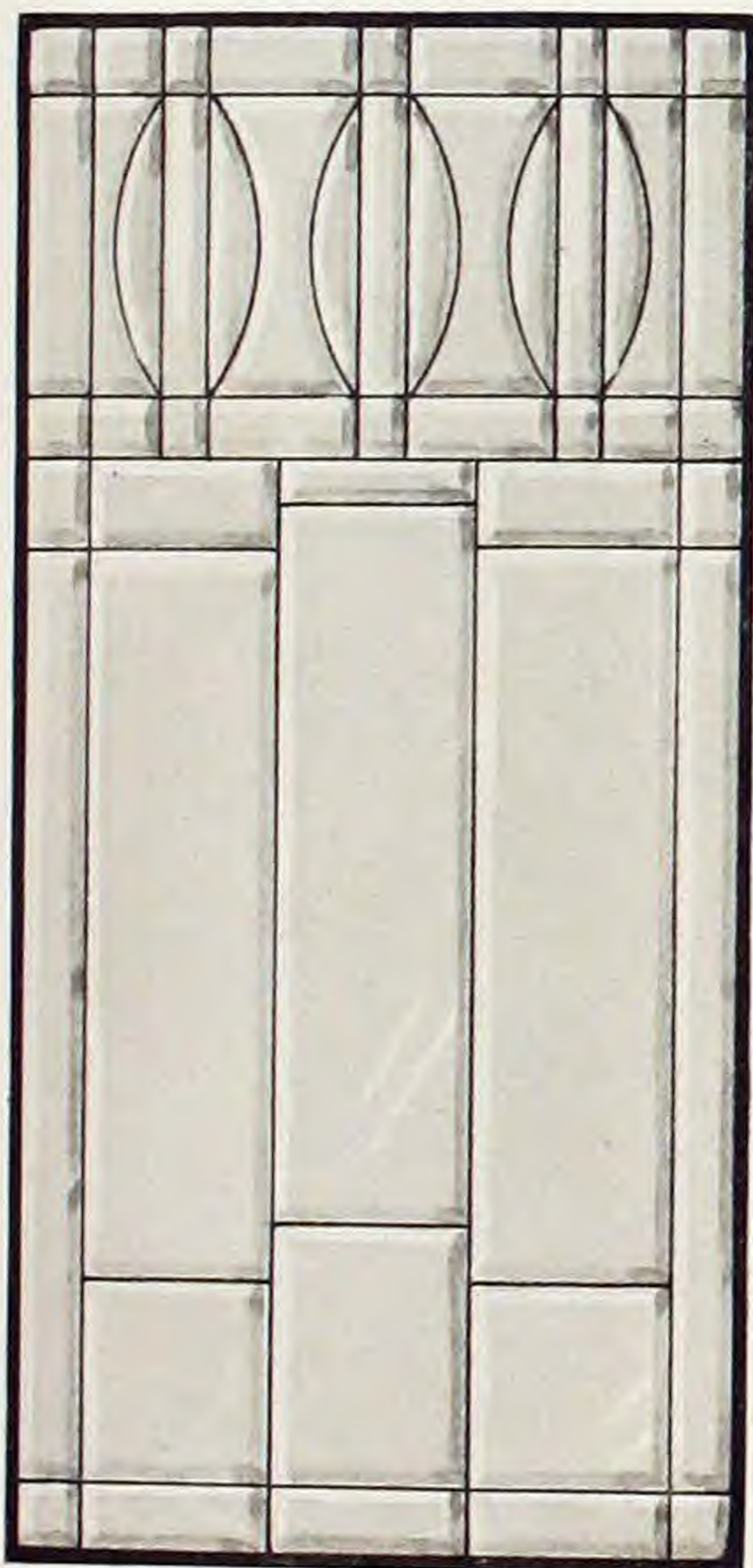
C-3050



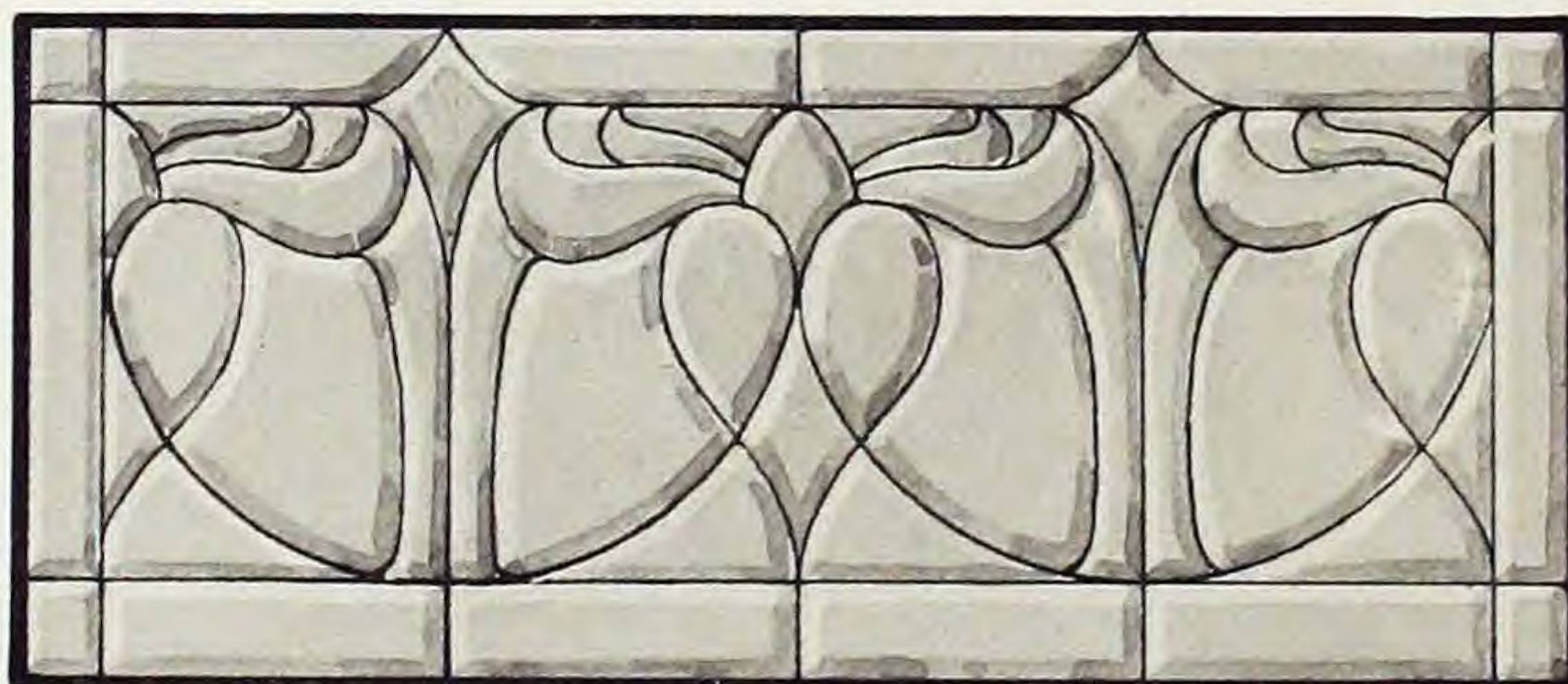
C-3051



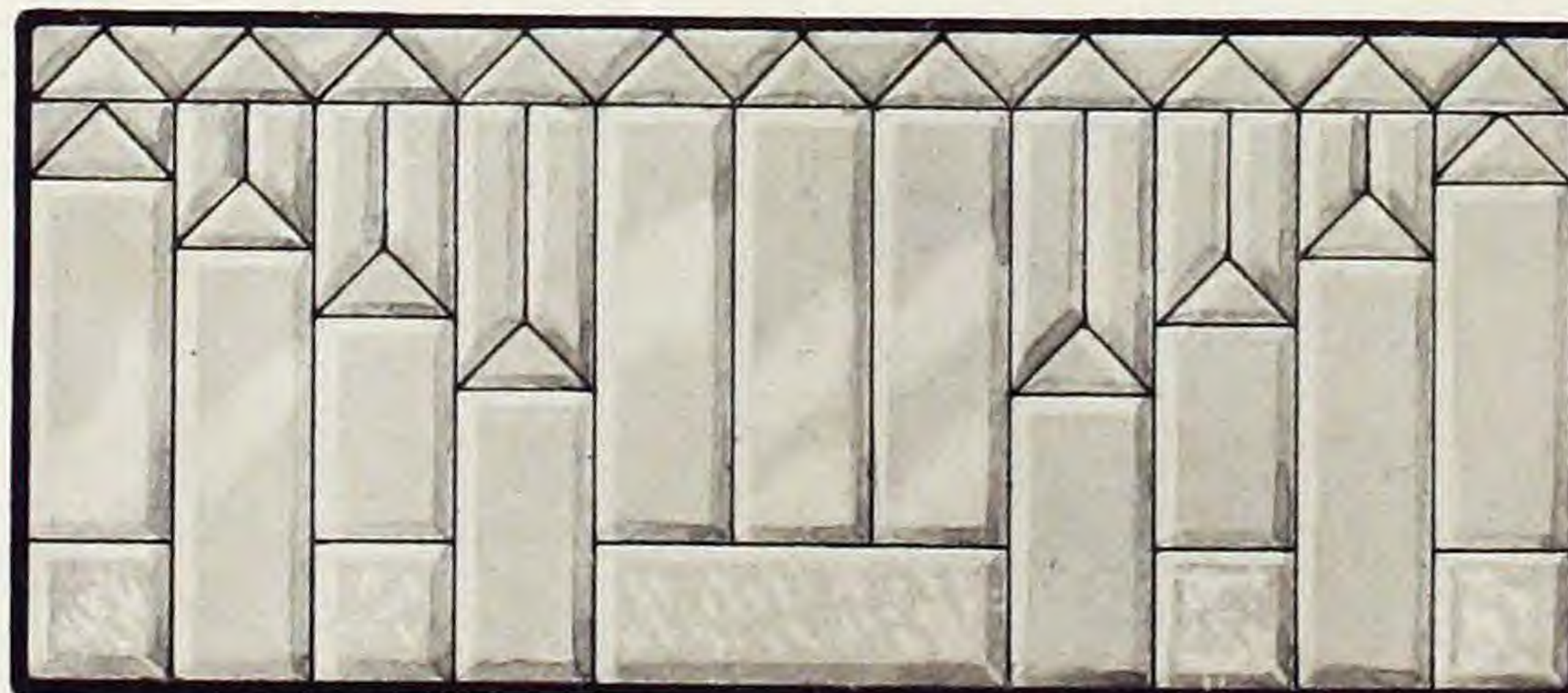
C-3052



C-3053



C-3054



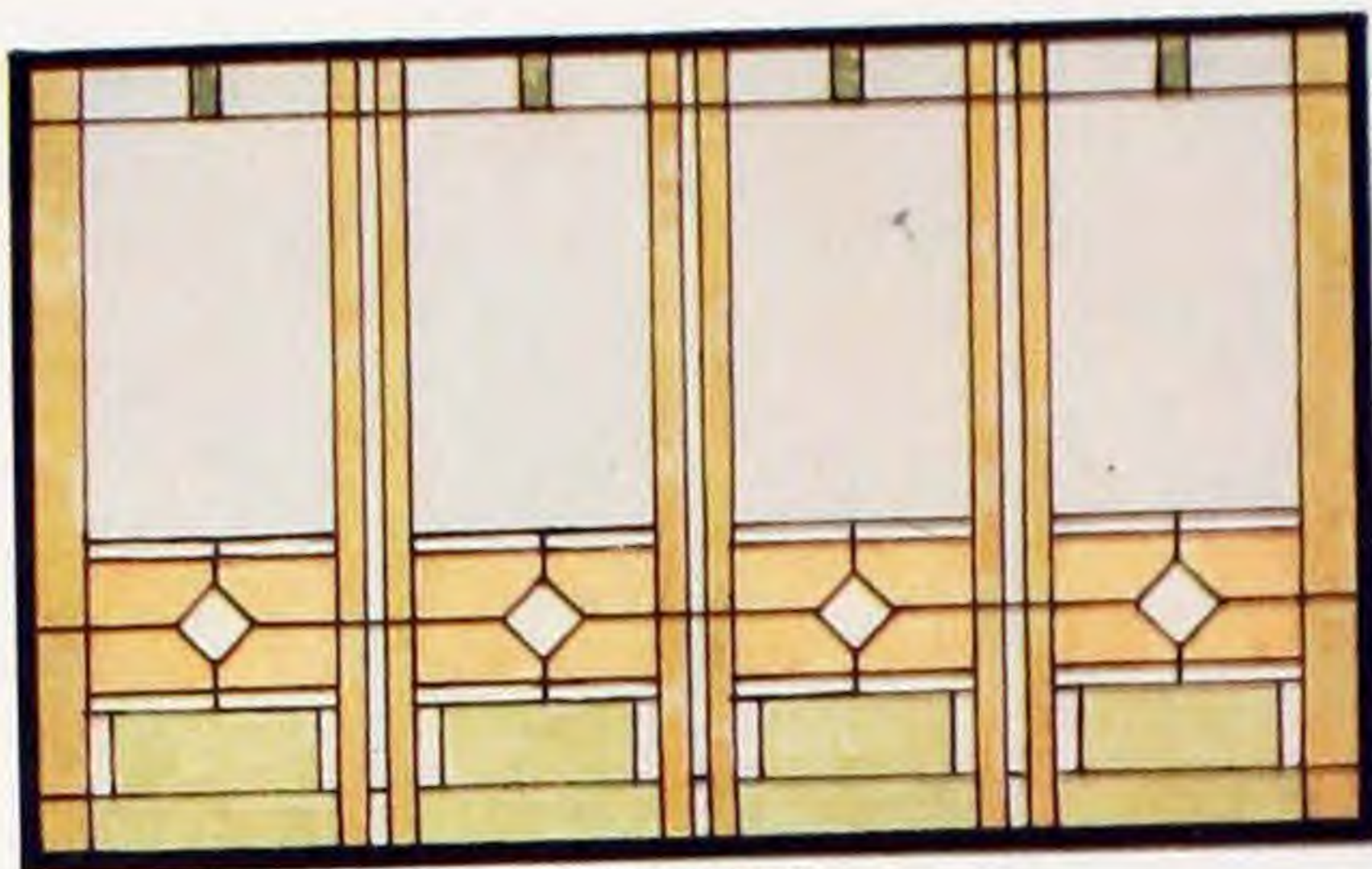
C-3055

## Leaded Beveled Plate Glass

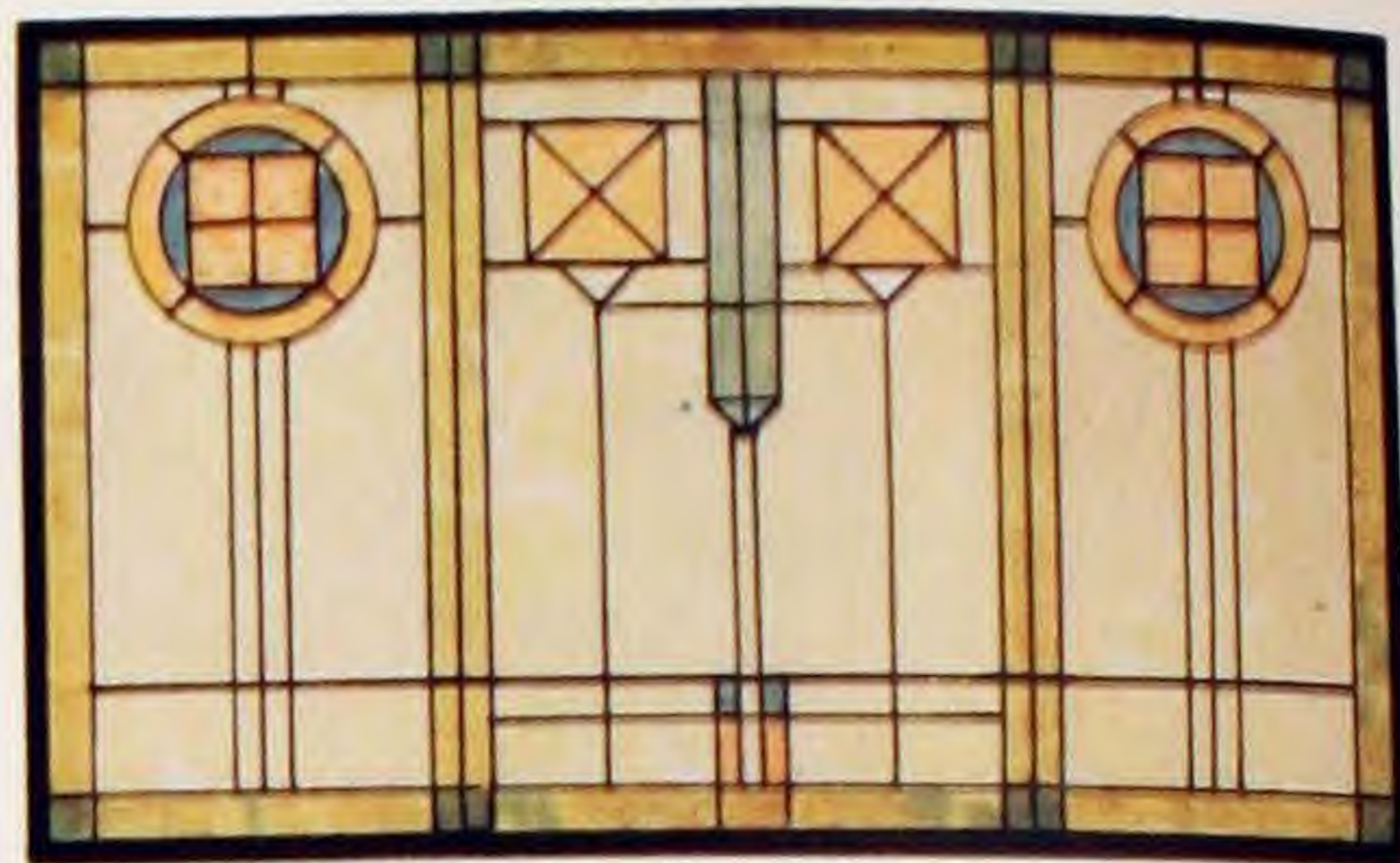
Leaded beveled plate glass windows show the designer's fancy running free. These designs suggest how almost every mathematical curve can be made to bound a transparent reality. The striking symmetry of these designs catches the eye that loves beauty and holds it for a longer gaze and study. Select your sidelight, transom, or window, and then choose the figures that you like.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*

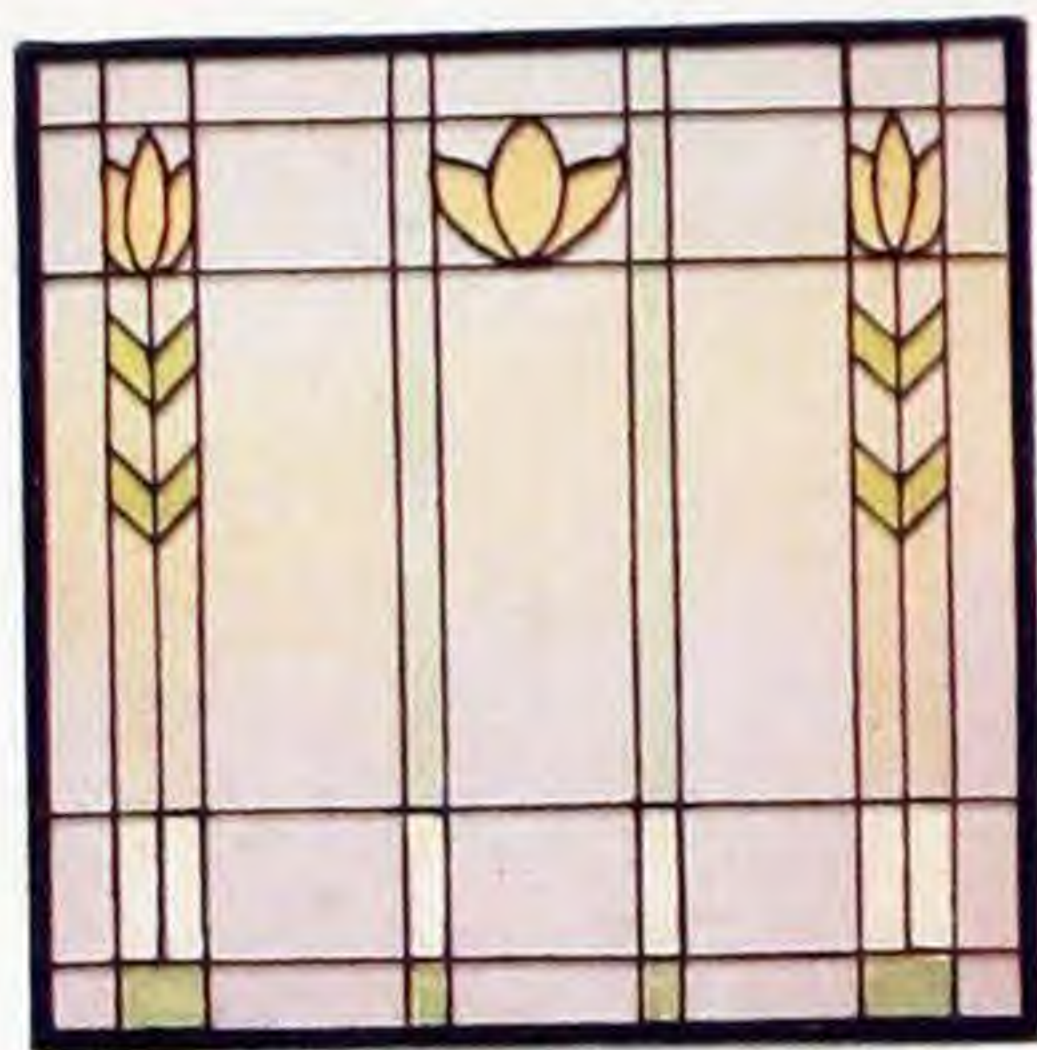




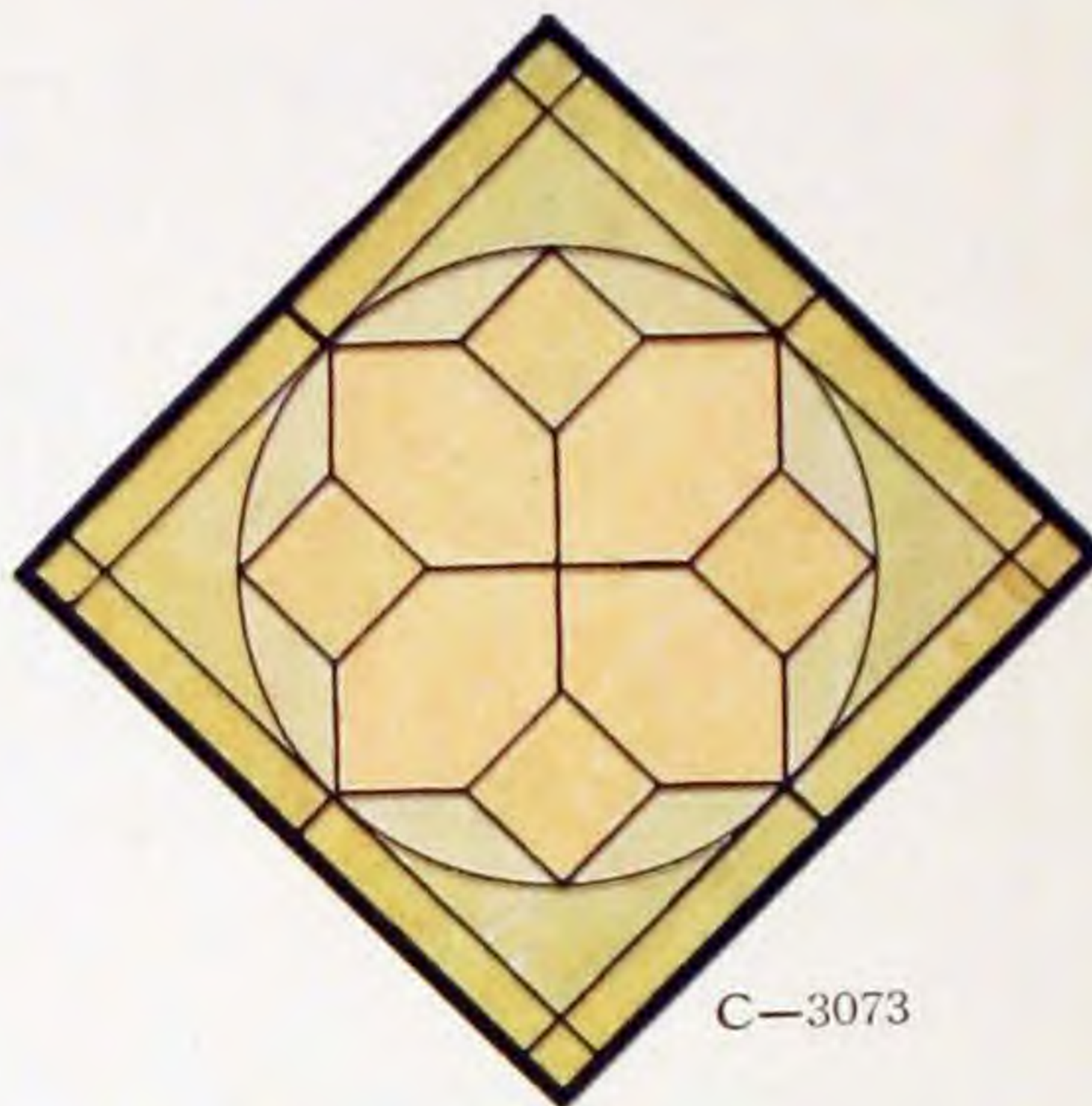
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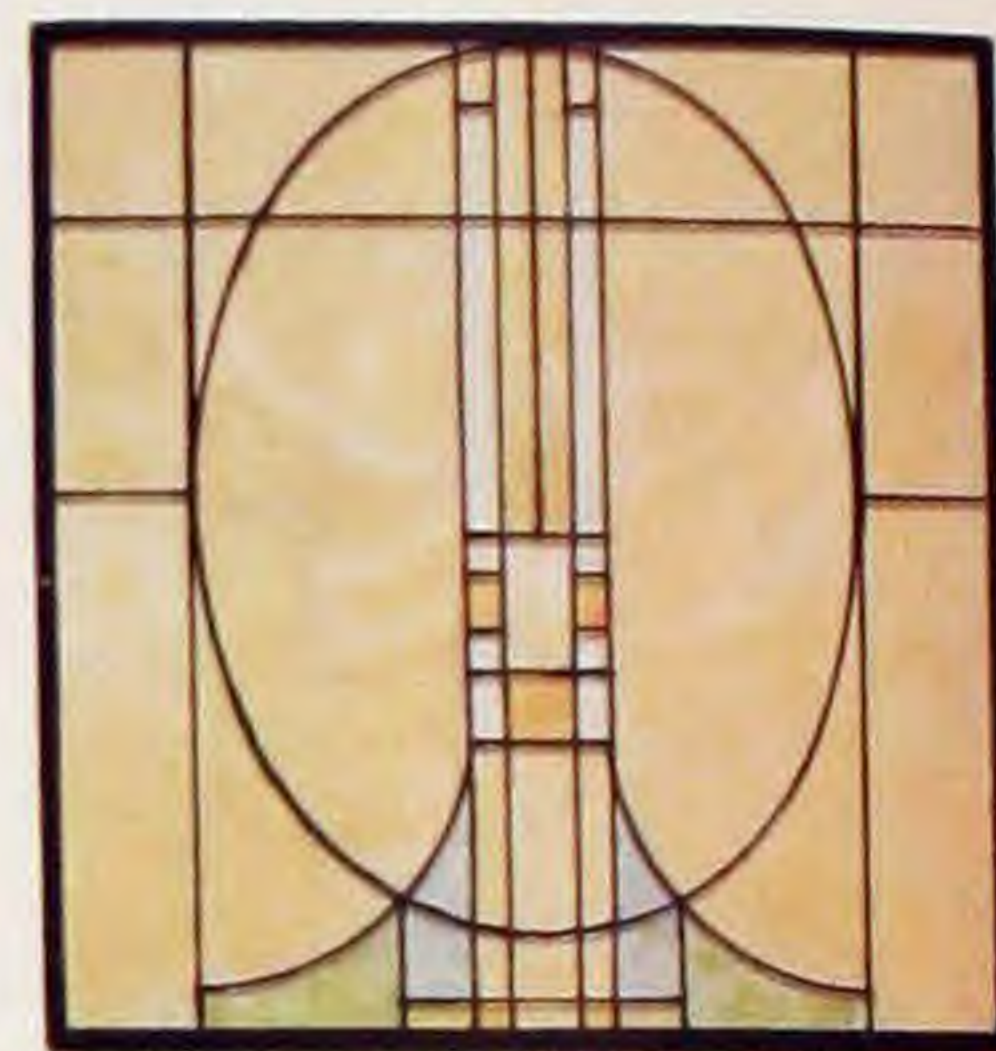
C-3071



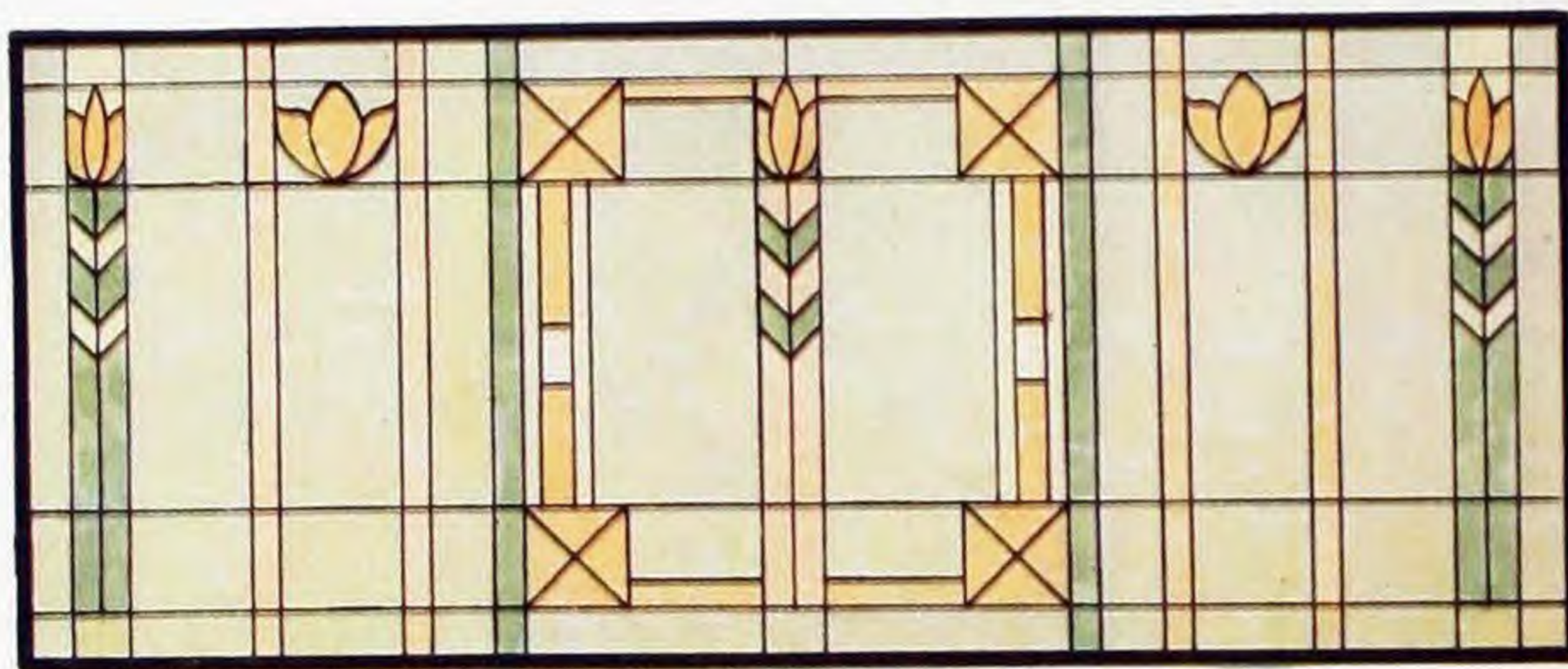
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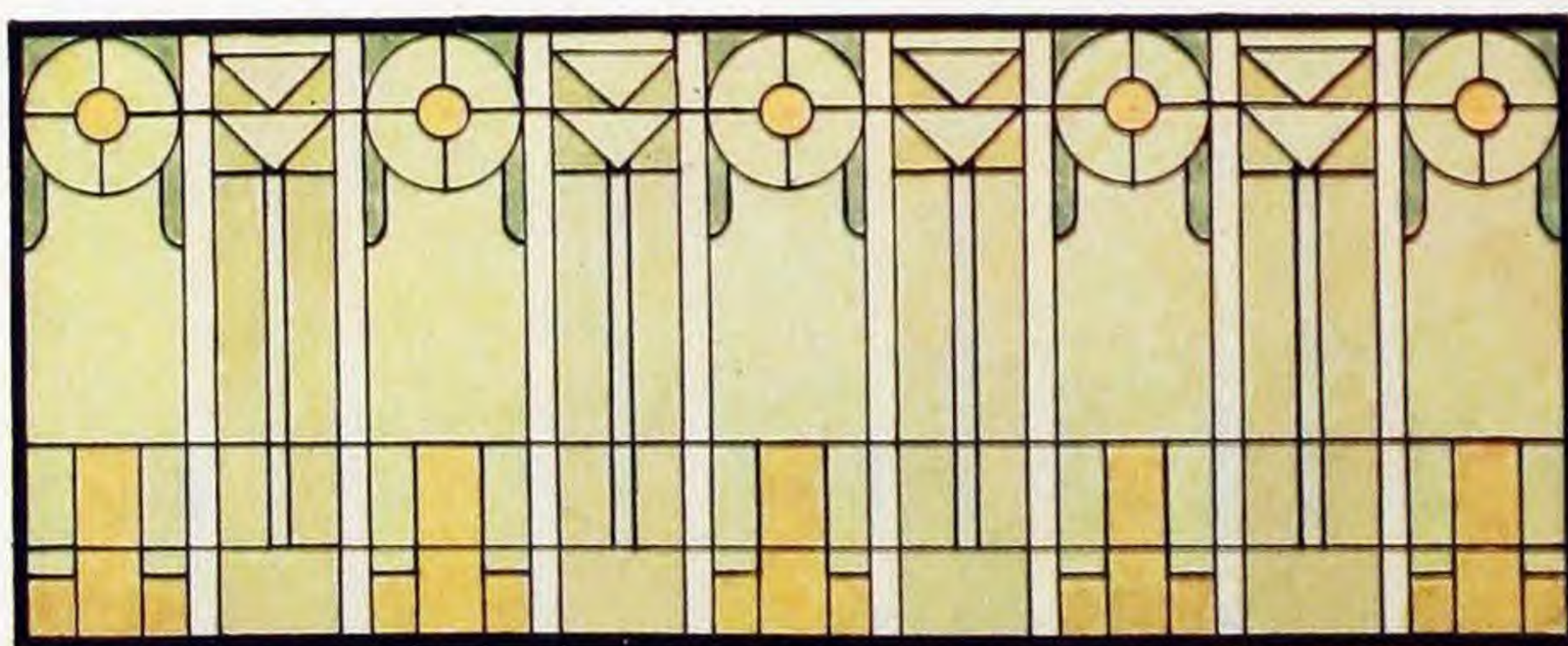
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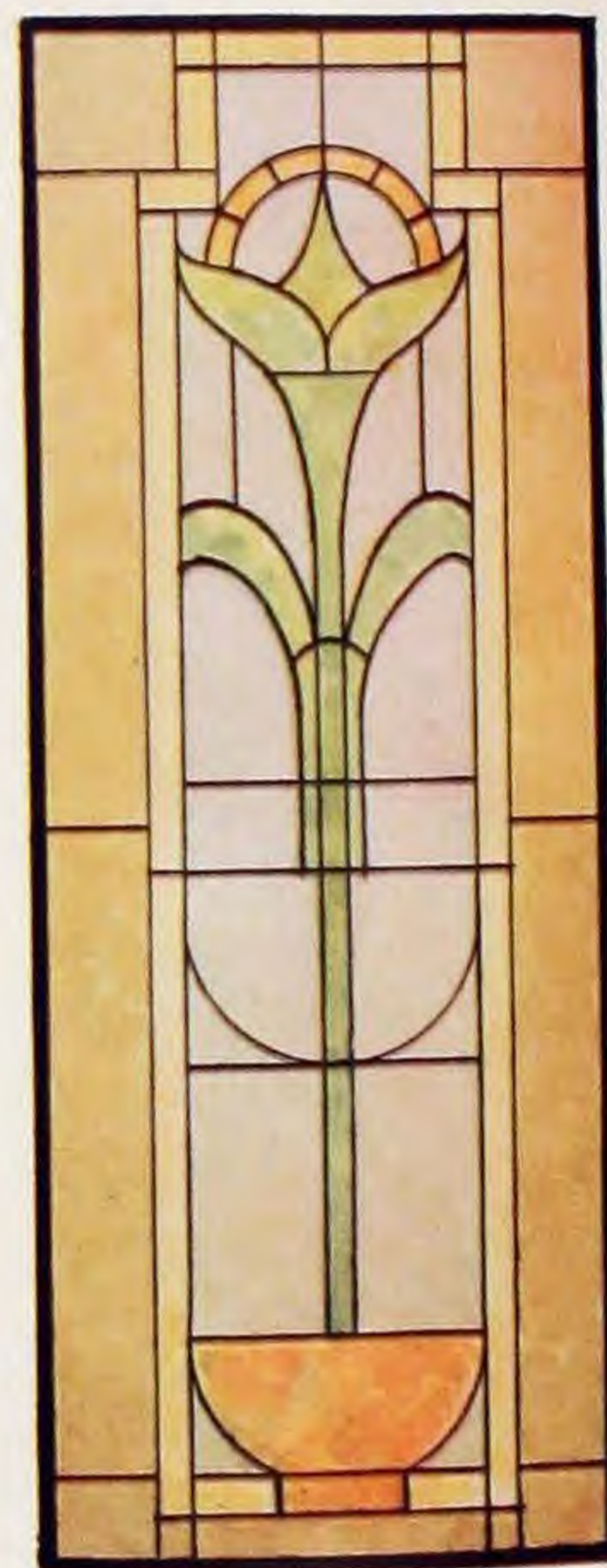
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C-3075



C-3076



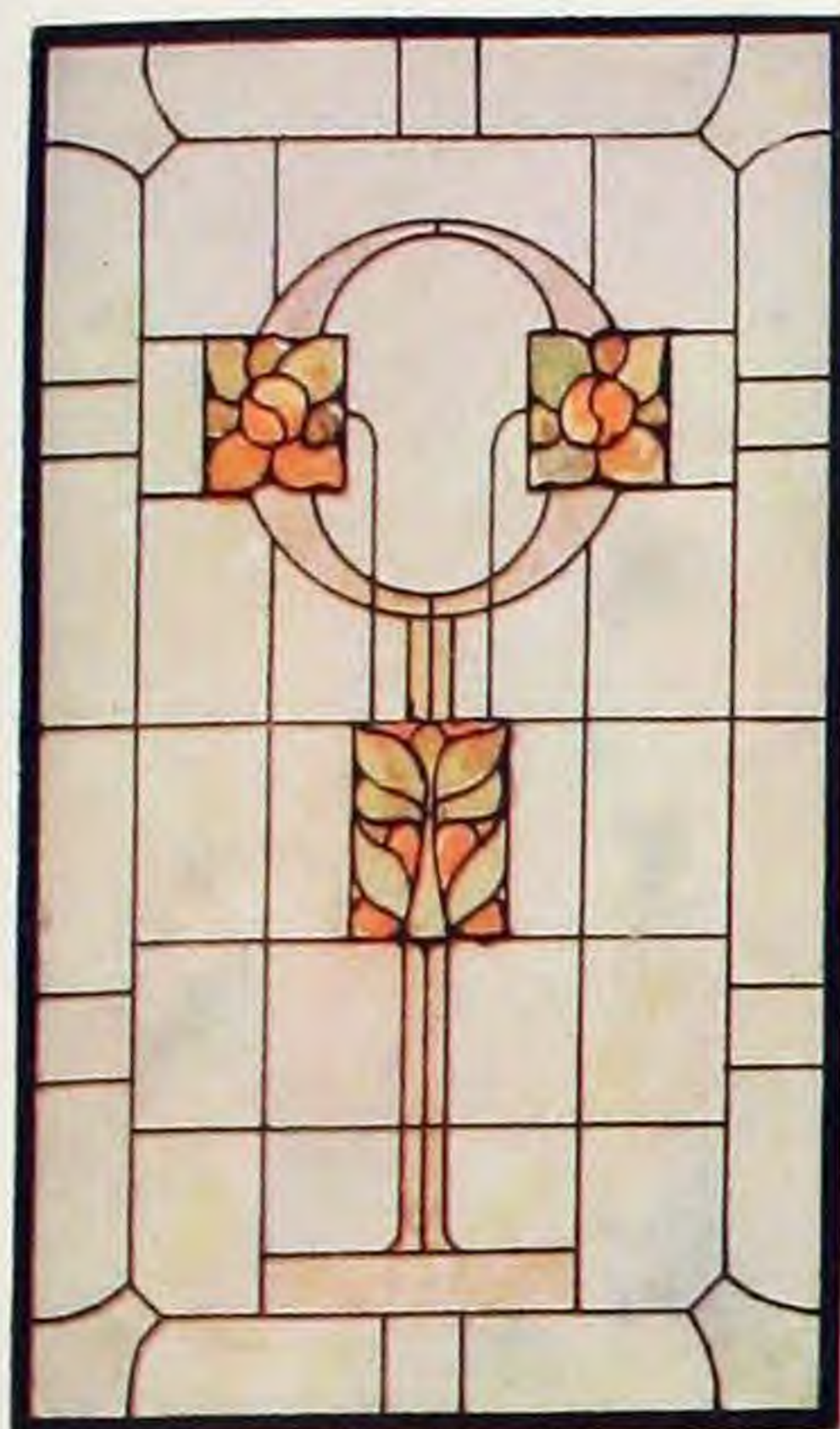
C-3077

## Art Glass

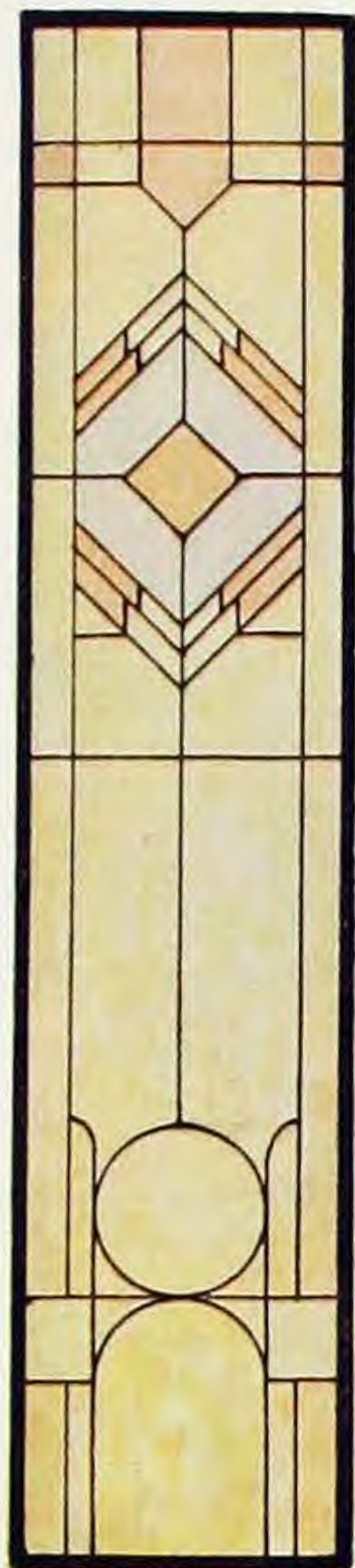
Now and then the sun's rays, shining at a slant through the beveled edge of plate glass, is broken up into its rainbow colors. But why not help that prismatic effect? Colored, or art glass, like this, does it. It paints even the commonest of backgrounds in pretty hues. It gives the home an artistic touch.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*

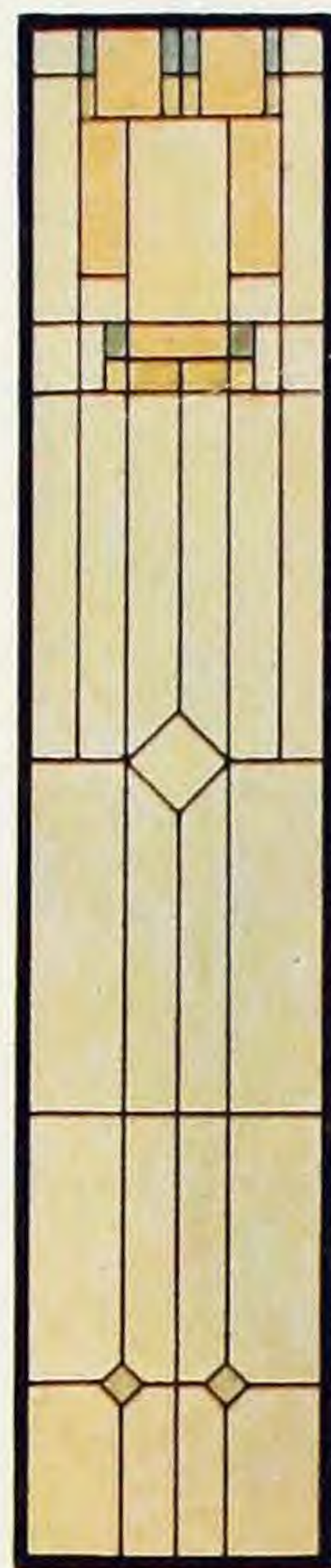




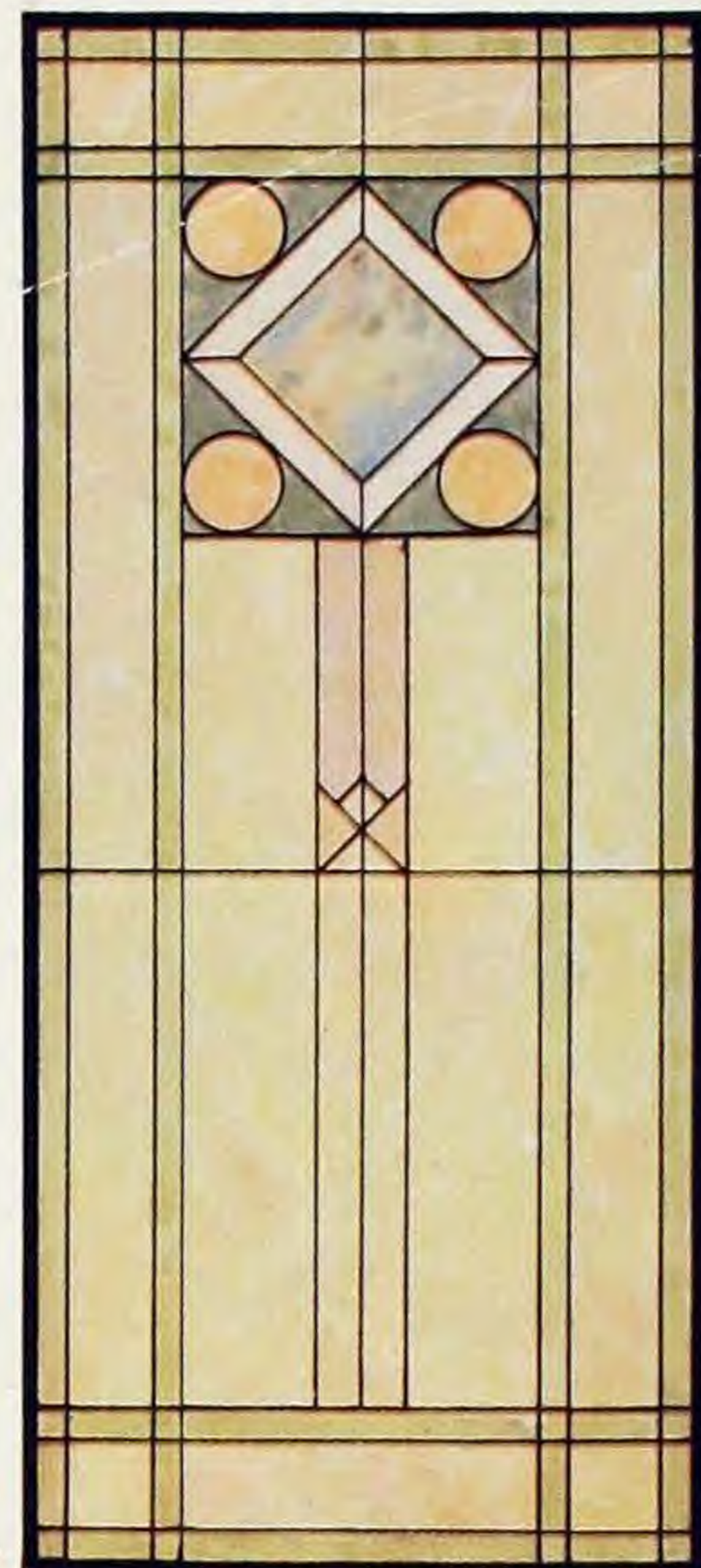
C-3078



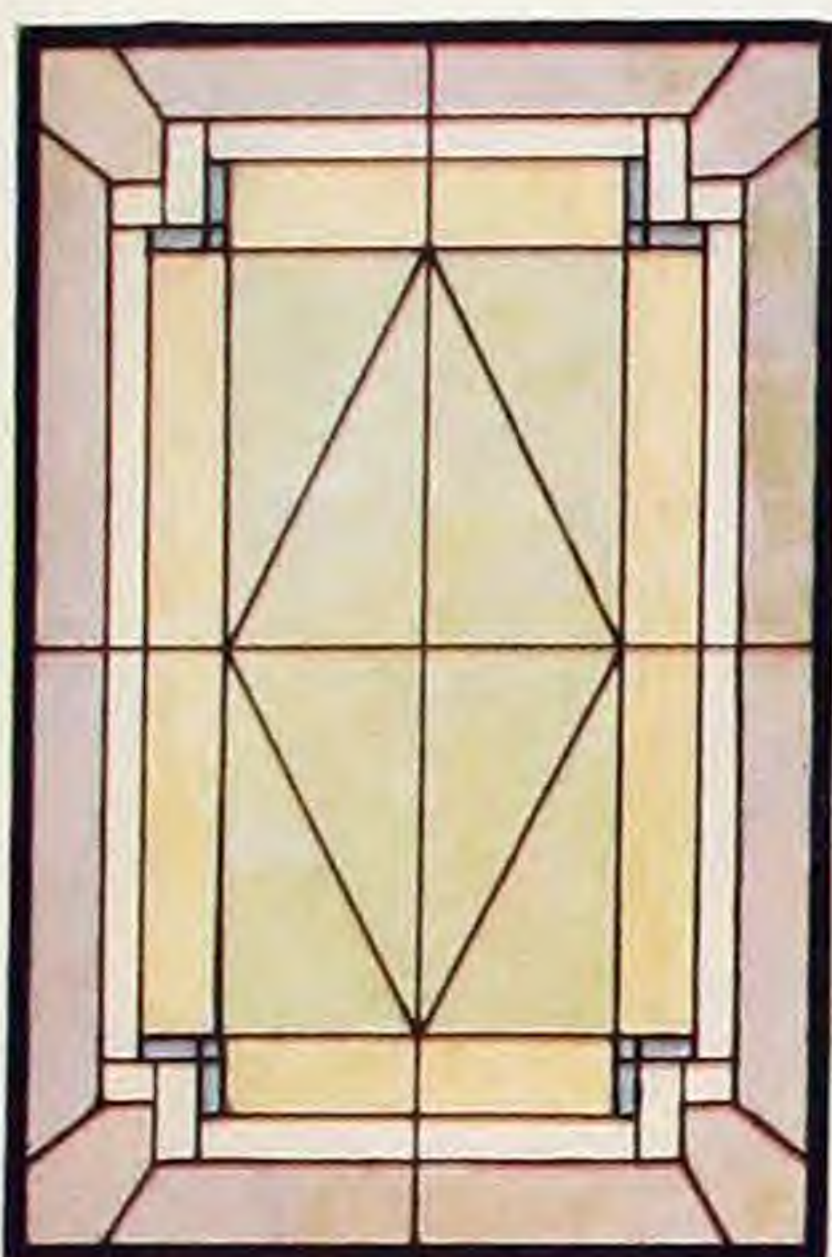
C-3079



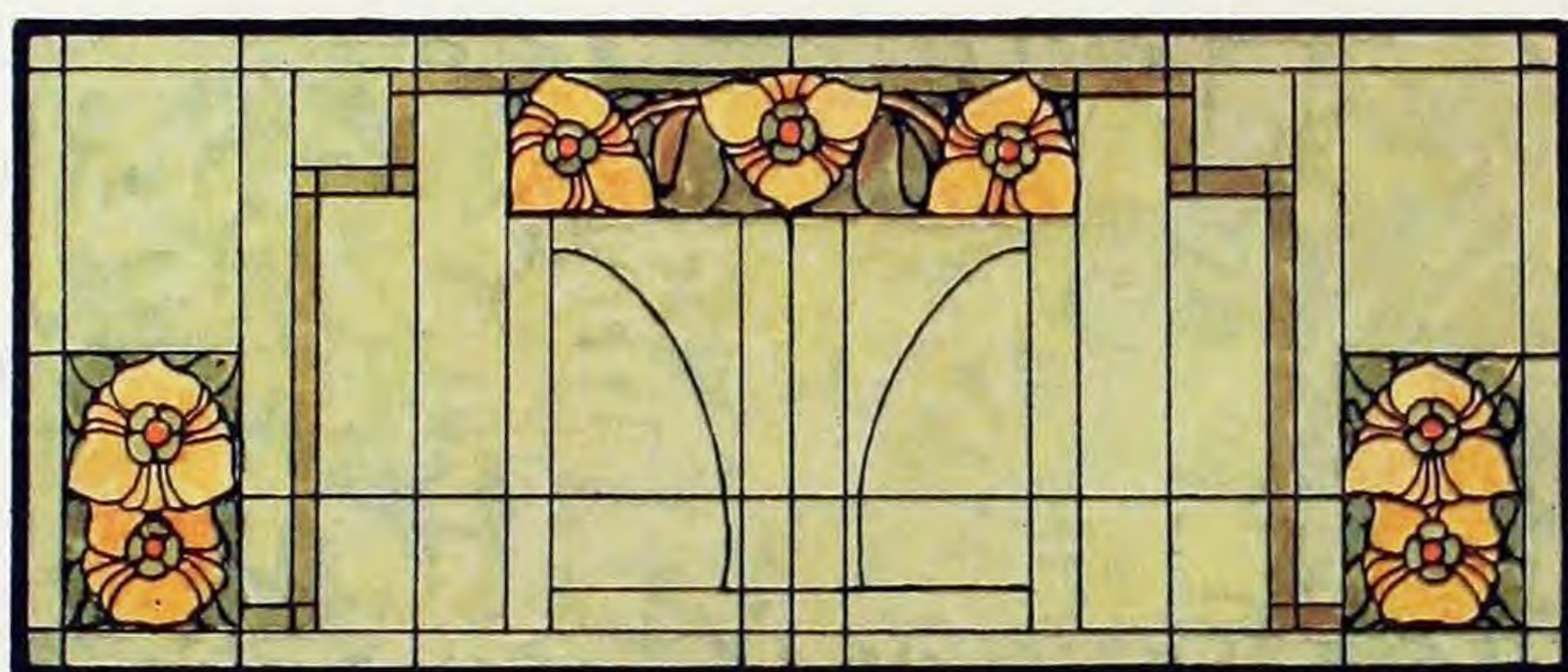
C-3080



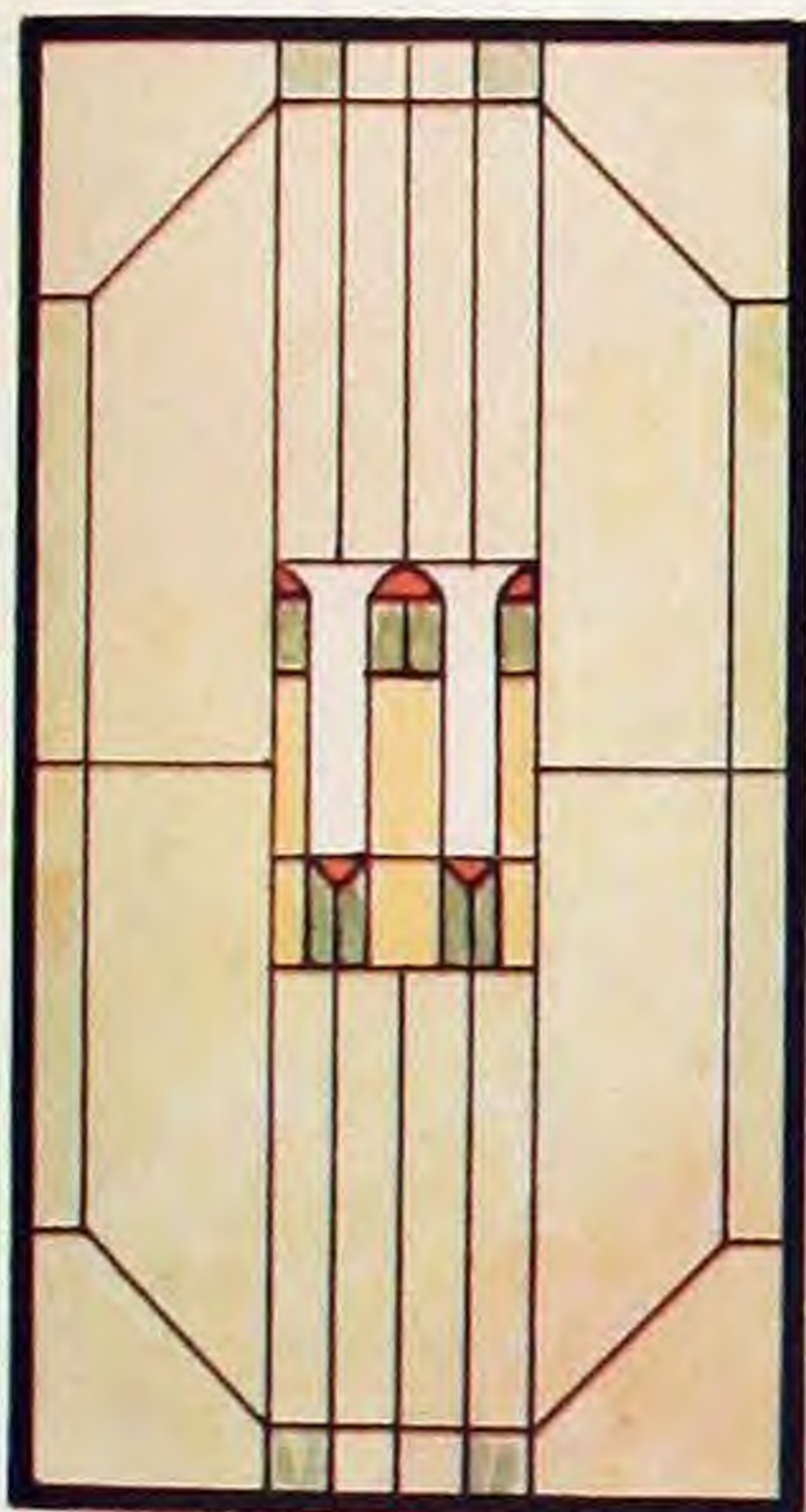
C-3081



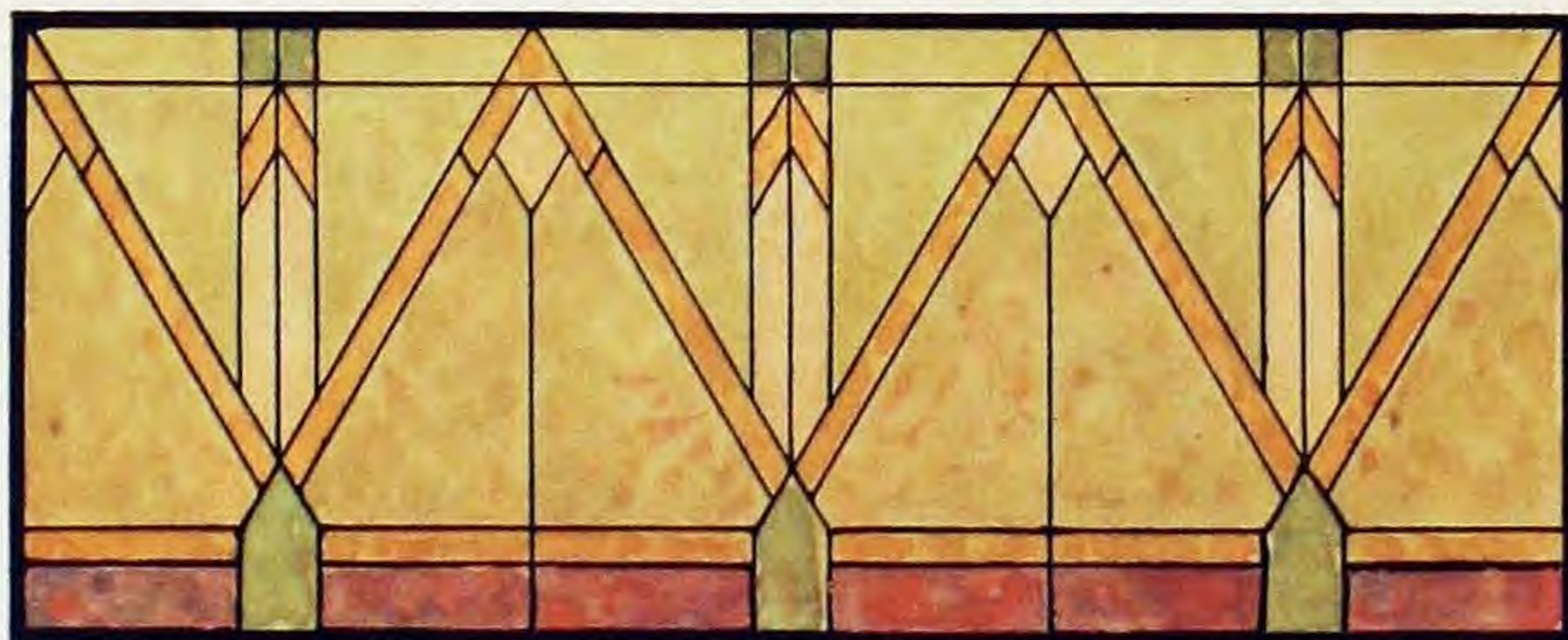
C-3082



C-3083



C-3084



C-3085

## Art Glass

All leaded glass designs are made up of designs copied from Nature. In many cases, they are so highly conventionalized as to be almost unrecognizable, but nevertheless, their forms are basic. Art glass gives color to those natural designs. You can find here traces of the rose, the clover leaf, the tulip, or the buttercup.

*Complete description, sizes, and other information in Curtis Catalog Supplement.*



*Universal Price List*  
of  
Sash, Doors, Blinds and Mouldings

Adopted January 28, 1914,  
by the Wholesale Sash, Door  
and Blind Manufacturers'  
Association of the Northwest

and the

General Sash and Door Association

Effective April 1, 1914

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All list prices in this section subject to discount.

ALTHOUGH this section is the well-known Universal List, the products shown and described are just as distinctively **CURTIS**<sup>1866</sup> Woodwork as any in this catalog. The same ideals and care attend their making. Each piece bears our trade-mark, **CURTIS**<sup>1866</sup>. If that mark is worth looking for on any piece it is worth looking for on a Universal product.



## Curtis Universals

*If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door.—Emerson.*

IT matters nothing how much of the above should be attributed to Emerson and how much to Elbert Hubbard. It matters not that it is a widely quoted thought. Never was it more applicable than here, in an introduction to the Curtis Universal section. In the beginning we made only the products shown on the following pages but because we made them better the world has worn a beaten path to our door, not to buy these simple articles only but to secure the more important pieces of permanent furniture for better built homes.

Although this section has been placed last in this book, the products were first in our experience and it was upon their success that the whole Curtis structure has been built. The quality of the products shown in this section are today even above the standards of those days when universals were our only product and we had to stand or fall by them alone.



# Official Grades Sash, Doors and Blinds

*Adopted by the Wholesale Sash, Door and Blind  
Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest*

**Doors**—AAA. Oil Finish Doors.—Material for AAA Oil Finish Doors must be Clear, no white sap admitted. Workmanship must be good.

AA. Oil Finish Doors.—Material for AA Oil Finish Doors must be Clear, with the exception that white sap will be admitted, not to exceed twenty-five (25) percent of the face of any one piece. Workmanship must be good.

*No. 1 Quality.* Material in No. 1 Doors must be Clear, with the exception that water stains and small pin knots not exceeding one-fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) inch in diameter may be admitted. No piece, to contain more than two (2) such defects and no door more than five (5) such defects on each side; white sap not considered a defect. Workmanship must be good.

*No. 2 Quality.* Material in No. 2 Doors may contain knots not to exceed one (1) inch in diameter, and blue sap showing on both sides not to exceed fifty (50) percent in any one piece of the door and gum spots showing on one (1) side of a piece only and other slight defects, shall not exceed ten (10) in number on each side and each white pine stile, bottom and lock rail must contain at least one (1) and not to exceed three (3) such defects; plugs admitted and not regarded as a defect. Slight defects in workmanship admitted.

*No. 3 Quality.* Material for No. 3 Doors may contain all stained sap and small worm holes and fine shake; also knots not exceeding one and three-fourths ( $1\frac{3}{4}$ ) inches in diameter. Twenty (20) defects may be allowed on each side, also slight defects in workmanship. Each piece of white pine in a No. 3 Door must contain a defect. Not more than six (6) defects allowed in any one piece.

*No. 4 Quality.* No. 4 Doors are regarded as a cull door and must contain large, coarse knots and may contain rot, worm holes, shake, and other serious defects. A standard door may be through tennon, blind tennon, or dowelled.

**Windows**—Check Rail Windows may contain two (2) knots three-eighths ( $\frac{3}{8}$ ) inch in diameter or one red knot five-eighths ( $\frac{5}{8}$ ) inch in diameter in each piece of a window. White sap and not over twenty-five (25) percent blue sap may be admitted in any one window. Workmanship must be good.

Plain Rail Windows and Sash may contain blue sap and small knots.

**Blinds**—No. 1 Outside Blinds for paint must be made of sound lumber and may contain small sound pin knots, water stain and white sap, also twenty-five (25) percent of blue sap may be admitted. A slight imperfection in workmanship also admitted.

No. 2 Outside Blinds must be made of sound stock which may contain sound knots up to five-eighths ( $\frac{5}{8}$ ) inch in diameter in any amount of either white or blue sap. Slight imperfections in workmanship admitted.

Inside Blinds must be made of clear lumber suitable for oil finish. Workmanship must be good.

## Directions for Ordering

*Time, Annoyance, and Expense can be Saved by Noting  
and Following Closely the Suggestions Below*

We will understand all orders and inquiries as calling for Regular Western Styles and Sizes as described in this catalog, unless specifically ordered otherwise, or unless covered by standing instructions to the contrary.



Be explicit in ordering. Do not assume that we know what you want.  
Always give width first, length or height second, then thickness.  
Always use inches to designate glass sizes and feet and inches for openings or outside measurements.

**Sash and Window**—The term "Sash" indicates only one piece to fill opening.

The term "Window" indicates two pieces (upper and lower sash).

State size of glass, number of lights, opening (unless regular stock) and thickness.  
State whether open or glazed, and if glazed, whether single or double strength.  
If a window, whether check or plain rail.

If segment or circle head, give number of style desired (see page 305) and radius of circle or segment if not regular. When not otherwise specified we will furnish Circle Head made Style No. 77 with a radius one-half the width of the sash, less the width of the stile, and for Segment Head made Style No. 79 with a radius the width of the sash, less the width of the stile.

When an odd sash or window is ordered always give both glass size and number of lights and outside opening and, if possible, send sketch.

If glass sizes only are given we will understand that regular stock widths of stiles, rails, and bars are required.

Note—All windows and sash are understood to be glazed unless ordered open specifically. All glazed windows are primed or oiled one coat unless otherwise ordered.

**Doors**—In the absence of other instructions, we will consider an order or inquiry for doors to call for the Standard Four Panel O G Door No. 1 quality.

State width, height, and thickness, number of panels, and arrangement of same and quality.

State style of sticking unless O G is desired.

If moulded, state whether flush or raised mould one or two sides.

If oil finish, state whether machine smoothed or hand smoothed is desired.

If odd, send sketch or detail.

Odd doors will be made with regular stock widths of stiles, rails, muntins, and panels unless specifically ordered otherwise.

**Outside Blinds**—We will understand all orders for blinds to call for Regular Western Stock Styles and Sizes,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch rolling slats unless specifically ordered otherwise.  
State size and number of lights of window for which blinds are ordered, also thickness of blind, and whether all rolling slats (R. S.), stationary slats (S. S.), or half rolling and half stationary ( $\frac{1}{2}$  R. S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. S.).

If odd, give outside opening, thickness, arrangement of slats and send sketch.  
The regular stock blind is the width of the window to be covered and one inch longer.  
Blinds for brick buildings must be so specified, and will in the absence of additional instructions be made two inches longer than window opening.

A blind indicates a single piece to fill opening.

A pair of blinds indicates two pieces to fold together to fill opening.

A set of blinds indicates more than two pieces and should always be accompanied by sketch.

**Inside Blinds**—Inside blinds we will understand are to be made fourfold,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches thick, outside panel and inside slats, made to be cut in the center unless otherwise stated.

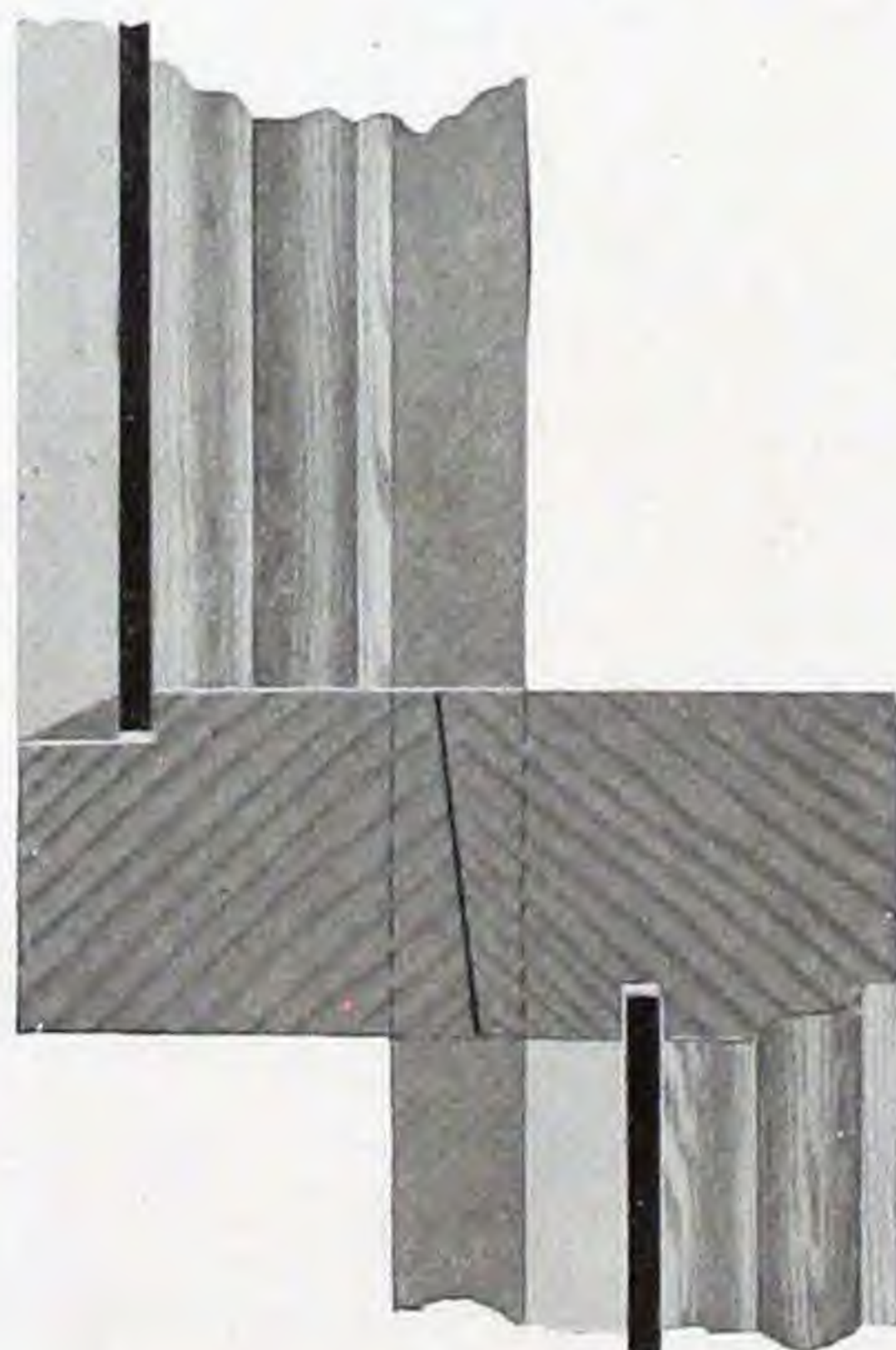
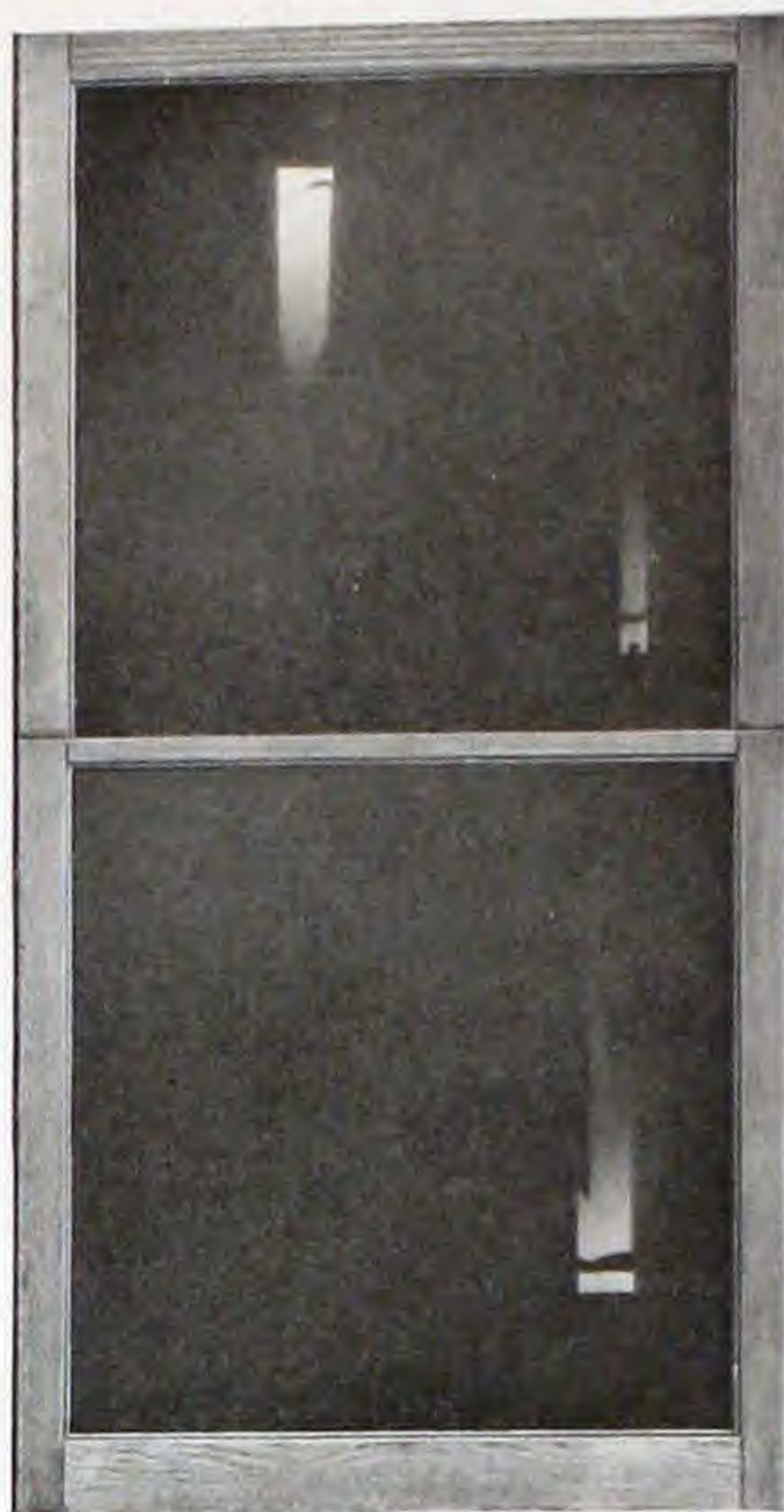
Always give exact outside opening, thickness, number of folds, and arrangement of panels or slats (see page 326).

If cut twice or more, specify height from top to each cut.

If wanted to fold into box, give width of outside folds.

If not usual arrangement of panels or slats, always send sketch.





# Windows

## Two-Light Windows

Check Rail—1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	LIST GLAZED D. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. S. S.	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. D. S.
12 x 16	\$1.16	\$2.75		1 - 4 x 3- 2	5	12	
18	1.19	2.90		3- 6	6	13	
20	1.21	3.00		3-10	6	13	
22	1.29	3.20		4- 2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	
24	1.32	3.45		4- 6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	
26	1.40	3.65		4-10	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
28	1.44	3.80		5- 2	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
30	1.54	4.15		5- 6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	
32	1.59	4.30		5-10	8	15	
14 x 16	1.19	2.50		1- 6 x 3- 2	6	12	
18	1.22	3.00		3- 6	6	13	
20	1.24	3.20		3-10	7	14	
22	1.32	3.40		4- 2	8	15	
24	1.35	3.70		4- 6	8	15	
26	1.44	3.90		4-10	9	16	
28	1.48	4.20		5- 2	10	17	
30	1.56	4.45		5- 6	10	17	
32	1.61	4.65		5-10	11	19	
16 x 16	1.24	3.10	\$3.75	1- 8 x 3- 2	6	12	13
18	1.26	3.25	3.95	3- 6	6	13	14
20	1.29	3.35	4.15	3-10	7	14	15
22	1.39	3.75	4.70	4- 2	7	15	16
24	1.40	3.75	4.70	4- 6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	17
26	1.46	4.10	5.35	4-10	8	16	17
28	1.53	4.50	5.85	5- 2	8	17	18
30	1.59	4.75	6.20	5- 6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	19
32	1.63	4.95	6.45	5-10	9	19	20
34	1.74	5.25	6.80	6- 2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	22
36	1.84	5.50	7.20	6- 6	10	21	23
18 x 16	1.29	3.30	4.00	1-10 x 3- 2	6	12	13
18	1.29	3.55	4.45	3- 6	7	13	14
20	1.32	3.75	4.70	3-10	7	14	15
22	1.42	4.30	5.50	4- 2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	16
24	1.43	4.30	5.55	4- 6	8	16	18
26	1.49	4.55	5.75	4-10	8	17	19
28	1.56	4.80	6.10	5- 2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	20
30	1.61	5.05	6.70	5- 6	9	19	21
32	1.64	5.10	6.75	5-10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	22
34	1.77	5.65	7.45	6- 2	10	21	24
36	1.87	6.00	8.10	6- 6	10	23	25
20 x 16	1.36	3.60	4.50	2-0 x 3- 2	7	13	14
18	1.36	3.80	4.80	3- 6	7	13	15
20	1.36	3.90	4.80	3-10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	17
22	1.44	4.40	5.55	4- 2	8	16	18
24	1.47	4.45	5.55	4- 6	8	17	19
26	1.51	4.60	6.00	4-10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	21
28	1.59	4.85	6.40	5- 2	9	21	23
30	1.64	5.30	6.80	5- 6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	24

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
 For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
 For extras, see pages 308 and 309.

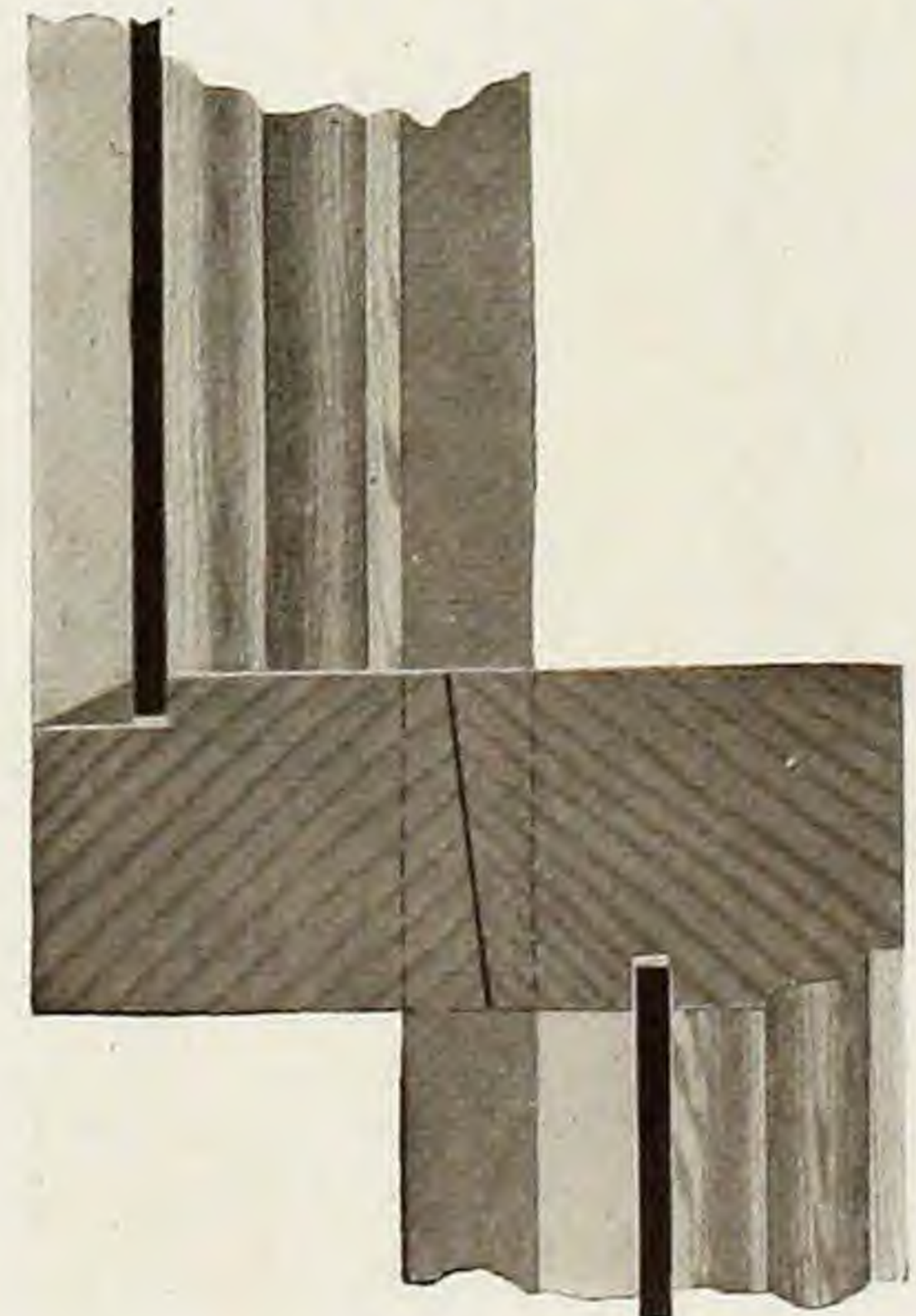
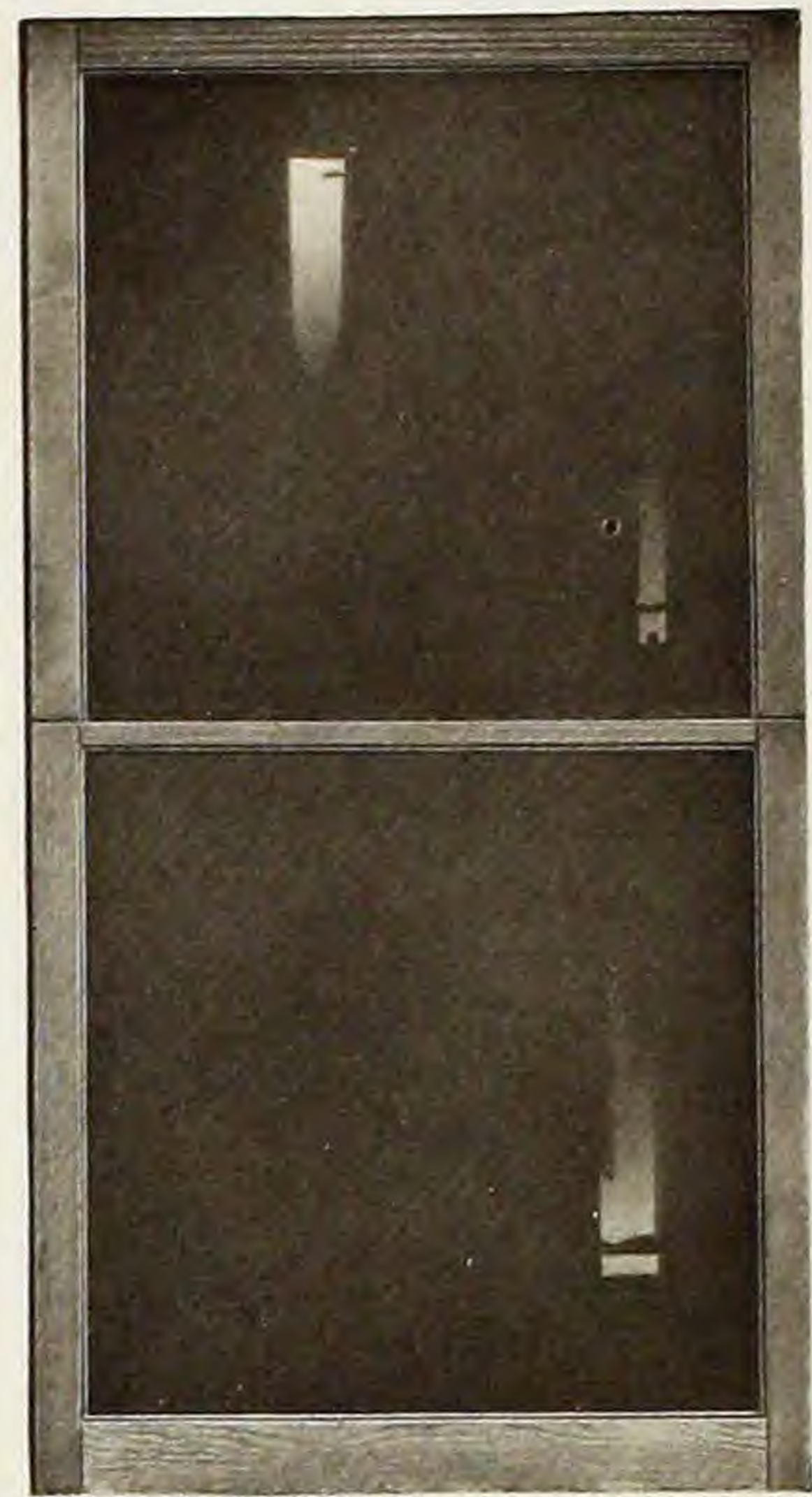


# Windows

## Two-Light Windows

Check Rail—1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	LIST GLAZED D. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. S. S.	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. D. S.
20 x 32	\$1.67	\$5.75	\$7.40	2-0 x 5-10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	25
34	1.79	5.90	7.55	6- 2	10	24	26
36	1.89	6.55	8.30	6- 6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	27
38	2.17	7.30	9.20	6-10	11	26	28
40	2.21	7.40	9.30	7- 2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	29
22 x 16	1.46	3.95	4.70	2-2 x 3- 2	7	13	15
18	1.46	4.20	5.20	3- 6	7	13	15
20	1.46	4.40	5.50	3-10	8	16	18
22	1.46	4.55	5.75	4- 2	8	18	20
24	1.50	4.60	5.80	4- 6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	21
26	1.54	4.75	6.05	4-10	9	20	22
28	1.63	5.30	6.45	5- 2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	23
30	1.67	5.75	7.35	5- 6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	24
32	1.70	6.10	7.90	5-10	10	24	26
34	1.84	6.50	8.20	6- 2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	27
36	1.92	7.00	8.70	6- 6	11	26	28
38	2.22	7.35	9.30	6-10	11	28	30
40	2.25	8.45	10.60	7- 2	12	29	31
24 x 16	1.47	4.05	4.75	2-4 x 3- 2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	16
18	1.47	4.30	5.25	3- 6	8	16	18
20	1.47	4.50	5.60	3-10	8	18	19
22	1.55	4.70	6.55	4- 2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	21
24	1.58	5.15	6.55	4- 6	9	20	22
26	1.61	5.20	6.60	4-10	9	21	23
28	1.70	5.65	7.25	5- 2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	25
30	1.74	6.00	7.75	5- 6	10	25	27
32	1.79	6.65	8.55	5-10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	28
34	1.91	7.00	8.90	6- 2	11	27	30
36	1.95	7.35	9.45	6- 6	11	28	32
38	2.29	8.50	10.65	6-10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	33
40	2.34	8.55	10.75	7- 2	12	31	34
26 x 16	1.57	4.45	5.50	2-6 x 3- 2	8	15	17
18	1.57	4.70	5.85	3- 6	8	17	19
20	1.57	4.85	6.10	3-10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	21
24	1.61	5.25	6.75	4- 6	9	21	23
26	1.65	5.60	7.20	4-10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	25
28	1.74	6.20	7.90	5- 2	10	24	27
30	1.78	6.65	8.50	5- 6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	29
32	1.82	6.70	8.80	5-10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	30
34	1.96	8.05	10.20	6- 2	11	29	32
36	2.00	8.10	10.25	6- 6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	34
38	2.33	9.20	11.70	6-10	12	32	35
40	2.39	9.30	11.80	7- 2	12	34	36
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24	1.70	5.95	7.60	2-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4- 6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	25
26	1.74	6.50	8.25	4-10	10	24	27
28	1.83	7.00	8.95	5- 2	10	25	28
30	1.87	7.10	9.05	5- 6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	30
28 x 16	1.67	4.70	5.80	2- 8 x 3- 2	8	16	18
18	1.67	5.00	6.25	3- 6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	20



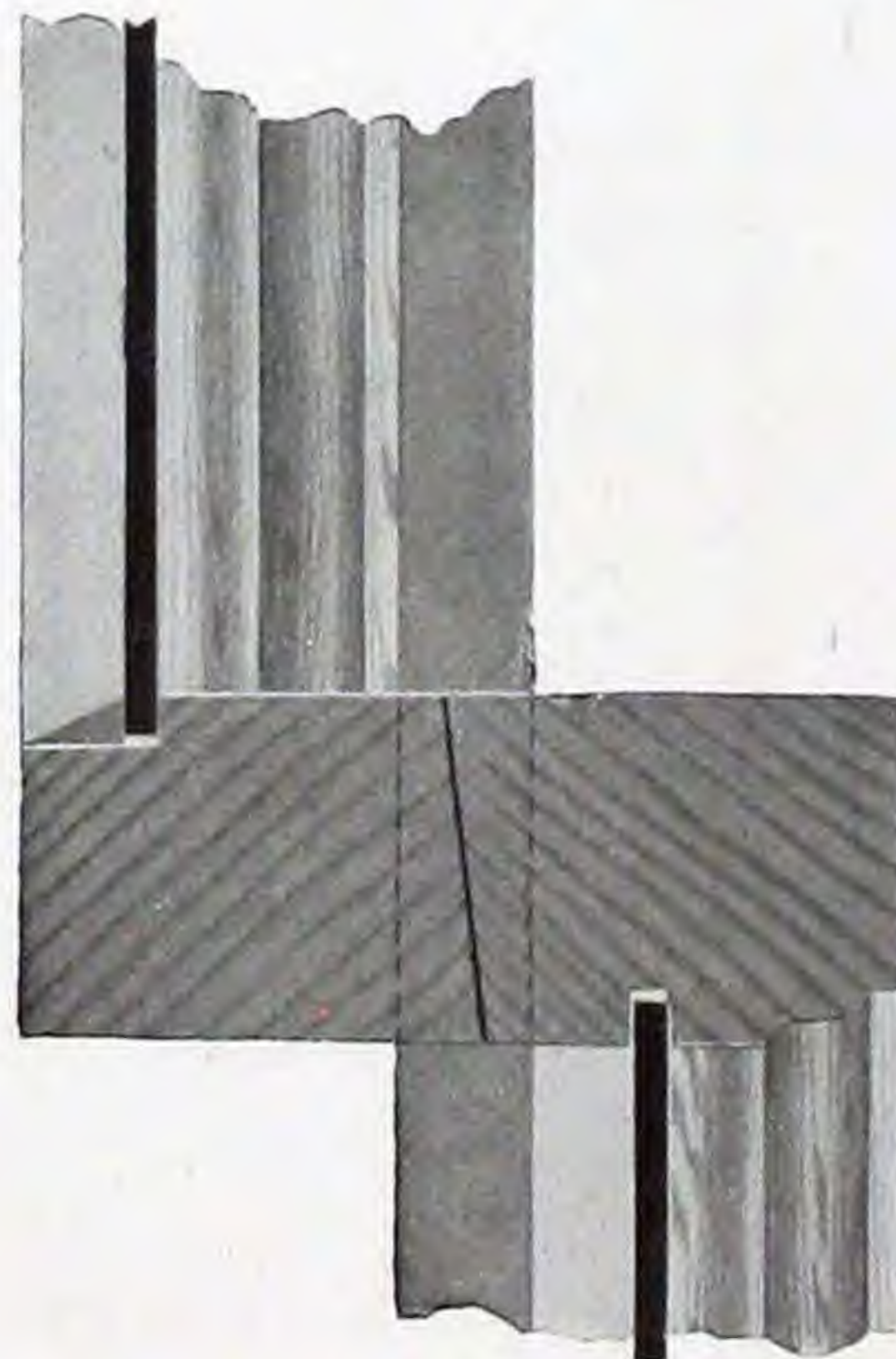
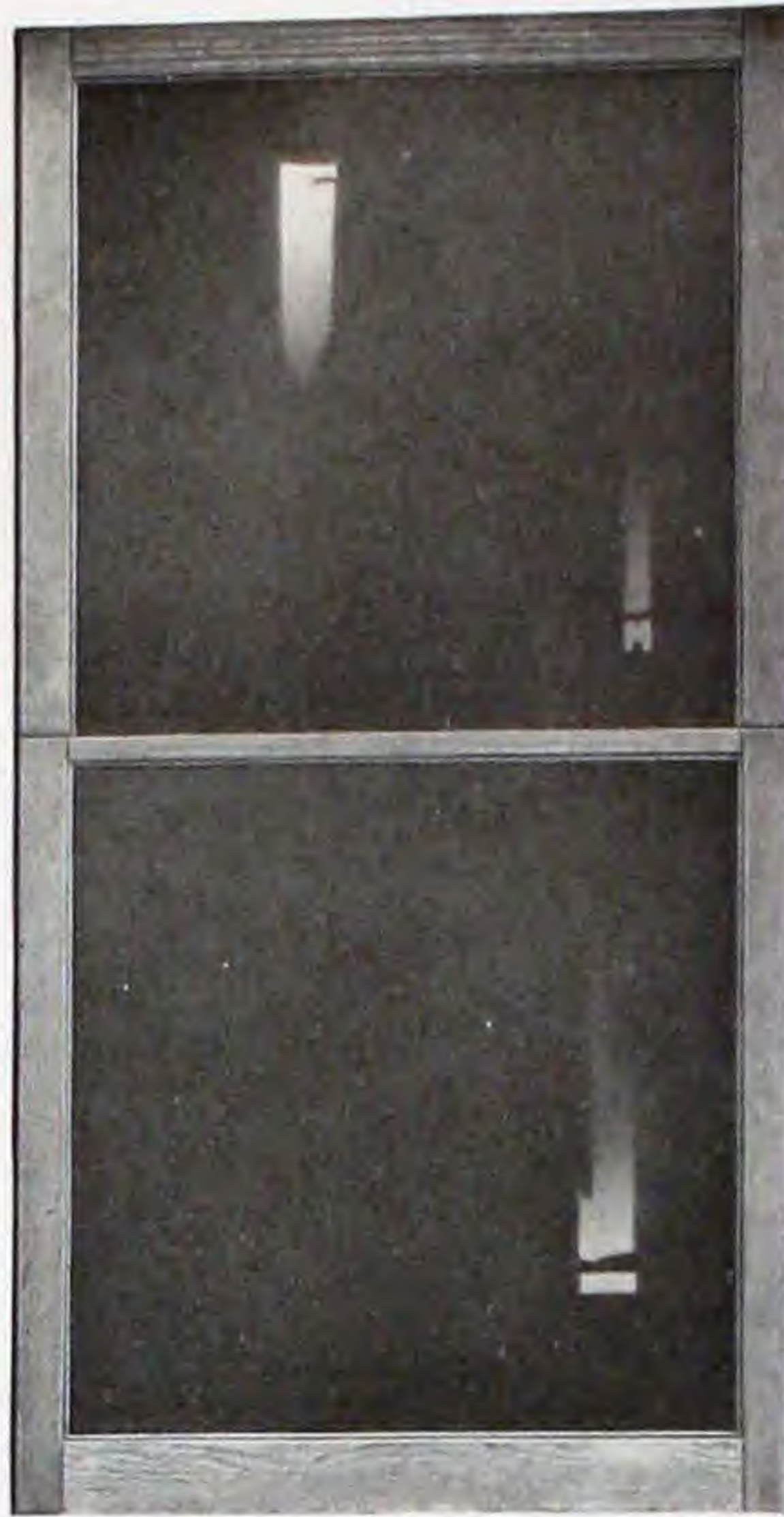
For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
 For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
 For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



# Windows

## Two-Light Windows

Check Rail—1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick



SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	LIST GLAZED D. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. S. S.	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. D. S.
28 x 20	\$1.67	\$5.15	\$6.50	2 - 8 x 3-10	9	21	23
24	1.70	5.95	7.60	4- 6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	25
26	1.74	6.50	8.25	4-10	10	24	27
28	1.83	6.95	8.80	5- 2	10	25	28
30	1.87	7.10	9.05	5- 6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	30
32	1.92	7.85	10.00	5-10	11	29	31
34	2.03	8.15	10.30	6- 2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	33
36	2.07	8.65	11.10	6- 6	12	32	35
38	2.43	9.35	11.85	6-10	12	33	36
40	2.48	10.30	13.20	7- 2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	37
30 x 16	1.71	4.90	6.05	2-10 x 3- 2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	19
18	1.71	5.15	6.55	3- 6	9	19	21
20	1.71	5.40	6.85	3-10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	24
24	1.74	6.15	7.90	4- 6	10	25	27
26	1.78	6.80	8.65	4-10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	29
28	1.87	7.00	8.95	5- 2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	30
30	1.91	7.80	9.90	5- 6	11	29	32
32	1.94	8.00	10.15	5-10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	34
34	2.06	8.85	11.35	6- 2	12	33	36
36	2.11	8.90	11.40	6- 6	12	35	38
38	2.48	10.30	13.20	6-10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	39
40	2.53	10.40	13.30	7- 2	13	37	40
32 x 16	1.84	5.25	6.50	3- 0 x 3- 2	9	18	20
18	1.84	5.45	6.80	3- 6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	22
20	1.84	5.95	7.60	3-10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	25
24	1.95	7.05	8.95	4- 6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	28
26	2.00	7.10	9.00	4-10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	30
28	2.10	8.25	10.40	5- 2	11	29	31
30	2.14	8.30	10.45	5- 6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	34
32	2.18		11.50	5-10	12		35
34	2.33		11.70	6- 2	12		37
36	2.48		13.20	6- 6	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		39
38	2.53		14.20	6-10	13		41
40	2.57		14.30	7- 2	13		42
34 x 16	1.89		6.85	3- 2 x 3- 2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		22
18	1.89		7.30	3- 6	10		24
20	1.89		7.65	3-10	10		26
24	2.00		9.00	4- 6	11		30
26	2.06		10.35	4-10	11		32
28	2.14		10.45	5- 2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		33
30	2.20		11.50	5- 6	12		36
32	2.22		11.60	5-10	12		37
34	2.37		13.10	6- 2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		38
36	2.52		14.20	6- 6	13		40
38	2.57		14.25	6-10	13		42
40	2.62		16.35	7- 2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		44
36 x 16	2.15		7.35	3-4 x 3- 2	10		23
18	2.15		8.05	3- 6	10		25

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

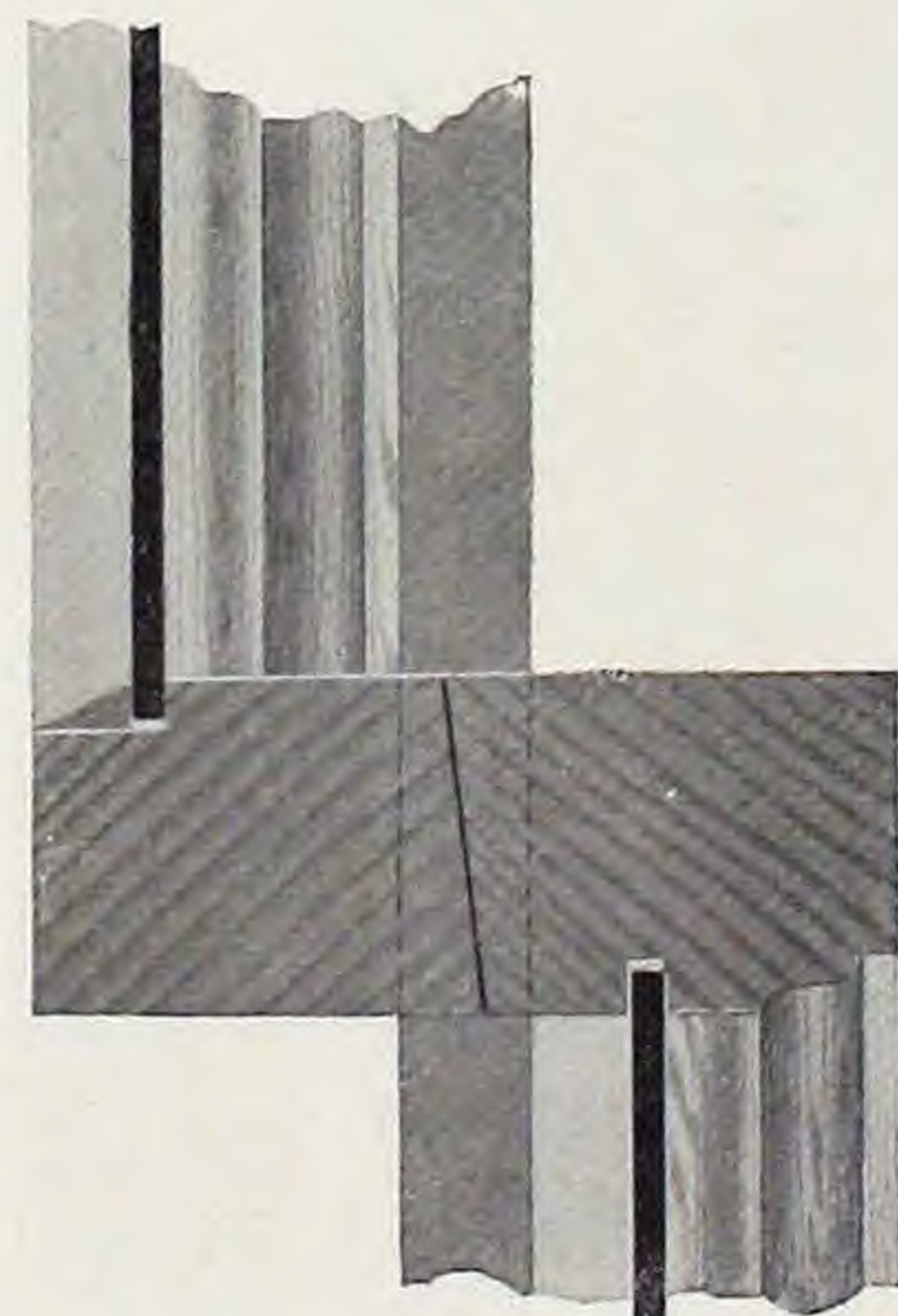
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.

For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



Windows  
Thick

APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT CL. 5.5	APPROX. WEIGHT CL. 6.5
0	0	0

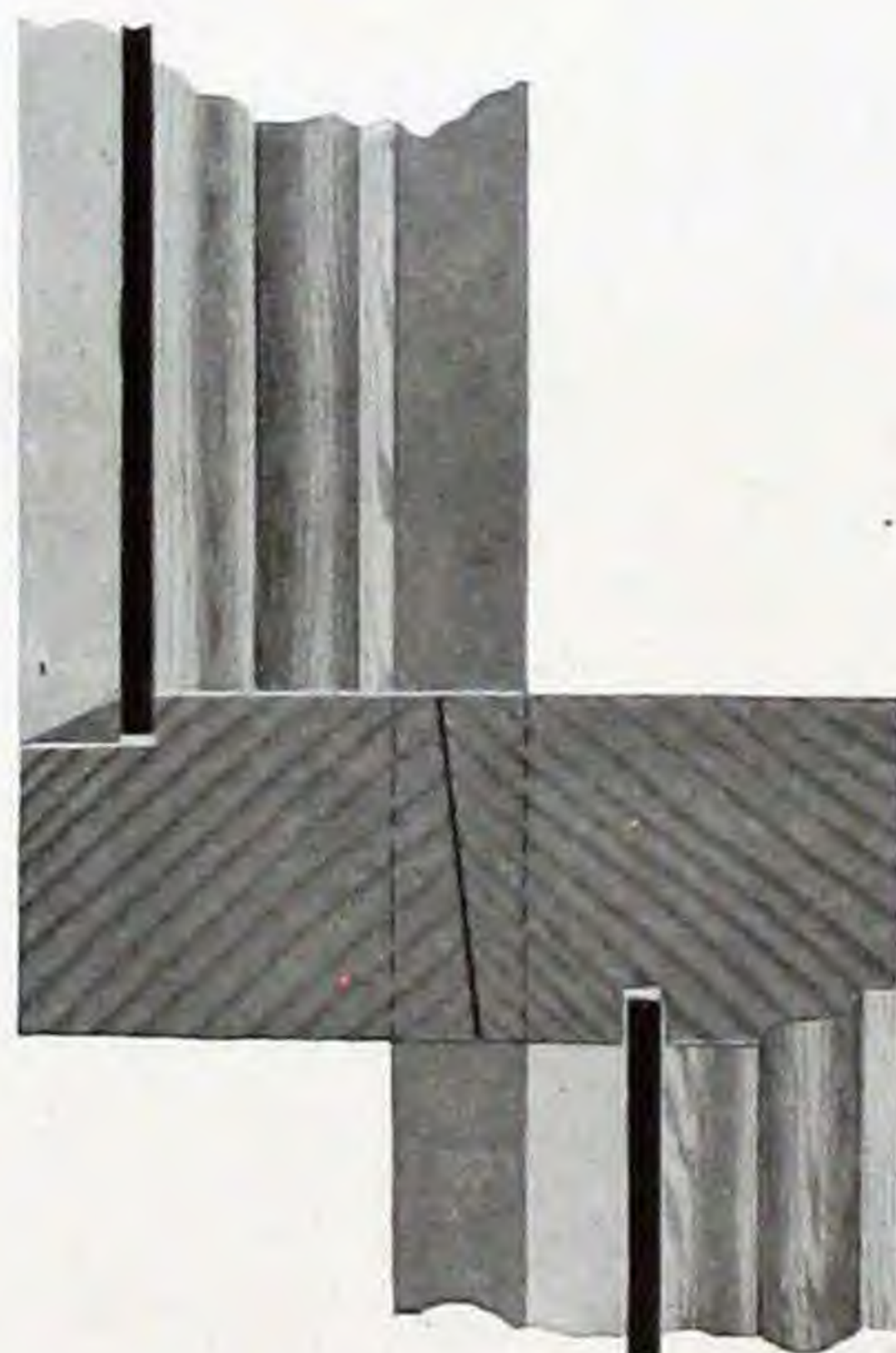
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page 308.

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# Windows

## Four-Light Windows

Check Rail—1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	LIST GLAZED D. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. S. S.	APPROX. WEIGHT GL. D. S.
10 x 16	\$1.55	\$3.80		2- 1 x 3- 2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	
18	1.58	4.00		3- 6	6	14	
20	1.60	4.20		3-10	6	16	
22	1.64	4.40		4- 2	7	17	
24	1.67	4.40		4- 6	8	18	
26	1.71	5.00		4-10	8	19	
28	1.81	5.15		5- 2	9	20	
30	1.93	5.60		5- 6	9	21	
32	2.01	6.05		5-10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	
12 x 16	1.61	4.15		2- 5 x 3- 2	6	15	
18	1.64	4.40		3- 6	7	17	
20	1.65	4.55		3-10	7	18	
22	1.74	4.85		4- 2	8	19	
24	1.78	5.10		4- 6	8	20	
26	1.82	5.30		4-10	9	21	
28	1.92	5.70		5- 2	9	22	
30	1.97	6.10		5- 6	10	23	
32	2.09	6.40		5-10	11	25	
34	2.21	7.05		6- 2	12	26	
36	2.29	7.35		6- 6	12	27	
40	2.65	9.10		7- 2	13	31	
13 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 24	1.91	5.95		2-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4- 6	10	23	
26	1.95	6.15		4-10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	
28	2.05	6.85		5- 2	11	25	
30	2.09	7.10		5- 6	12	26	
14 x 18	1.85	4.90		2- 9 x 3- 6	9	20	
20	1.85	5.10		3-10	9	20	
22	1.88	5.65		4- 2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	
24	1.91	5.95		4- 6	10	23	
26	1.95	6.15		4-10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	
28	2.05	6.85		5- 2	11	25	
30	2.09	7.10		5- 6	12	27	
32	2.15	7.25	\$ 9.60	5-10	12	29	32
34	2.27	7.85	10.15	6- 2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	34
36	2.33	8.00	10.70	6- 6	13	32	35
38	2.73	8.95	11.50	6-10	13	33	36
40	2.80	9.40	12.15	7- 2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	38
15 x 24	2.14	6.40	7.90	2-11 x 4- 6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	27
26	2.19	7.00	9.00	4-10	11	25	29
28	2.30	7.40	9.45	5- 2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	30
30	2.36	7.70	9.90	5- 6	12	29	32
32	2.40	8.00	10.35	5-10	12	31	34
34	2.57	8.50	11.00	6- 2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	36
36	2.72	9.30	12.00	6- 6	13	35	38
38	2.78	9.35	12.10	6-10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	39
40	2.84	10.25	13.10	7- 2	14	37	40

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
 For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
 For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



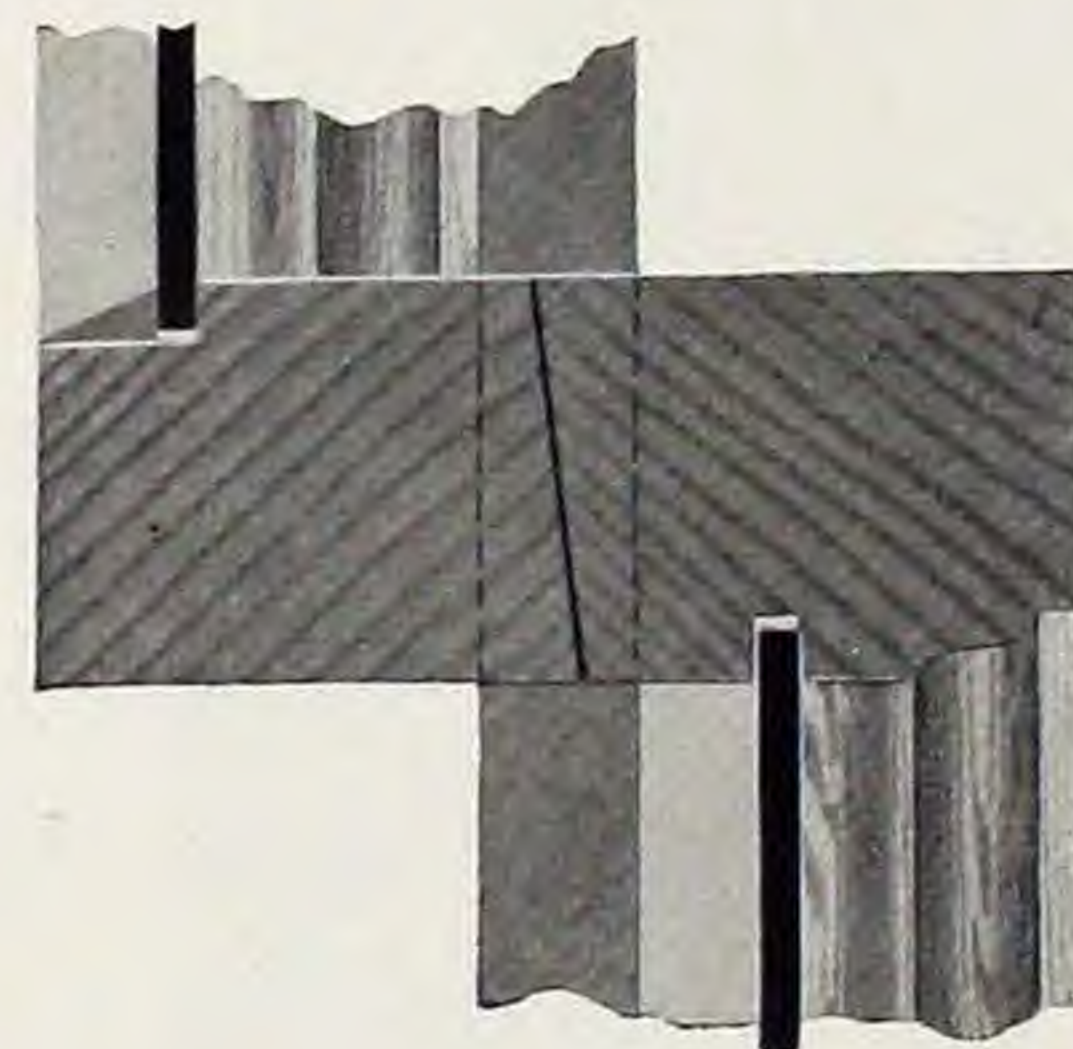
# Windows

## Eight-Light Windows

Check Rail—1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED S. S.
8 x 10	\$1.75	\$4.15	1- 9 x 3-10	7	16
12	1.83	4.50	4- 6	8	17
9 x 12	1.83	4.60	1-11 x 4- 6	8	17
14	1.97	5.10	5- 2	9	18
10 x 12	1.87	4.65	2- 1 x 4- 6	9	18
14	2.01	5.15	5- 2	10	19
16	2.18	6.05	5-10	11	22
12 x 14	2.13	5.80	2- 5 x 5- 2	11	23
16	2.24	6.30	5-10	12	24
18	2.66	7.60	6- 6	13	27
14 x 16	2.60	7.60	2- 9 x 5-10	13	28
18	2.80	8.25	6- 6	14	31
20	2.92	8.85	7- 2	15	35

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
For extras, see pages 308 and 309.

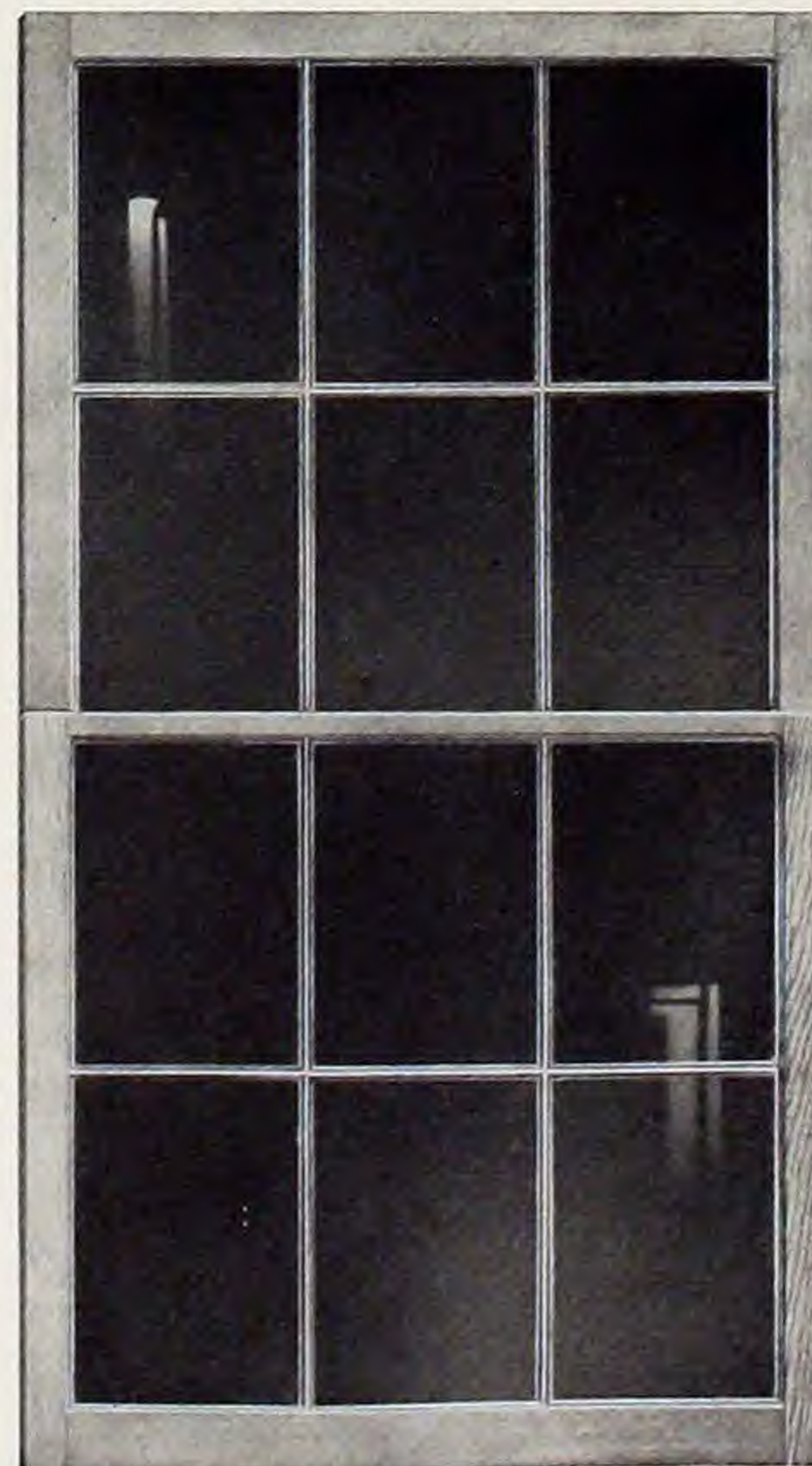


## Twelve-Light Windows

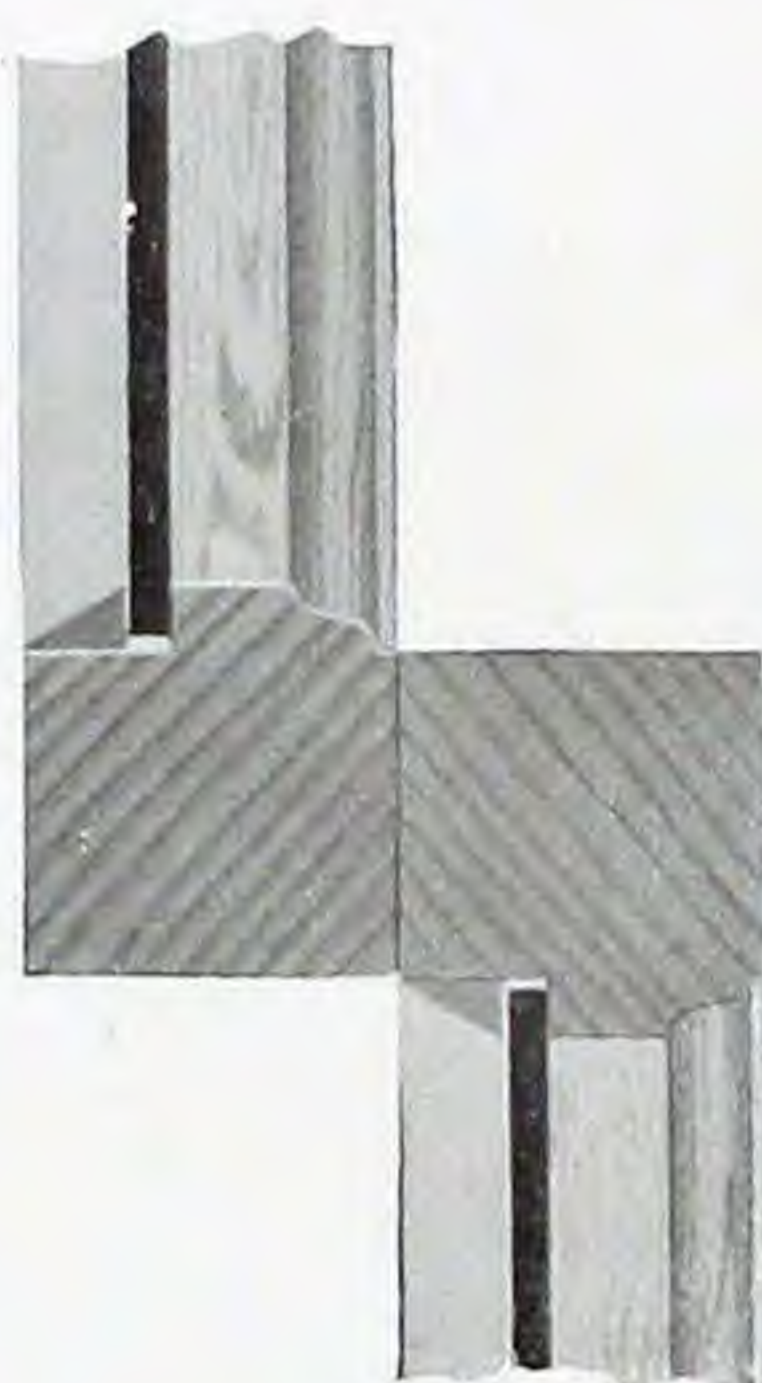
Check Rail—1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED S. S.
8 x 10	\$2.02	\$4.95	2- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3-10	8	19
12	2.21	5.75	4- 6	9	20
9 x 12	2.26	5.80	2- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4- 6	10	22
13	2.36	6.45	4-10	11	23
14	2.40	6.70	5- 2	11	24
10 x 12	2.32	6.15	2-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4- 6	11	23
14	2.46	6.80	5- 2	12	26
16	2.82	7.95	5-10	13	29
18	3.02	9.05	6- 6	13	32
12 x 14	2.96	8.25	3- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5- 2	14	32
16	3.07	8.95	5-10	14	36
18	3.26	10.25	6- 6	15	38
20	3.38	10.90	7- 2	15	40

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
For extras, see pages 308 and 309.







## Windows

### Eight-Light Windows

Plain Rail—1 $\frac{1}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED S. S.
8 x 10	\$1.48	\$3.60	1- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3-10	5	10
12	1.59	4.10	4- 6	5	12
9 x 12	1.64	4.30	1-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4- 6	6	14
14	1.74	4.80	5- 2	7	17
10 x 12	1.65	4.35	2- 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4- 6	8	15
14	1.77	4.80	5- 2	8	18
16	2.04	5.55	5-10	9	20
12 x 14	1.86	5.40	2- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5- 2	9	19
16	2.14	6.15	5-10	11	22
18	2.30	7.05	6- 6	12	25

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
For extras, see pages 308 and 309.

## Twelve-Light Windows

Plain Rail—1 $\frac{1}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED S. S.
7 x 9	\$1.76	\$4.35	2- 1 x 3- 6	6	15
8 x 10	1.79	4.60	2- 4 x 3-10	7	17
12	1.95	5.10	4- 6	8	18
14	2.06	5.90	5- 2	9	19
9 x 12	1.97	5.35	2- 7 x 4- 6	9	20
13	2.06	5.95	4-10	9	21
14	2.09	6.00	5- 2	9	22
15	2.36	6.75	5- 6	9	23
10 x 12	2.03	5.75	2-10 x 4- 6	9	21
14	2.15	6.30	5- 2	9	23
15	2.40	7.10	5- 6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
16	2.45	7.30	5-10	10	26
18	2.60	8.30	6- 6	10	27
12 x 14	2.50	7.90	3- 4 x 5- 2	10	25
16	2.63	8.60	5-10	10	28
18	2.78	9.40	6- 6	11	32

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



# Factory Windows

## Fifteen-Light Windows

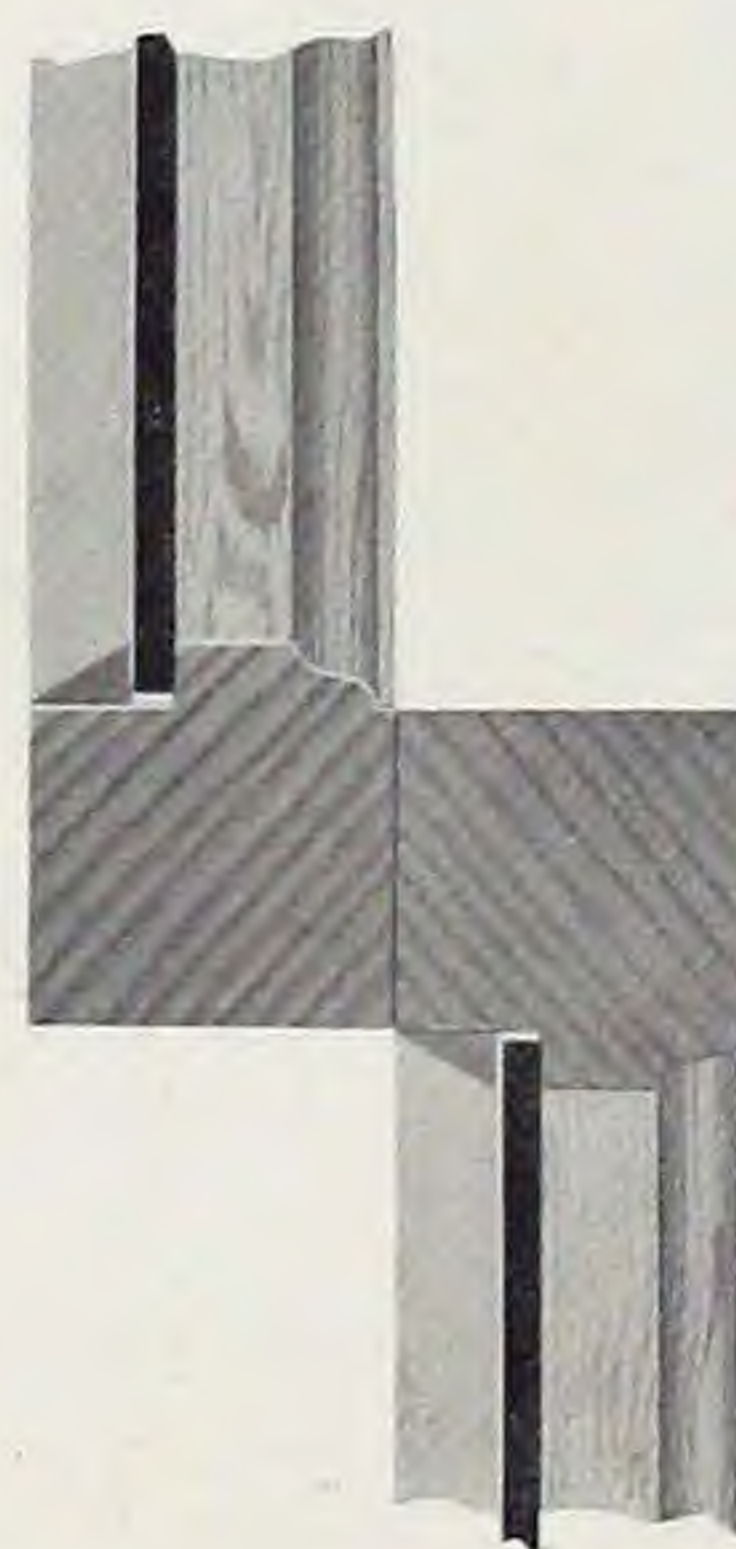
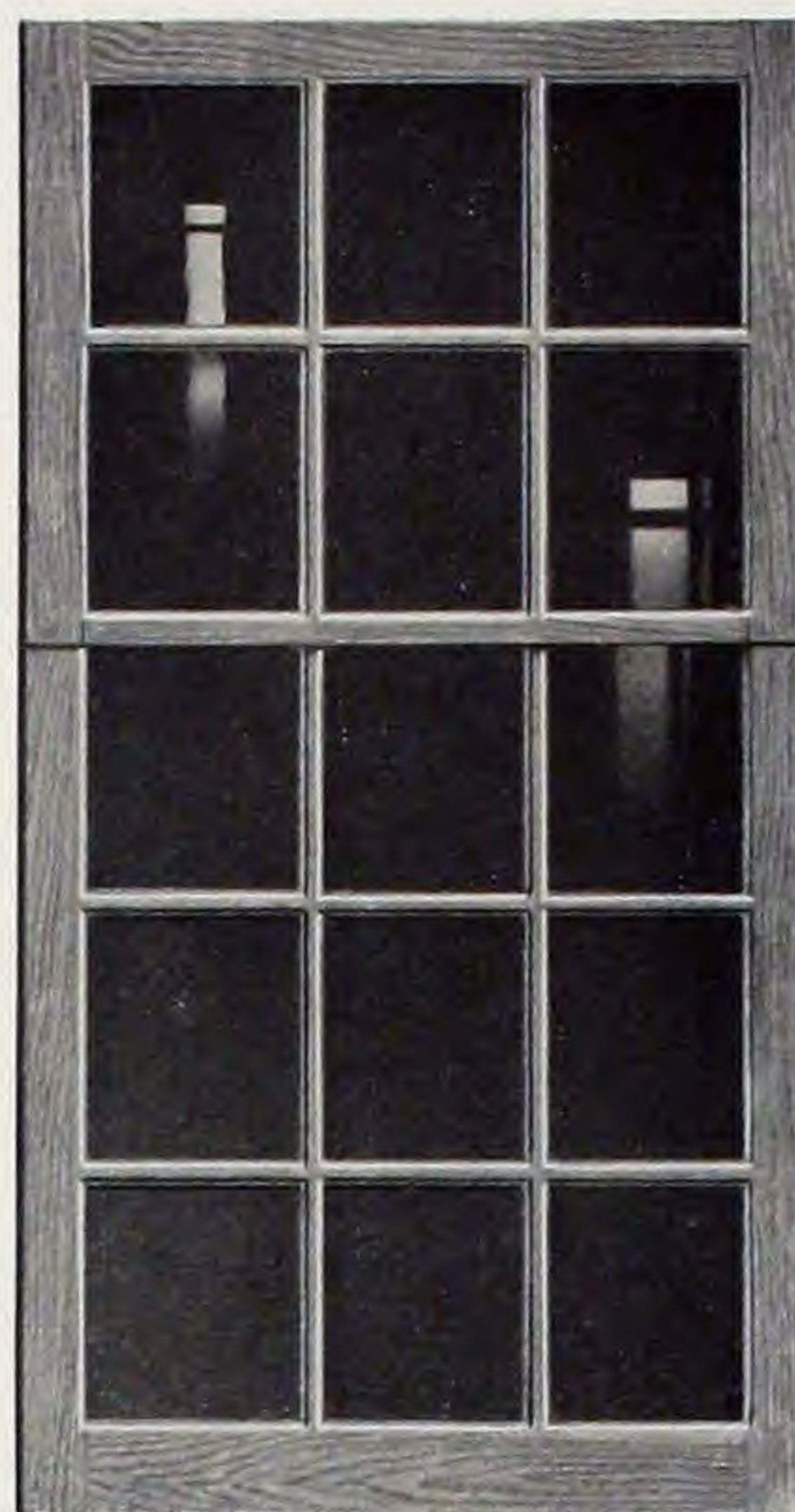
Plain Rail—1 1/8 Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED
7 x 9	\$2.15	\$5.35	2- 1 1/2 x 4- 3 7/8	6	19
8 x 10	2.28	5.95	2- 4 1/2 x 4- 8 7/8	8	20
12	2.44	6.55	5- 6 7/8	9	24
14	2.57	7.20	6- 4 7/8	9	25
9 x 12	2.53	6.95	2- 7 1/2 x 5- 6 7/8	10	26
13	2.59	7.30	5- 11 7/8	10	27
14	2.67	7.70	6- 4 7/8	10	28
15	2.76	8.00	6- 9 7/8	10	30
16	2.82	8.25	7- 2 7/8	11	32
10 x 12	2.58	7.40	2- 10 1/2 x 5- 6 7/8	10	25
14	2.72	8.15	6- 4 7/8	10	29
15	2.81	8.40	6- 9 7/8	11	30
16	2.87	9.20	7- 2 7/8	11	32
12 x 14	2.91	9.45	3- 4 1/2 x 6- 4 7/8	11	31
16	3.09	10.35	7- 2 7/8	12	34

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.

For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



## Fifteen-Light Windows

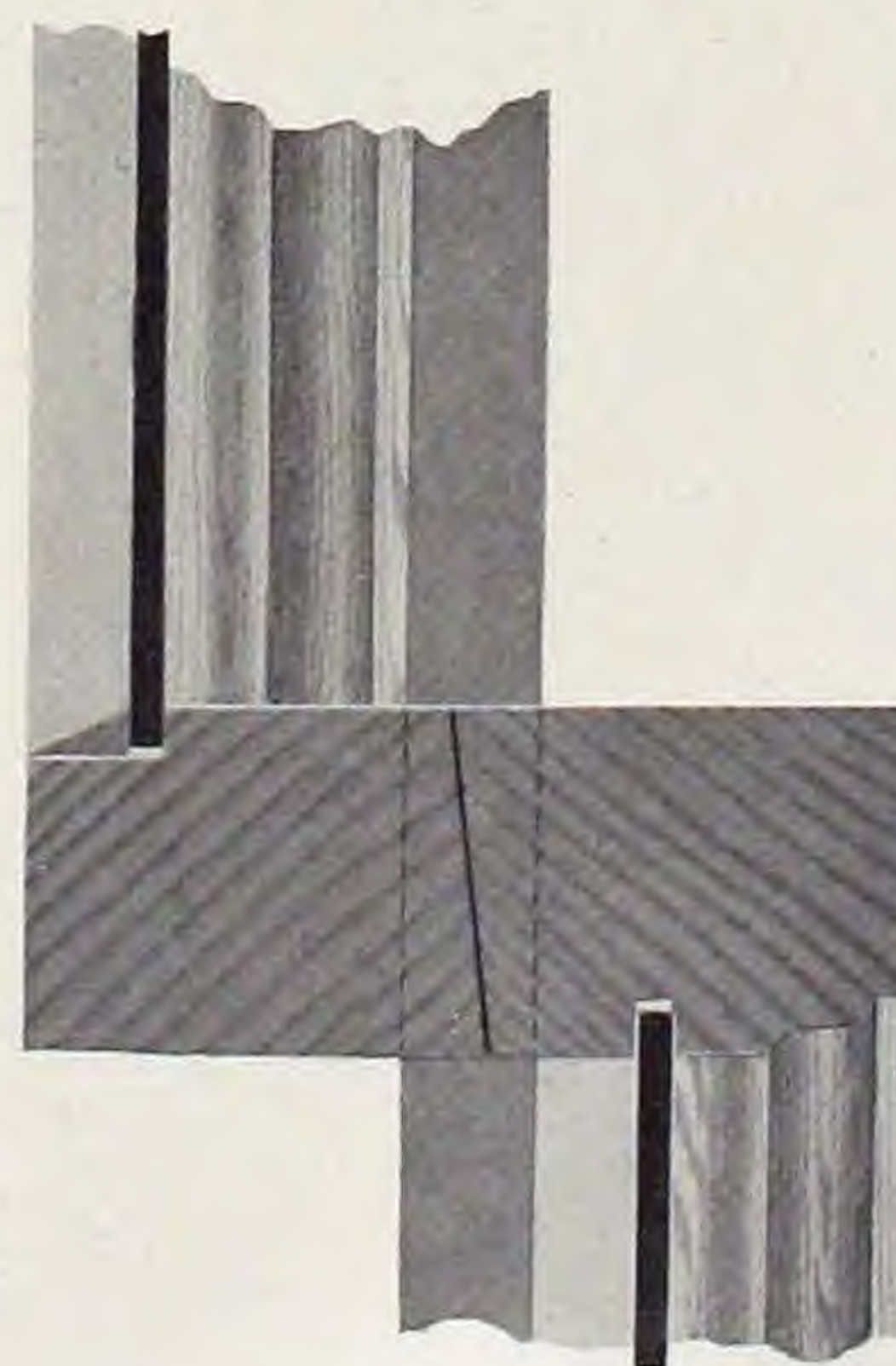
Check Rail—1 3/8 Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED
8 x 10	\$2.55	\$6.30	2- 4 1/2 x 4- 8 7/8	9	22
12	2.74	6.90	5- 6 7/8	10	25
14	2.90	7.60	6- 4 7/8	12	27
9 x 12	2.87	7.35	2- 7 1/2 x 5- 6 7/8	11	26
13	2.94	7.75	5- 11 7/8	12	28
14	3.03	8.15	6- 4 7/8	13	30
16	3.21	8.75	7- 2 7/8	14	32
10 x 12	2.94	7.85	2- 10 1/2 x 5- 6 7/8	12	28
14	3.10	8.60	6- 4 7/8	13	32
15	3.21	8.95	6- 9 7/8	13	33
16	3.28	9.70	7- 2 7/8	14	34
18	3.46	10.50	8- 0 7/8	14	35
12 x 14	3.34	10.00	3- 4 1/2 x 6- 4 7/8	14	32
16	3.51	10.85	7- 2 7/8	15	36
18	3.69	11.85	8- 0 7/8	17	40

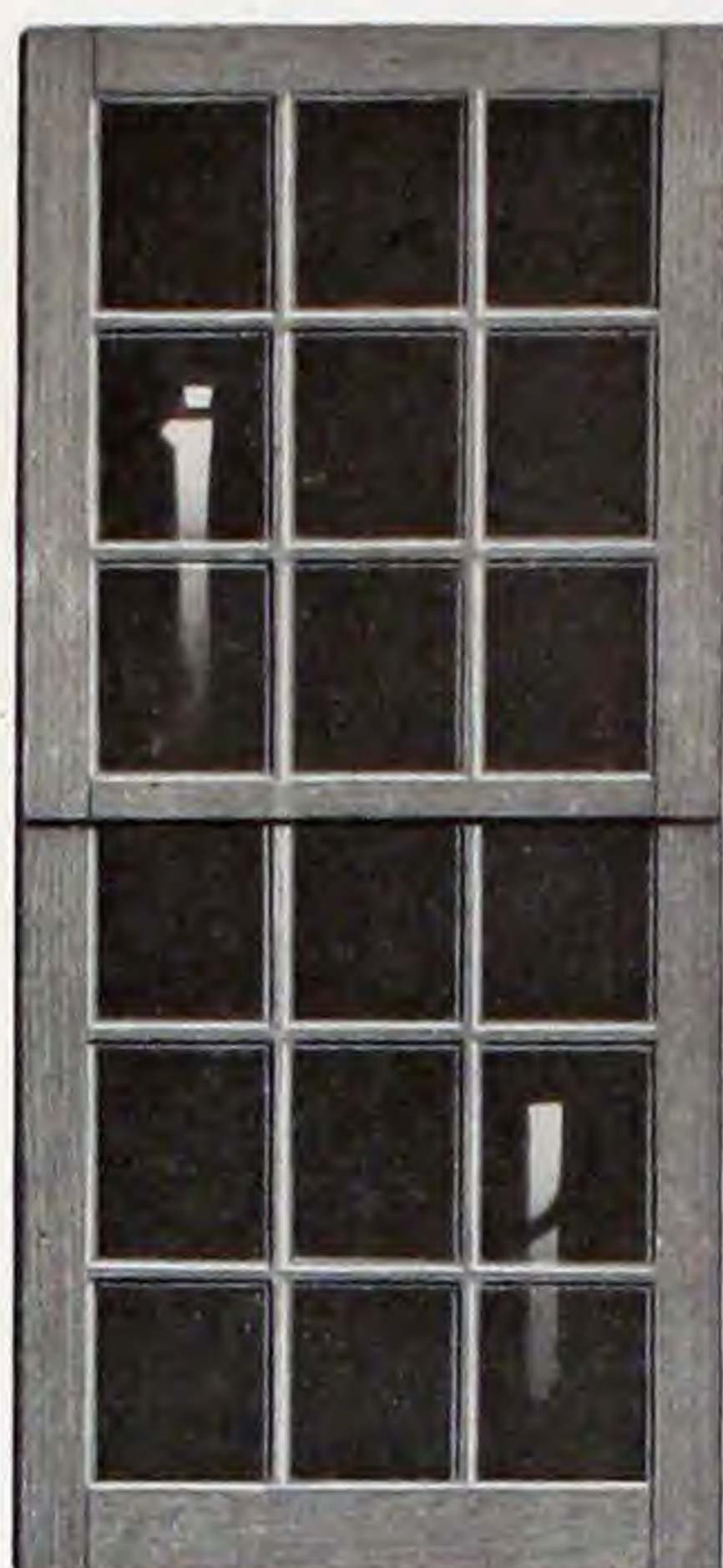
For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.

For extras, see pages 308 and 309.







## Factory Windows

### Eighteen-Light Windows

Check Rail—1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED
8 x 10	\$2.99	\$7.50	2- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	10	25
12	3.24	8.30	6- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	13	28
14	3.40	9.05	7- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	14	30
9 x 12	3.36	8.80	2- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	14	32
13	3.45	9.25	7- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	14	33
14	3.53	9.65	7- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	15	35
16	3.78	10.45	8- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	17	40
10 x 12	3.44	9.35	2-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	14	33
14	3.61	10.25	7- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	16	40
15	3.78	10.95	8- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	18	43
16	3.86	11.60	8- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	19	46
18	4.03	12.50	9- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	21	50
12 x 14	3.85	11.85	3- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	16	40
16	4.11	12.95	8- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	20	46
18	4.28	14.05	9- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	24	54

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.

For extras, see pages 308 and 309.

## Twenty-Light Windows

Check Rail—1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED
6 x 8	\$2.86	\$6.75	2-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3-10 $\frac{7}{8}$	8	19
7 x 9	3.10	7.55	2-8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4- 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	10	22
8 x 10	3.27	8.40	3-0 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4- 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	12	26
12	3.47	9.15	5- 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	13	32
14	3.63	10.00	6- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	14	34
9 x 12	3.65	9.75	3-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5- 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	14	32
14	3.82	10.75	6- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	15	34
10 x 12	3.76	10.40	3-8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5- 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	18	36
14	3.93	11.35	6- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	20	40
16	4.12	12.80	7- 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	21	45
18	4.32	13.80	8- 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	22	48
12 x 14	4.23	13.20	4-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	22	45
16	4.42	14.35	7- 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	22	50
18	4.62	15.60	8- 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	24	56

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.

For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



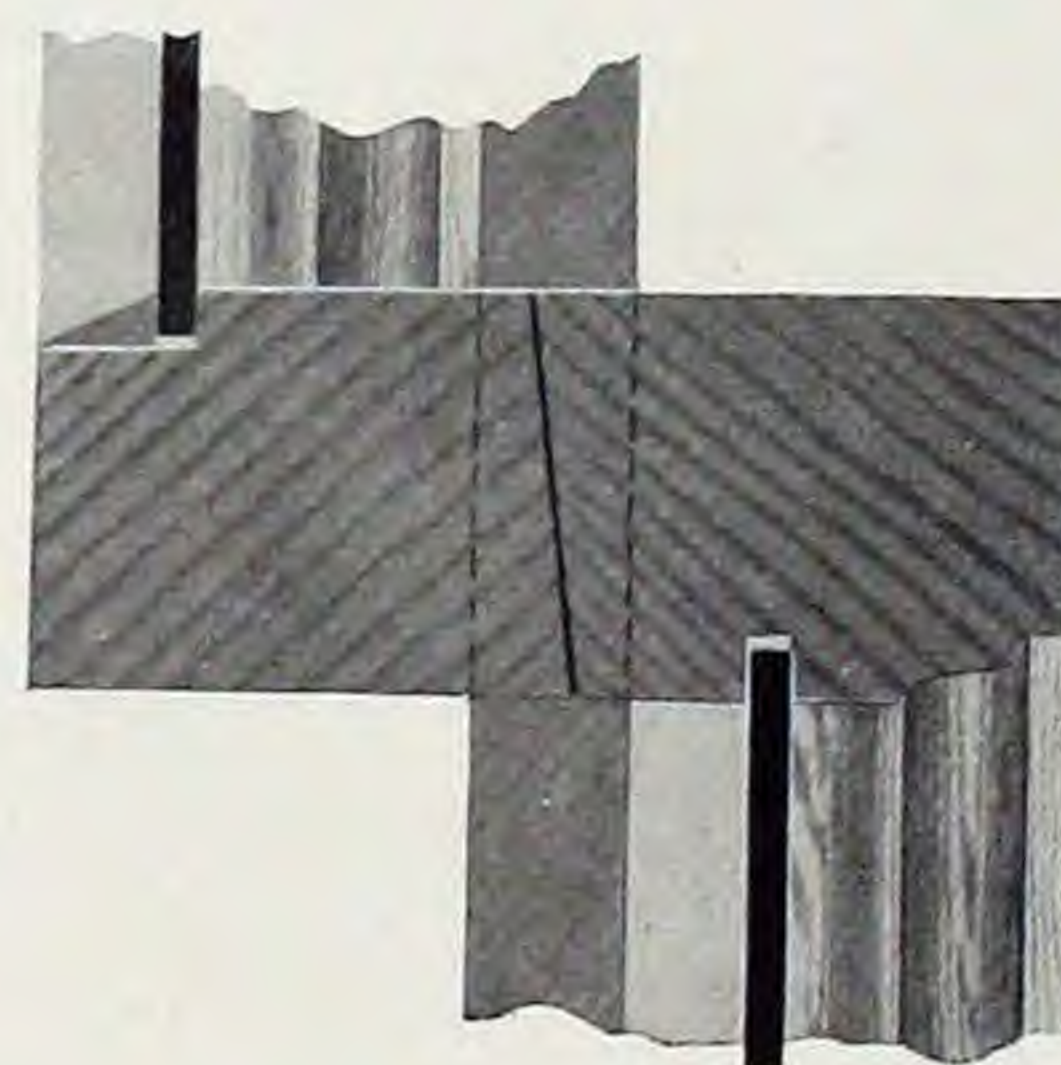
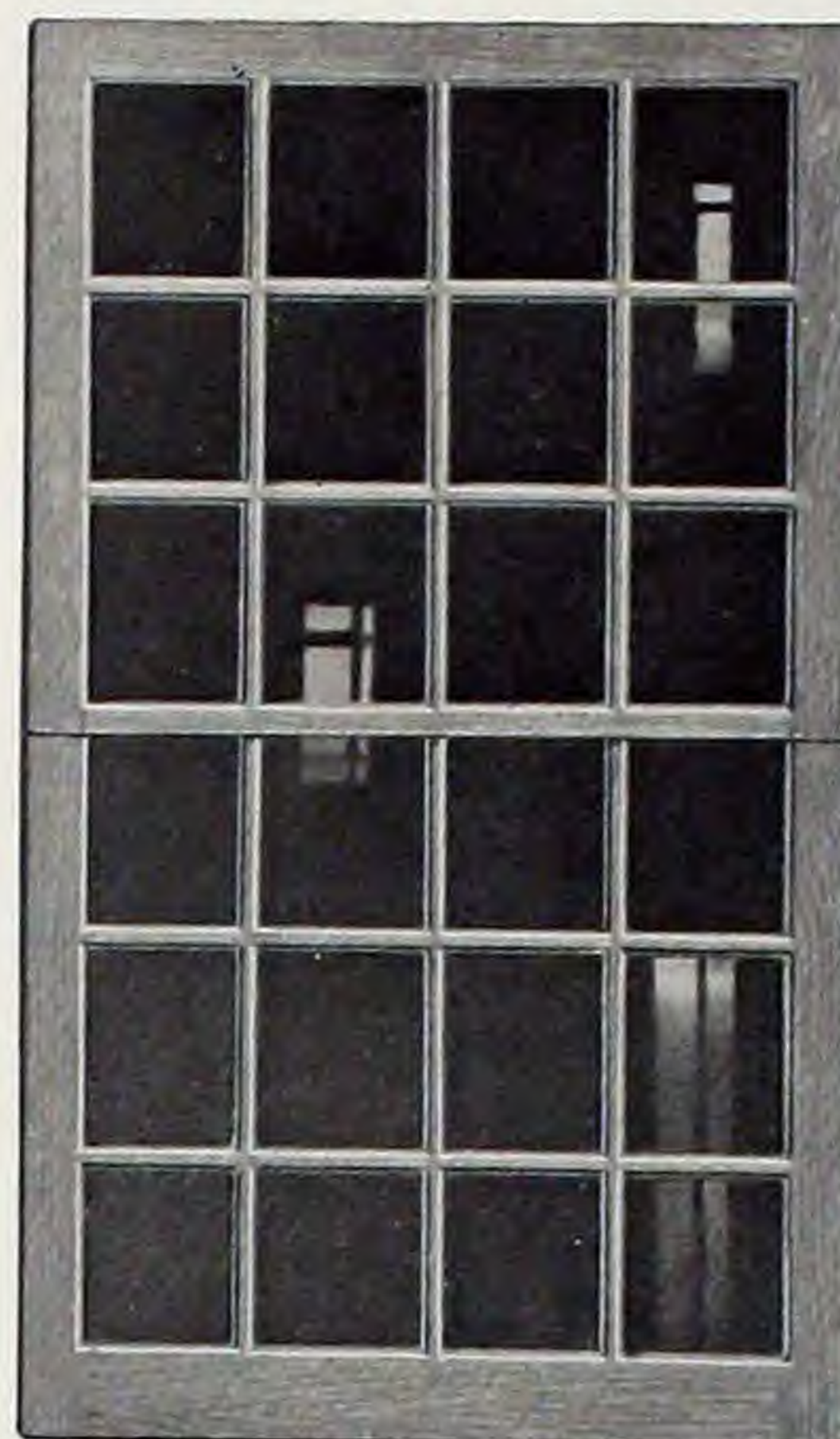
# Factory Windows

## Twenty-Four-Light Windows

Check Rail—1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED S. S.
6 x 8	\$3.33	\$8.10	2-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	10	22
7 x 9	3.62	9.05	2-8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5-0 $\frac{1}{8}$	12	26
8 x 10	3.81	10.05	3-0 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	13	32
12	4.06	11.00	6-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	15	35
14	4.24	11.90	7-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	18	42
9 x 12	4.26	11.70	3-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	16	37
14	4.44	12.80	7-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	20	45
10 x 12	4.37	12.45	3-8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	20	40
14	4.55	13.55	7-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	22	47
16	4.81	15.35	8-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	25	54
18	5.01	16.55	9-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	27	60
12 x 14	4.85	15.75	4-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 7-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	25	54
16	5.13	17.15	8-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	26	58
18	5.32	18.60	9-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	28	64

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
For extras, see pages 308 and 309.

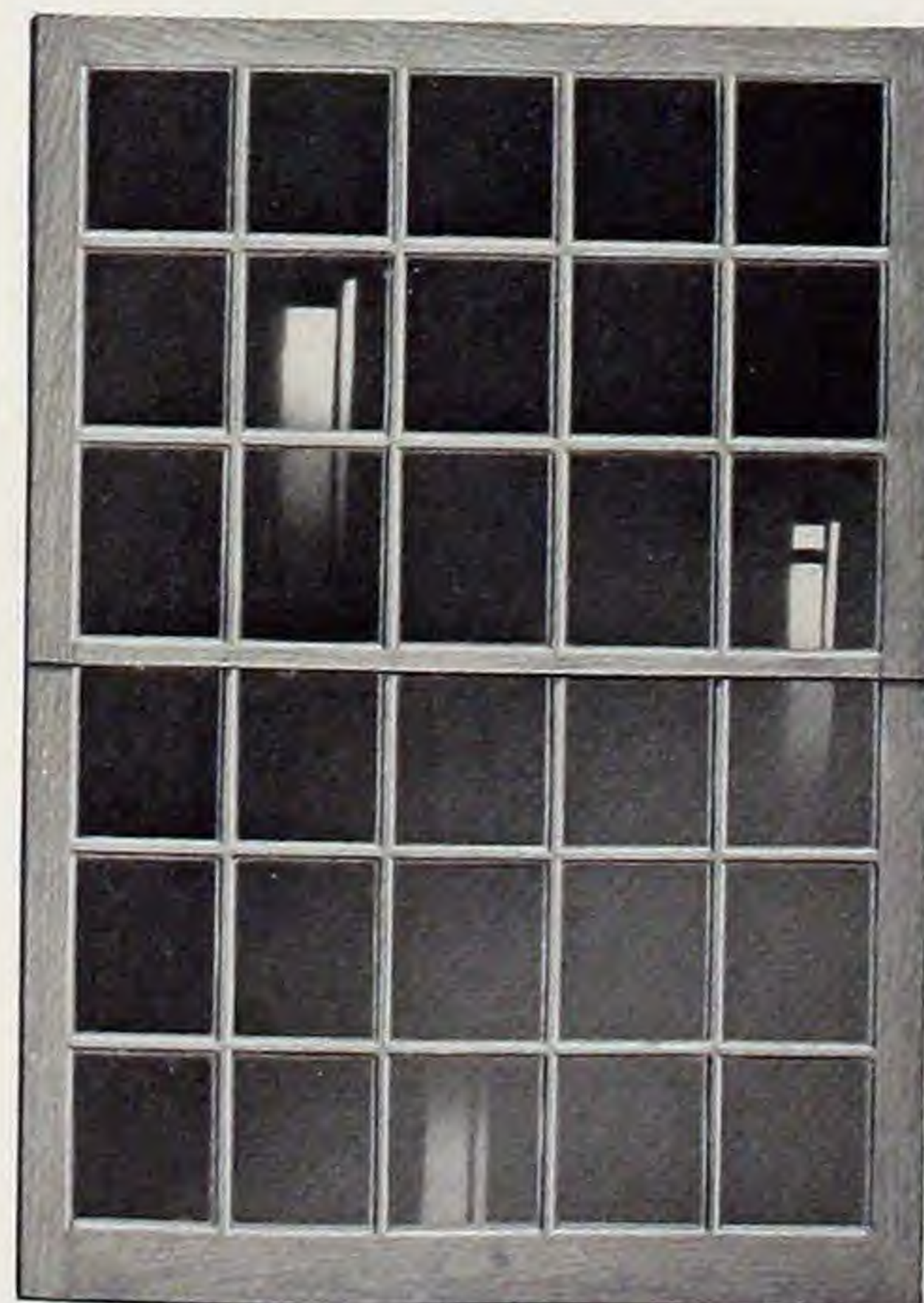


## Thirty-Light Windows

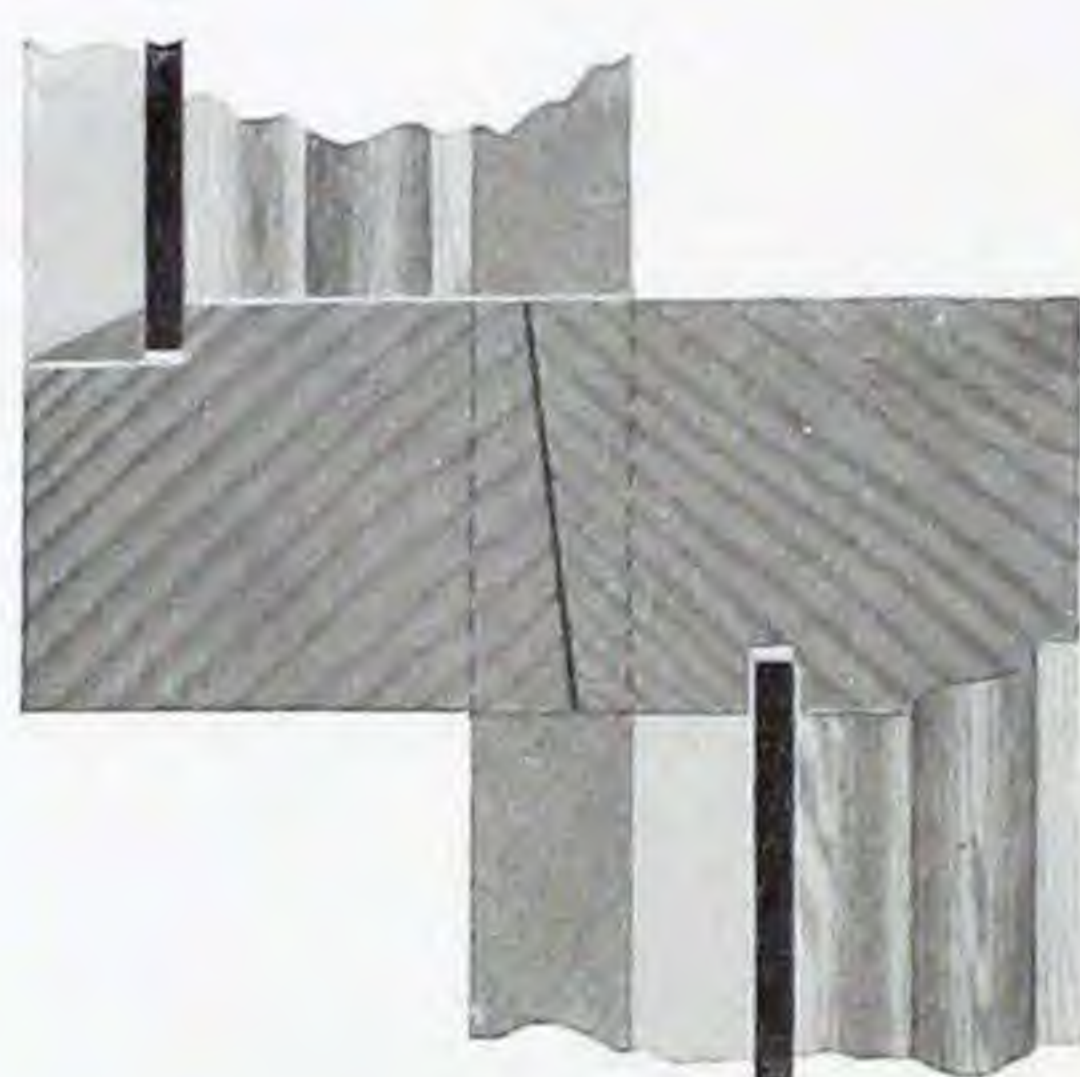
Check Rail—1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED S. S.
6 x 8	\$4.08	\$10.15	2-11 x 4-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	23
7 x 9	4.43	11.35	3- 4 x 5-1 $\frac{1}{8}$	13	30
8 x 10	4.67	12.60	3- 9 x 5-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	14	35
12	4.98	13.70	6-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	16	37
14	5.13	14.90	7-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	18	42
9 x 12	5.15	14.55	4- 2 x 6-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	18	40
14	5.36	15.95	7-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	20	45
10 x 12	5.30	15.50	4- 7 x 6-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	20	45
14	5.50	16.85	7-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	22	50
16	5.78	19.15	8-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	24	55
18	5.99	20.55	9-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	28	65
12 x 14	5.80	19.55	5- 5 x 7-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	25	57
16	6.08	21.20	8-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	27	65
18	6.29	21.95	9-7 $\frac{1}{8}$	30	72

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
For extras, see pages 308 and 309.







## Factory Windows

### Thirty-Two-Light Windows

Check Rail— $1\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED S. S.
6 x 8	\$4.30	\$10.95	2- $4\frac{3}{4}$ x 5- $11\frac{5}{8}$	12	26
7 x 9	4.67	12.20	2- $8\frac{3}{4}$ x 6- $7\frac{5}{8}$	14	34
8 x 10	4.90	13.55	3- $0\frac{3}{4}$ x 7- $3\frac{5}{8}$	17	40
12	5.23	14.75	8- $7\frac{5}{8}$	22	49
14	5.49	16.10	9- $11\frac{5}{8}$	24	58
9 x 12	5.43	15.60	3- $4\frac{3}{4}$ x 8- $7\frac{5}{8}$	23	52
14	5.69	17.15	9- $11\frac{5}{8}$	26	60
10 x 12	5.55	16.55	3- $8\frac{3}{4}$ x 8- $7\frac{5}{8}$	25	54
14	5.81	18.10	9- $11\frac{5}{8}$	28	65
16	6.06	20.50	11- $3\frac{5}{8}$	30	74
18	6.33	22.00	12- $7\frac{5}{8}$	32	84
12 x 14	6.14	21.00	4- $4\frac{3}{4}$ x 9- $11\frac{5}{8}$	30	72
16	6.39	22.70	11- $3\frac{5}{8}$	32	80
18	6.65	24.55	12- $7\frac{5}{8}$	34	86

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



## Thirty-Six-Light Windows

Check Rail— $1\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED S. S.
6 x 8	\$4.81	\$12.50	2- $4\frac{3}{4}$ x 6- $7\frac{7}{8}$	14	28
7 x 9	5.20	13.90	2- $8\frac{3}{4}$ x 7- $4\frac{7}{8}$	16	36
8 x 10	5.46	15.35	3- $0\frac{3}{4}$ x 8- $1\frac{7}{8}$	20	42
12	5.74	16.65	9- $7\frac{7}{8}$	26	52
14	6.06	18.15	11- $1\frac{7}{8}$	30	62
9 x 12	5.99	17.60	3- $4\frac{3}{4}$ x 9- $7\frac{7}{8}$	28	56
14	6.28	19.30	11- $1\frac{7}{8}$	32	64
10 x 12	6.12	18.65	3- $8\frac{3}{4}$ x 9- $7\frac{7}{8}$	30	58
14	6.41	20.40	11- $1\frac{7}{8}$	34	70
16	6.69	23.10	12- $7\frac{7}{8}$	36	78
18	6.98	24.85	14- $1\frac{7}{8}$	38	88
12 x 14	6.75	23.65	4- $4\frac{3}{4}$ x 11- $1\frac{7}{8}$	36	76
16	7.02	25.60	12- $7\frac{7}{8}$	38	84
18	7.32	26.75	14- $1\frac{7}{8}$	40	92

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
For extras, see pages 308 and 309.

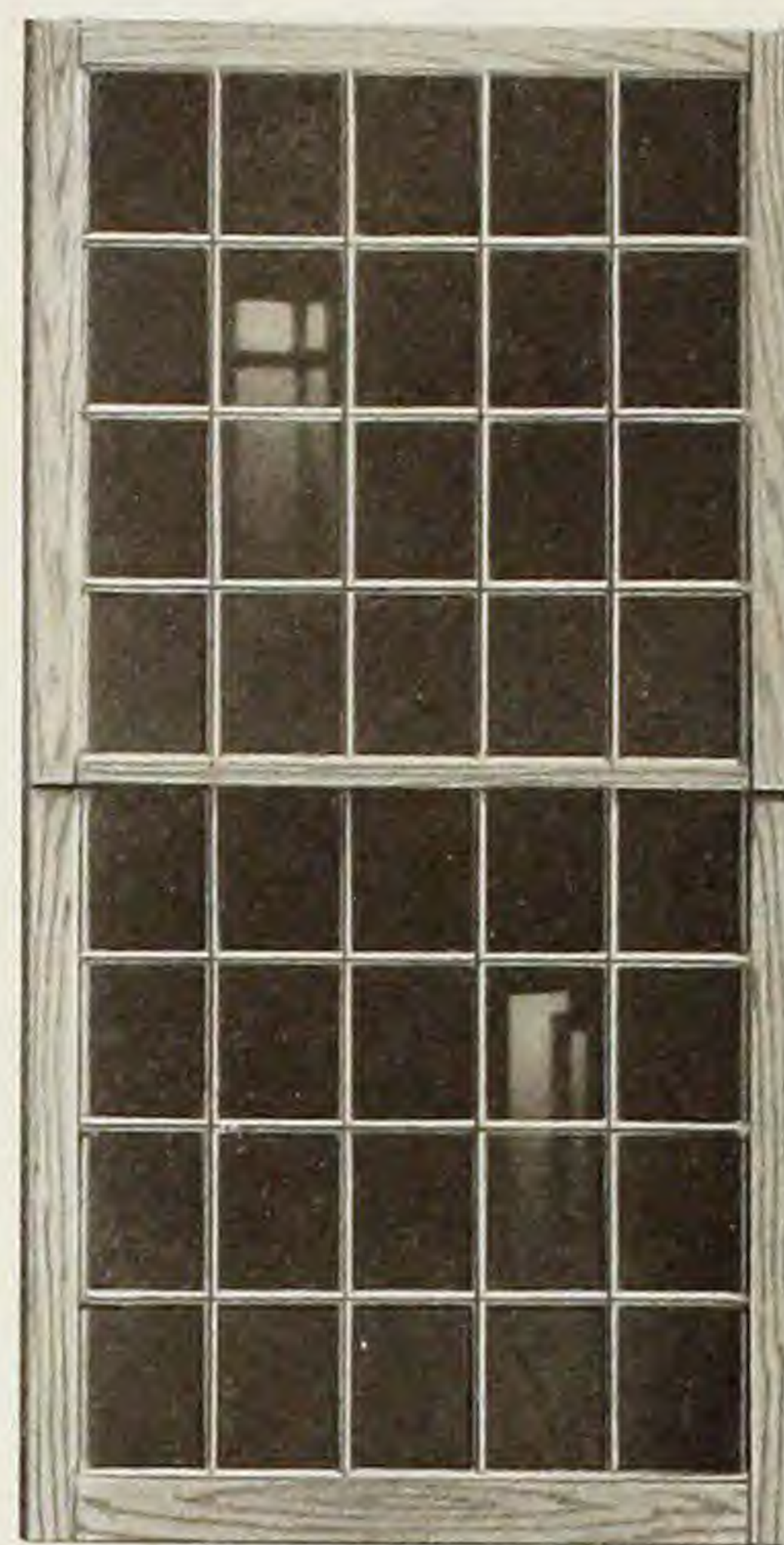


# Factory Windows

## Forty-Light Windows

Check Rail—1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED S. S.
6 x 8	\$5.24	\$13.95	2-11 x 5-11 $\frac{5}{8}$	16	32
7 x 9	5.68	15.50	3- 4 x 6- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	18	40
8 x 10	5.97	17.15	3- 9 x 7- 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	24	46
12	6.32	18.60	8- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	30	56
14	6.60	20.20	9-11 $\frac{5}{8}$	36	66
9 x 12	6.54	19.65	4- 2 x 8- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	32	60
14	6.82	21.50	9-11 $\frac{5}{8}$	38	70
10 x 12	6.72	20.85	4- 7 x 8- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	36	62
14	6.99	22.70	9-11 $\frac{5}{8}$	40	74
16	7.26	25.75	11- 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	42	82
18	7.54	27.60	12- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	44	92
12 x 14	7.30	26.30	5- 5 x 9-11 $\frac{5}{8}$	42	80
16	7.58	28.40	11- 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	44	88
18	7.86	30.75	12- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	46	96



For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.

For extras, see pages 308 and 309.

## Curtis Ideals Apply to Stock Sash

**W**E make up stock quantities of certain popular sash. On these we bestow all the care that we do on more pretentious articles.

Not even the lowly barn or cellar sash misses rigid inspection as it comes from the machine. No sash, regardless of its size and cost, is less carefully machined and put together than our highest priced.

The difference is in the cost of the woods used or in the amount of work required, not in the class of workmanship.

All glass in glazed sash, whether with one or a number of lights, is securely bradded in with zinc points. Either the wood is so treated that the putty will stick better or a special putty of patented formula is used.

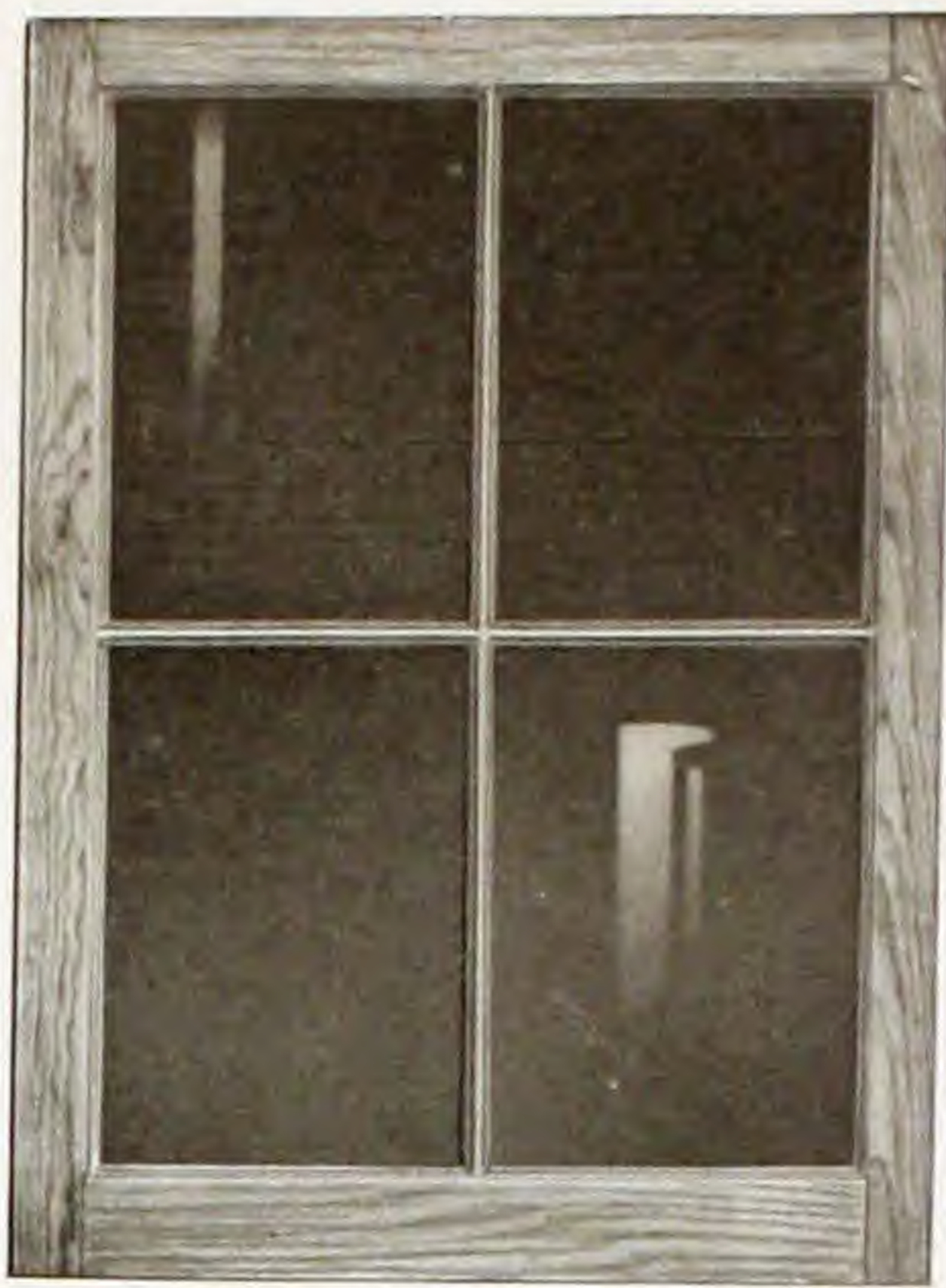
Only the finest putty is used and we test each lot, for it must be of the right consistency and temperature to flow on easily and to hold firmly.

All this care is taken to prevent the cracking and falling off of the putty, a rare fault indeed with **CURTIS** Sash. When put on right, putty prevents the rotting of the sash by water.

How important we consider good glazing is evidenced by our back puttying all large light sash. This means a layer of putty on the wood first, then the glass and finally the putty that holds the glass.

As a result glass in a **CURTIS** Sash can't rattle, air can't get through, nor can water soak into the wood.





## Barn Sash

### Four-Light Sash

1 1/8 Inches Thick

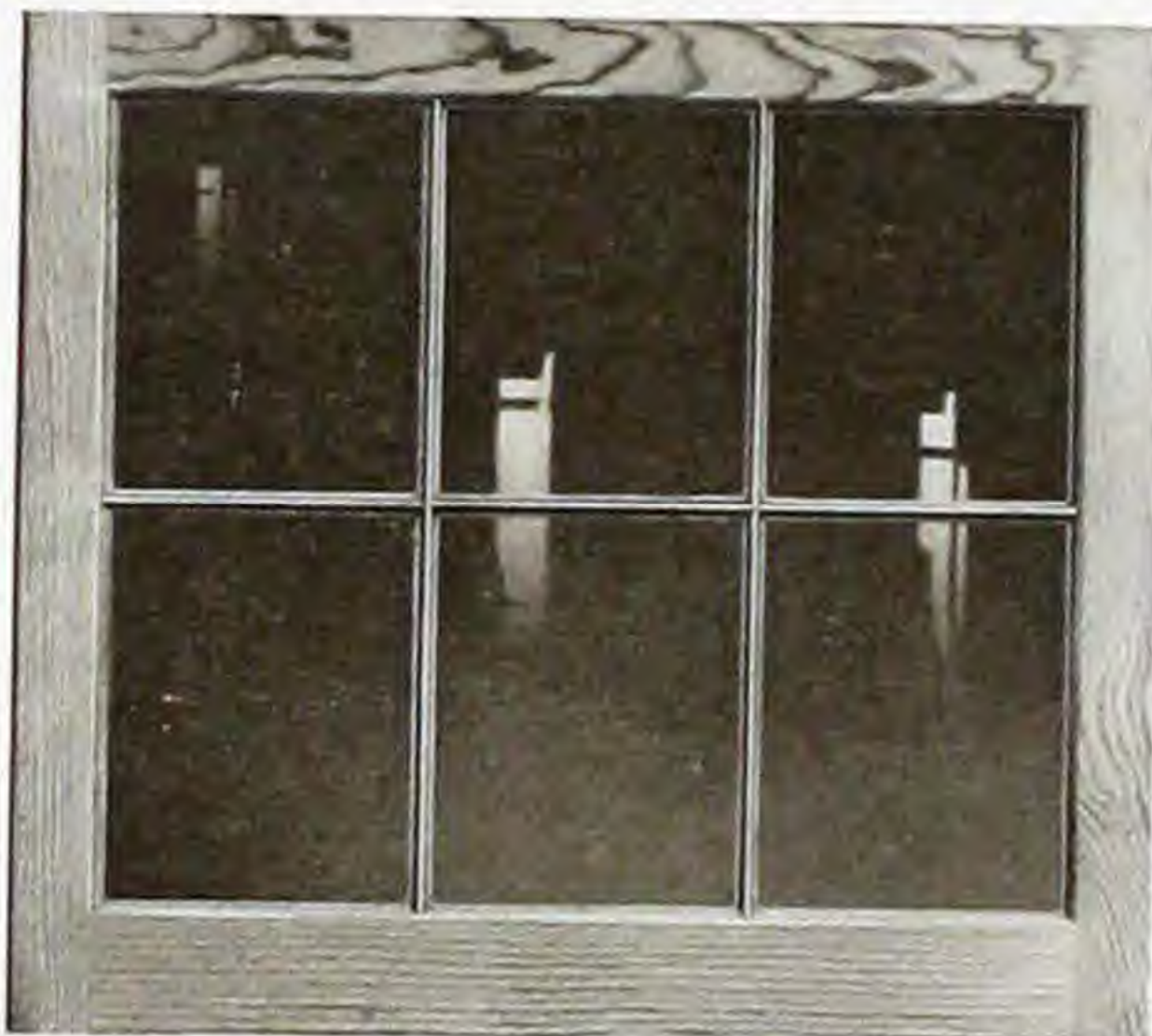
SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING
7 x 9	\$0.84	\$1.90	1- 6 x 1-11
8 x 10	.92	2.15	1- 8 x 2- 1
12	.99	2.35	2- 5
14	1.05	2.52	2- 9
9 x 12	.99	2.45	1-10 x 2- 5
14	1.05	2.65	2- 9
16	1.10	2.80	3- 1
10 x 10	.96	2.50	2- 0 x 2- 1
12	1.01	2.55	2- 5
14	1.07	2.80	2- 9
16	1.10	3.05	3- 1
12 x 14	1.12	3.20	2- 4 x 2- 9
16	1.16	3.35	3- 1

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

For 1 3/8-inch 4-Light Sash, open or glazed, add 20 percent of the open list.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 11, page 309.

For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



## Six-Light Sash

1 1/8 Inches Thick

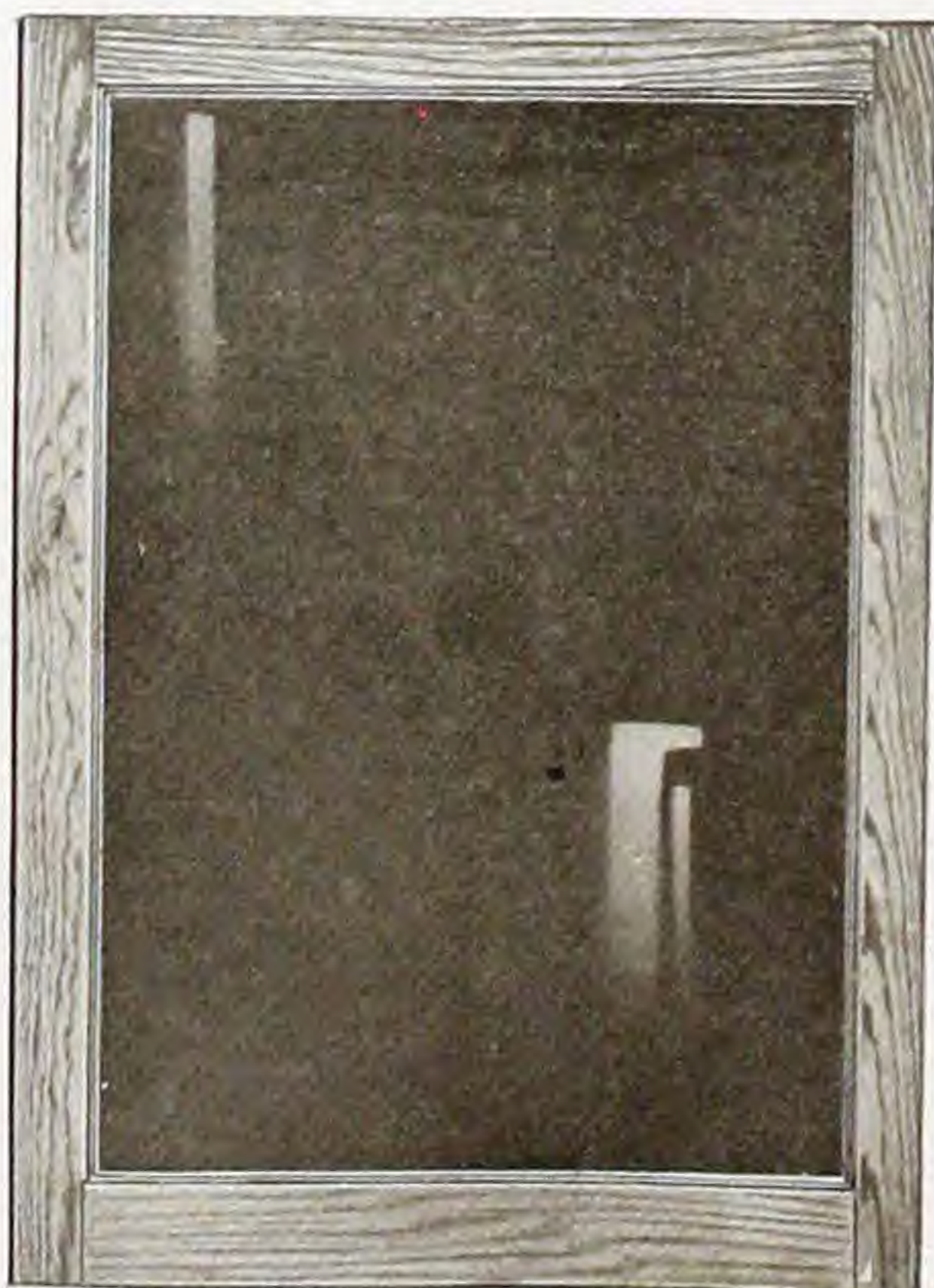
SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING
7 x 9	\$1.03	\$2.55	2- 1 x 1-11
8 x 10	1.10	2.85	2- 4 x 2- 1
9 x 12	1.18	3.25	2- 7 x 2- 5
10 x 12	1.24	3.45	2-10 x 2- 5

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

For 1 3/8-inch 6-Light Sash, open or glazed, add 20 percent of the open list.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 11, page 309.

For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



## One-Light Stall Sash

1 1/8 Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING
8 x 10	\$0.68	\$1.30	1- 0 x 1- 3
10 x 12	.69	1.40	1- 2 x 1- 5
14	.72	1.45	1- 7
12 x 16	.75	1.60	1- 4 x 1- 9
20	.82	1.80	2- 1
24	.90	2.05	2- 5
26	.91	2.10	2- 7

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 11, page 309.

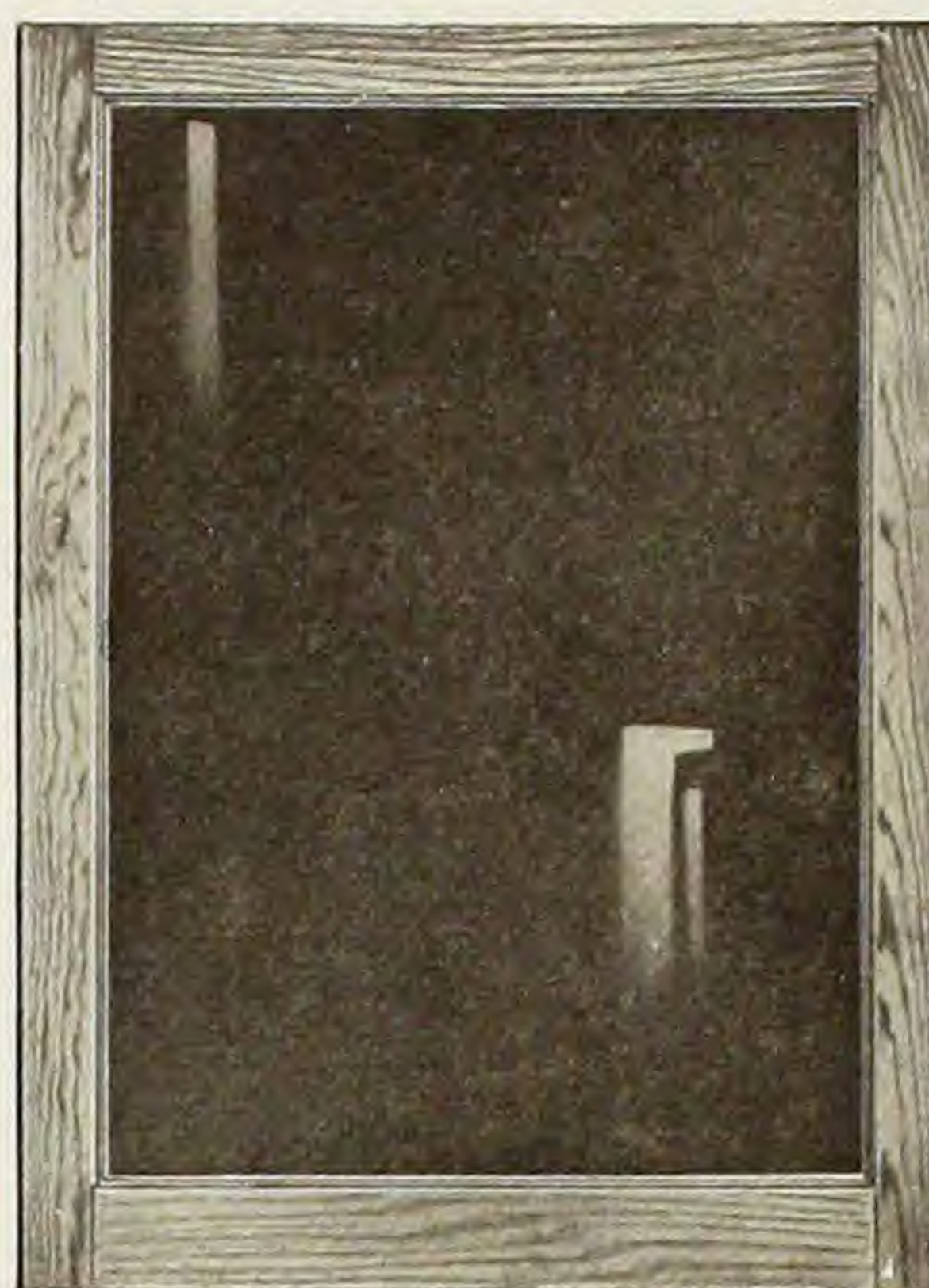
For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



# Sash

## One-Light Sash

1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick



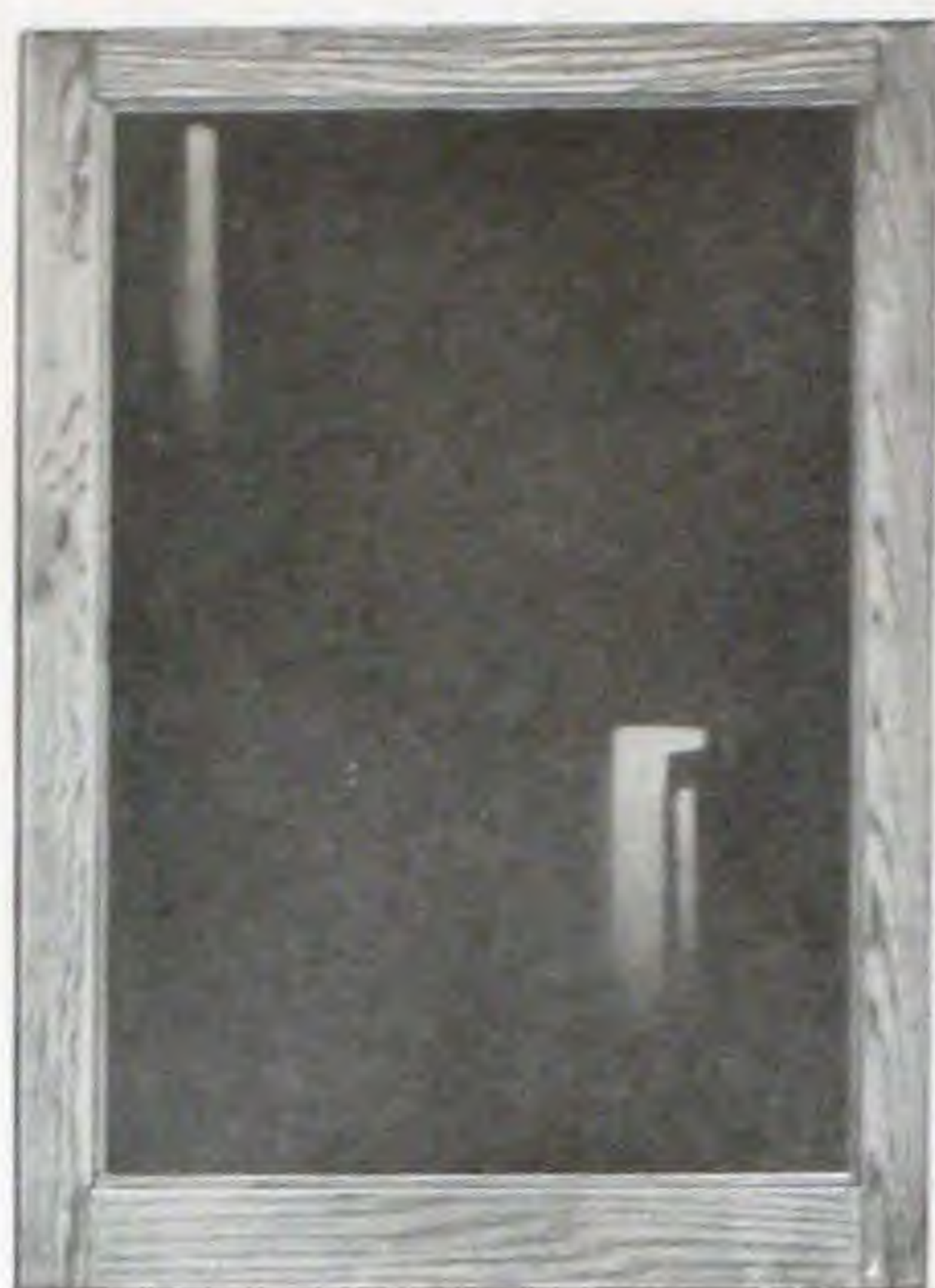
SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING
8 x 10	\$0.76	\$1.30	1- 0 x 1- 3
10 x 12	.77	1.55	1- 2 x 1- 5
14	.80	1.65	1- 7
12 x 16	.83	1.80	1- 4 x 1- 9
20	.91	1.95	2- 1
16 x 16	.95	2.05	1- 8 x 1- 9
18	.98	2.15	1-11
20	1.00	2.25	2- 1
24	1.02	2.45	2- 5
18 x 18	1.00	2.30	1-10 x 1-11
20	1.01	2.40	2- 1
24	1.03	2.60	2- 5
26	1.04	2.70	2- 7
28	1.05	2.80	2- 9
30	1.10	2.95	2-11
20 x 16	1.01	2.30	2- 0 x 1- 9
18	1.02	2.40	1-11
20	1.03	2.55	2- 1
24	1.04	2.70	2- 5
24 x 16	1.03	2.45	2- 4 x 1- 9
18	1.04	2.60	1-11
20	1.05	2.75	2- 1
24	1.06	3.00	2- 5
26	1.07	3.05	2- 7
28	1.10	3.20	2- 9
30	1.12	3.40	2-11
26 x 28	1.13	3.40	2- 6 x 2- 9
30	1.15	3.75	2-11
28 x 16	1.03	2.65	2- 8 x 1- 9
18	1.04	2.80	1-11
20	1.07	2.90	2- 1
24	1.10	3.25	2- 5
28	1.15	3.65	2- 9
30	1.17	3.80	2-11
30 x 16	1.05	2.70	2-10 x 1- 9
18	1.06	2.85	1-11
20	1.07	3.00	2- 1
24	1.13	3.40	2- 5
28	1.16	3.75	2- 9
30	1.18	4.30	2-11
36 x 16	1.12	3.10	3- 4 x 1- 9
18	1.13	3.30	1-11
20	1.15	3.60	2- 1
24	1.18	4.05	2- 5

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 11, page 309.

For extras, see pages 308 and 309.





## Sash

### One-Light Sash

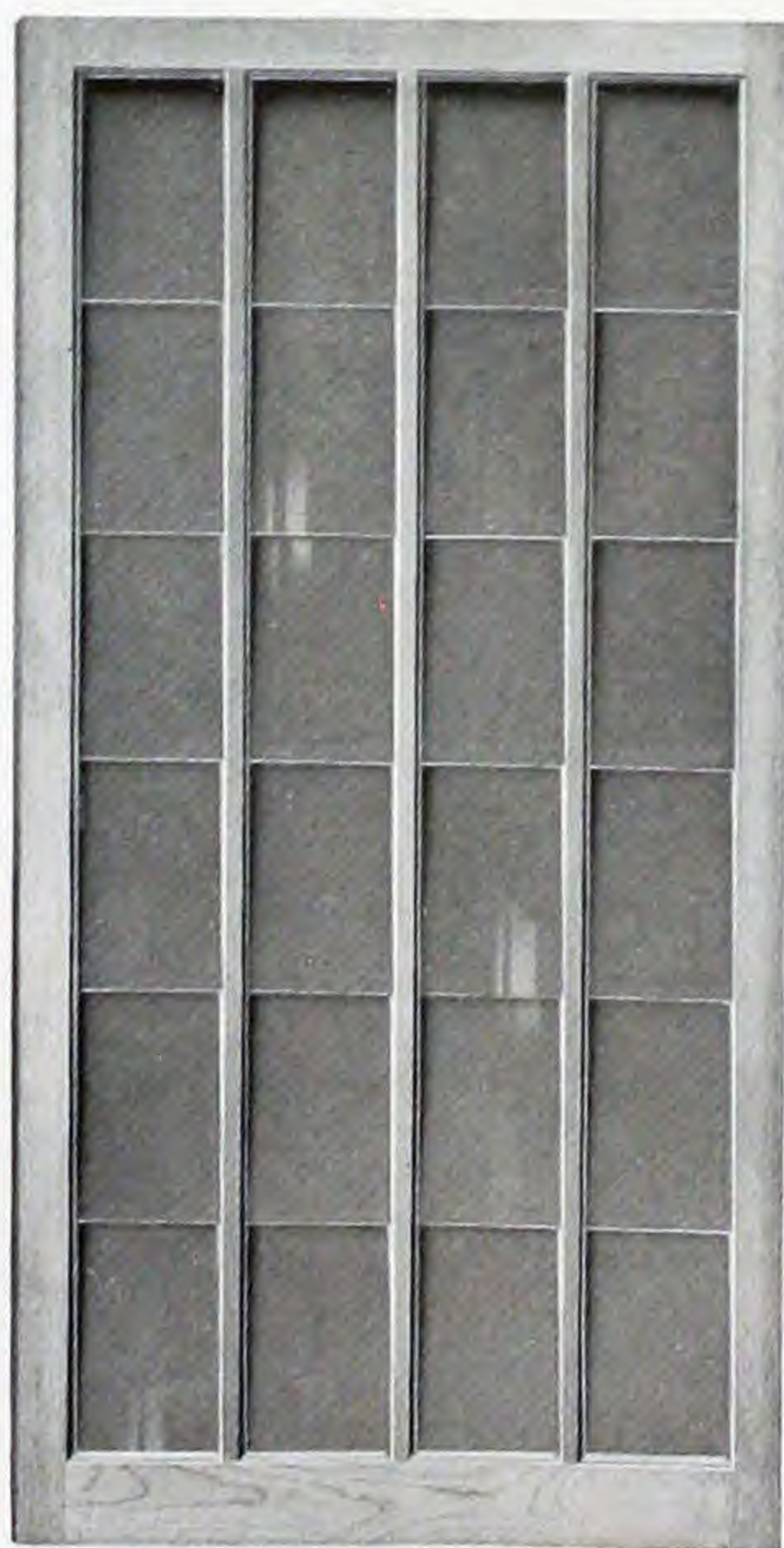
1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED D. S.	SIZE OF OPENING
40 x 16	\$1.15	\$4.15	3- 8 x 1- 9
18	1.17	4.50	1-11
20	1.28	4.85	2- 1
24	1.43	5.70	2- 5
42 x 16	1.16	4.25	3-10 x 1- 9
18	1.18	4.50	1-11
20	1.30	4.90	2- 1
24	1.44	6.20	2- 5
44 x 16	1.28	4.65	4- 0 x 1- 9
18	1.30	5.15	1-11
20	1.43	5.35	2- 1
24	1.48	6.30	2- 5
48 x 16	1.43	5.35	4- 4 x 1- 9
18	1.44	5.75	1-11
20	1.48	5.80	2- 1
24	1.53	7.45	2- 5

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 11, page 309.

For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



## Hot Bed Sash

WIDTH OF GLASS	ROWS OF GLASS	LIST OPEN		LIST GLAZED S. S.		SIZE OF OPENING
		1 $\frac{3}{8}$ IN.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ IN.	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ IN.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ IN.	
6	5	\$3.14	\$4.53	\$9.35	\$10.75	3-0 x 6-0
8	4	3.18	4.59	9.80	11.25	3-2 x 6-0
8	4	3.27	4.83	9.90	11.45	3-4 x 6-0
7	5	3.42	5.00	10.45	12.05	3-6 x 6-0
7	5	3.73	5.52	11.40	13.20	3-6 x 7-0
10	4	3.84	5.60	13.45	15.20	4-0 x 7-0

For Hot Bed Sash with Crossbars, add 10 cents net for each sash, for 3 or more; for less than 3 sash a minimum charge of 25 cents will be made.

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

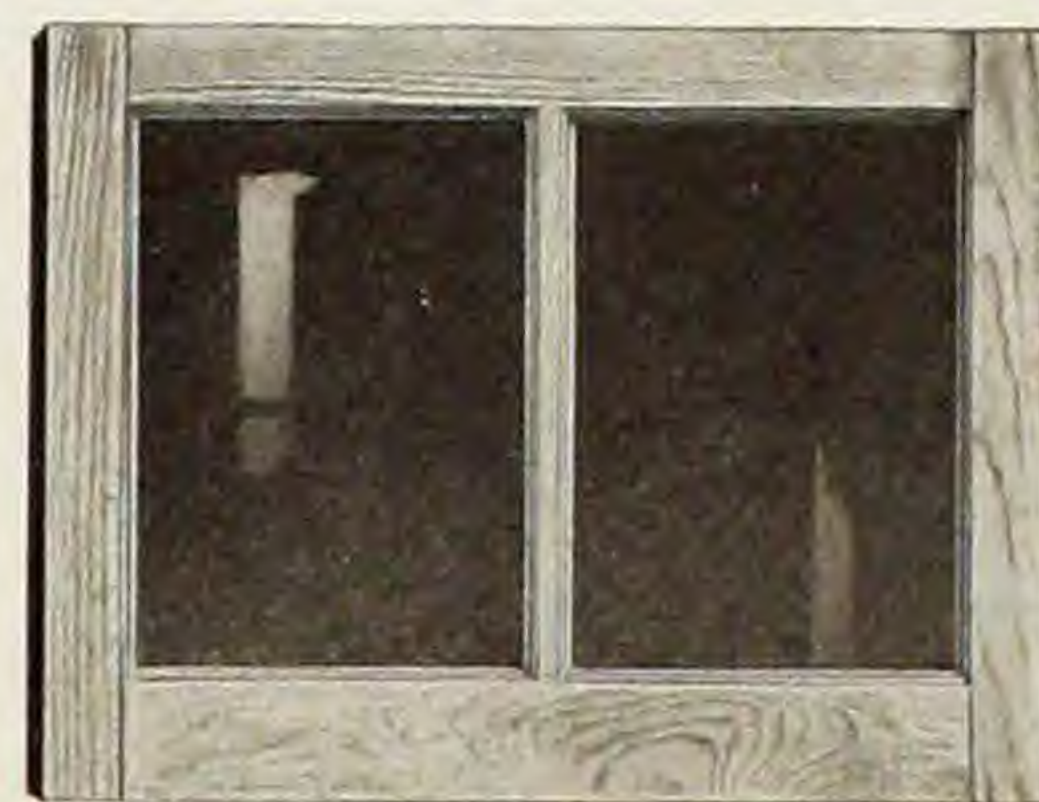
For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



# Sash

## Two-Light Cellar Sash

1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

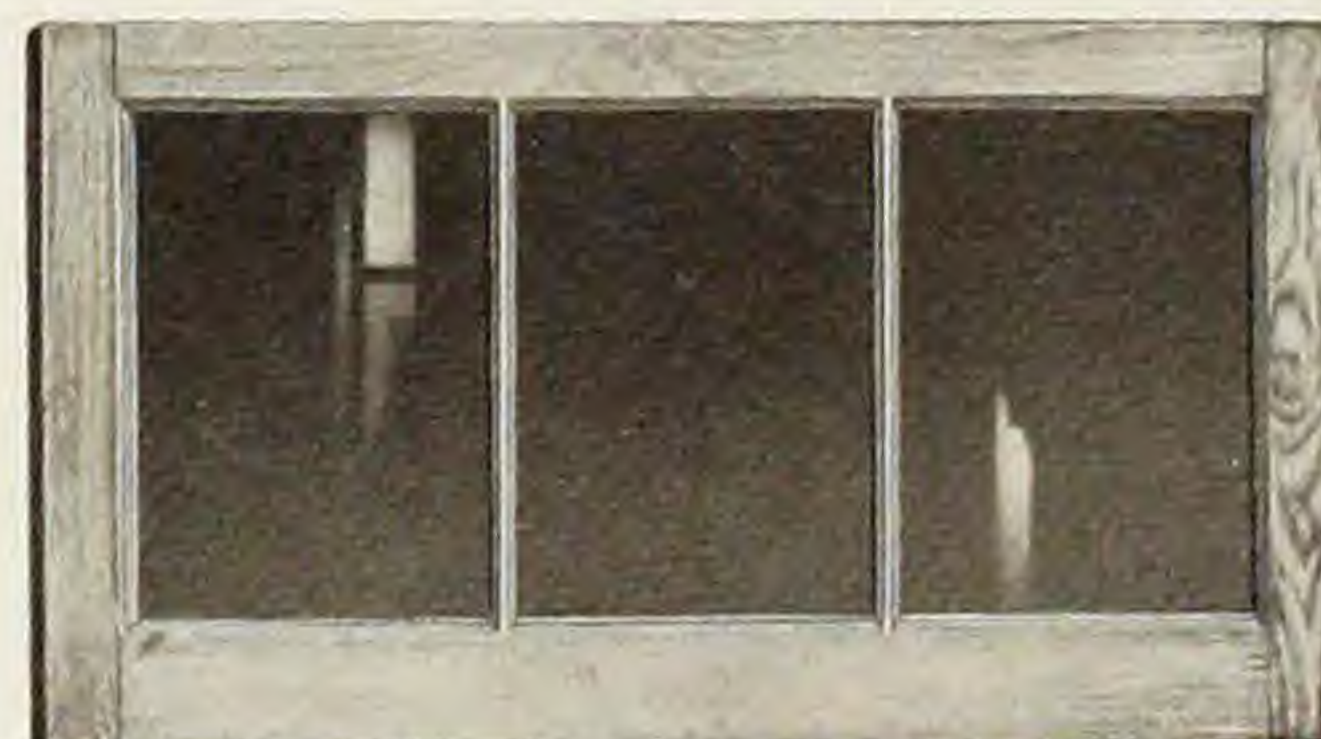


SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST SINGLE GLAZED S. S.	LIST DOUBLE GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED
8 x 10	\$0.65	\$1.55	\$2.65	1- 9 x 1- 3	4	6
10 x 12	.72	1.80	3.10	2- 1 x 1- 5	4	6
14	.74	1.90	3.30	1- 7	4	6
16	.77	2.05	3.60	1- 9	4	6
18	.79	2.15	3.80	1-11	5	8
20	.81	2.25	4.00	2- 1	5	8
12 x 12	.79	1.95	3.35	2- 5 x 1- 5	5	8
14	.81	2.10	3.65	1- 7	5	8
16	.84	2.25	3.95	1- 9	5	8
18	.86	2.40	4.25	1-11	6	9
20	.88	2.50	4.45	2- 1	6	9
22	.90	2.65	4.75	2- 3	6	10
24	.95	2.90	5.25	2- 5	6	11
14 x 16	.91	2.50	4.40	2- 9 x 1- 9	5	8
18	.93	2.60	4.60	1-11	5	8
20	.95	2.75	4.90	2- 1	6	11
22	.98	3.00	5.45	2- 3	6	11
24	1.02	3.25	5.95	2- 5	6	12

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
 For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
 For extras, see pages 308 and 309.

## Three-Light Cellar Sash

1 $\frac{1}{8}$  Inches Thick



SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST SINGLE GLAZED S. S.	LIST DOUBLE GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	APPROX. WEIGHT OPEN	APPROX. WEIGHT GLAZED
7 x 9	\$0.72	\$1.70	\$2.90	2- 1 x 1- 2	4	6
8 x 10	.77	1.85	3.15	2- 4 x 1- 3	4	6
12	.78	1.95	3.35	1- 5	4	6
9 x 12	.81	2.05	3.55	2- 7 x 1- 5	4	7
13	.82	2.15	3.75	1- 6	4	7
14	.83	2.20	3.85	1- 7	5	8
16	.86	2.35	4.15	1- 9	5	8
10 x 12	.87	2.20	3.80	2-10 x 1- 5	5	8
14	.88	2.35	4.15	1- 7	5	8
16	.91	2.55	4.50	1- 9	5	8
18	.93	2.70	4.70	1-11	6	9
12 x 12	.96	2.45	4.25	3- 4 x 1- 5	6	9
14	.99	2.70	4.70	1- 7	6	10
16	1.01	2.90	5.20	1- 9	6	10
18	1.03	3.05	5.50	1-11	6	10
14 x 16	1.08	3.15	5.65	3-10 x 1- 9	6	11
18	1.09	3.35	6.05	1-11	6	11

For 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch 3-light cellar sash, glazed or open, add 20 percent of the open list.

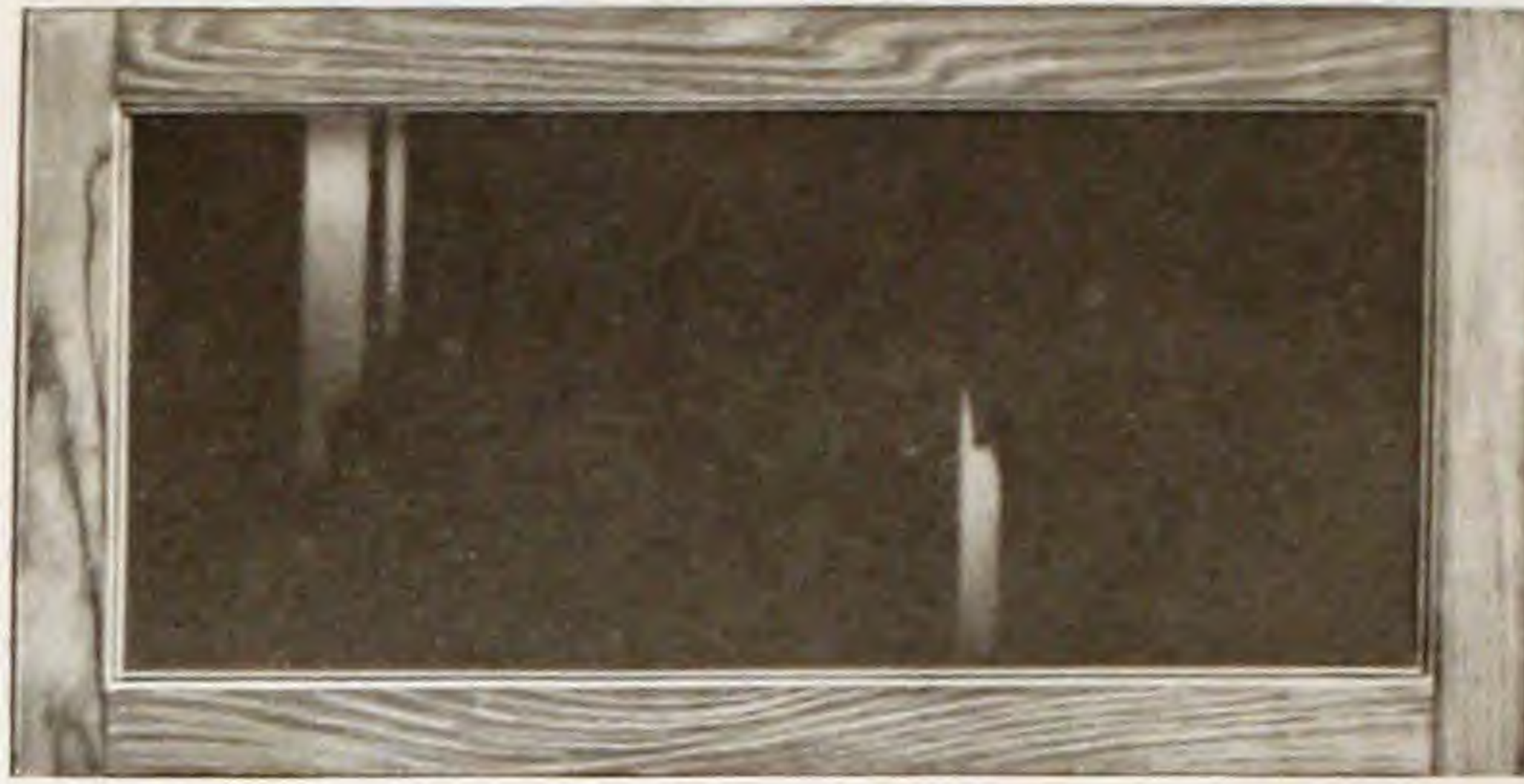
For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.

For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



# Transoms



## One-Light Transoms

1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF OPENING	SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING	SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED S. S.
2- 6 x 1- 0	26 x 8	\$0.73	\$1.80	2-10 x 1- 2	30 x 10	\$0.82	\$2.00
1- 2	10	.75	1.85	1- 4	12	.84	2.20
1- 4	12	.77	1.95	1- 6	14	.86	2.40
1- 6	14	.78	2.10	1- 8	16	.90	2.55
1- 8	16	.82	2.30	1-10	18	.91	2.70
				2- 0	20	.93	2.85
2- 8 x 1- 0	28 x 8	.78	1.90	3- 0 x 1- 2	32 x 10	.85	2.10
1- 2	10	.80	1.95	1- 4	12	.86	2.30
1- 4	12	.82	2.10	1- 6	14	.89	2.45
1- 6	14	.84	2.30	1- 8	16	.92	2.65
1- 8	16	.86	2.45	1-10	18	.94	2.75
1-10	18	.89	2.60	2- 0	20	.95	3.05
2- 0	20	.90	2.70				

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 11, page 309.

For extras, see pages 308 and 309.

## Curtis Quality so Plainly Evident

A CLOSE examination brings out the reasons for Curtis Quality, but the quality itself is disclosed at a glance.

Look for an instant at a bundle of **CURTIS** windows. The edges of the sash, as well as the method of packing, seem to say "Our maker is proud of his product."

Even in the small, cheaper sash there is but one kind of wood. All are evenly and securely crated. In a bundle of check rail windows you can see how clearly machined is the bore and slot for the window cord.

Not a vital point, you may say, for once in place that part of a window is hidden forever. Perhaps true, but it is vital when you consider that even in those parts that are not in sight there has been no compromise with the Curtis Ideal.

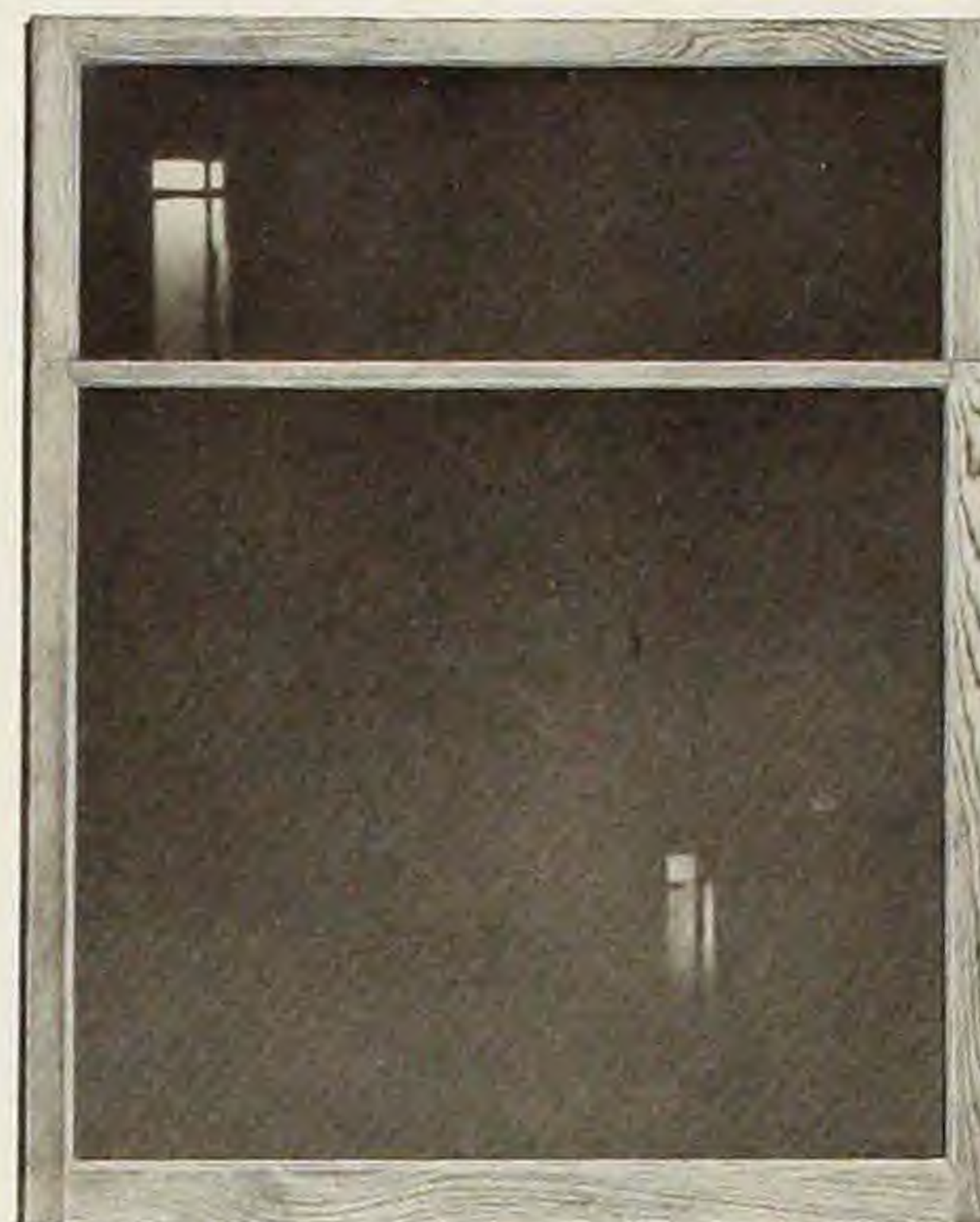


# Cottage Front Sash

## Two-Light Cottage Windows

1 3/8 Inches Thick

SIZE OF GLASS		NO. 14 WINDOW 2-LT. 1 3/8 IN. CHECK LIST LIST OPEN GLAZED D. S.		SIZE OF OPENING
BOTTOM LT.	TOP LT.			
36 x 36	36 x 16	\$2.76	\$12.95	3- 4 x 4-10
36 x 36	36 x 20	2.76	13.55	5- 2
40 x 36	40 x 16	2.76	13.70	3- 8 x 4-10
40 x 40	40 x 16	2.76	14.05	5- 2
40 x 44	40 x 16	2.85	15.75	5- 6
40 x 48	40 x 16	2.90	16.30	5-10
40 x 50	40 x 18	2.94	16.60	6- 2
40 x 36	40 x 20	2.76	14.45	5- 2
40 x 40	40 x 20	2.85	14.55	5- 6
40 x 44	40 x 20	2.90	16.40	5-10
42 x 40	42 x 16	2.81	16.05	3-10 x 5- 2
42 x 44	42 x 16	2.90	17.40	5- 6
42 x 48	42 x 16	2.94	17.45	5-10
42 x 48	42 x 20	2.98	18.20	6- 2
44 x 40	44 x 16	2.93	16.40	4- 0 x 5- 2
44 x 44	44 x 16	3.02	17.80	5- 6
44 x 46	44 x 18	3.06	18.30	5-10
44 x 50	44 x 18	3.11	21.50	6- 2
44 x 40	44 x 20	3.02	17.30	5- 6
44 x 44	44 x 20	3.06	18.65	5-10
48 x 40	48 x 16	3.03	18.10	4- 4 x 5- 2
48 x 42	48 x 18	3.06	18.95	5- 6
48 x 46	48 x 18	3.15	22.20	5-10
48 x 50	48 x 18	3.21	24.35	6- 2

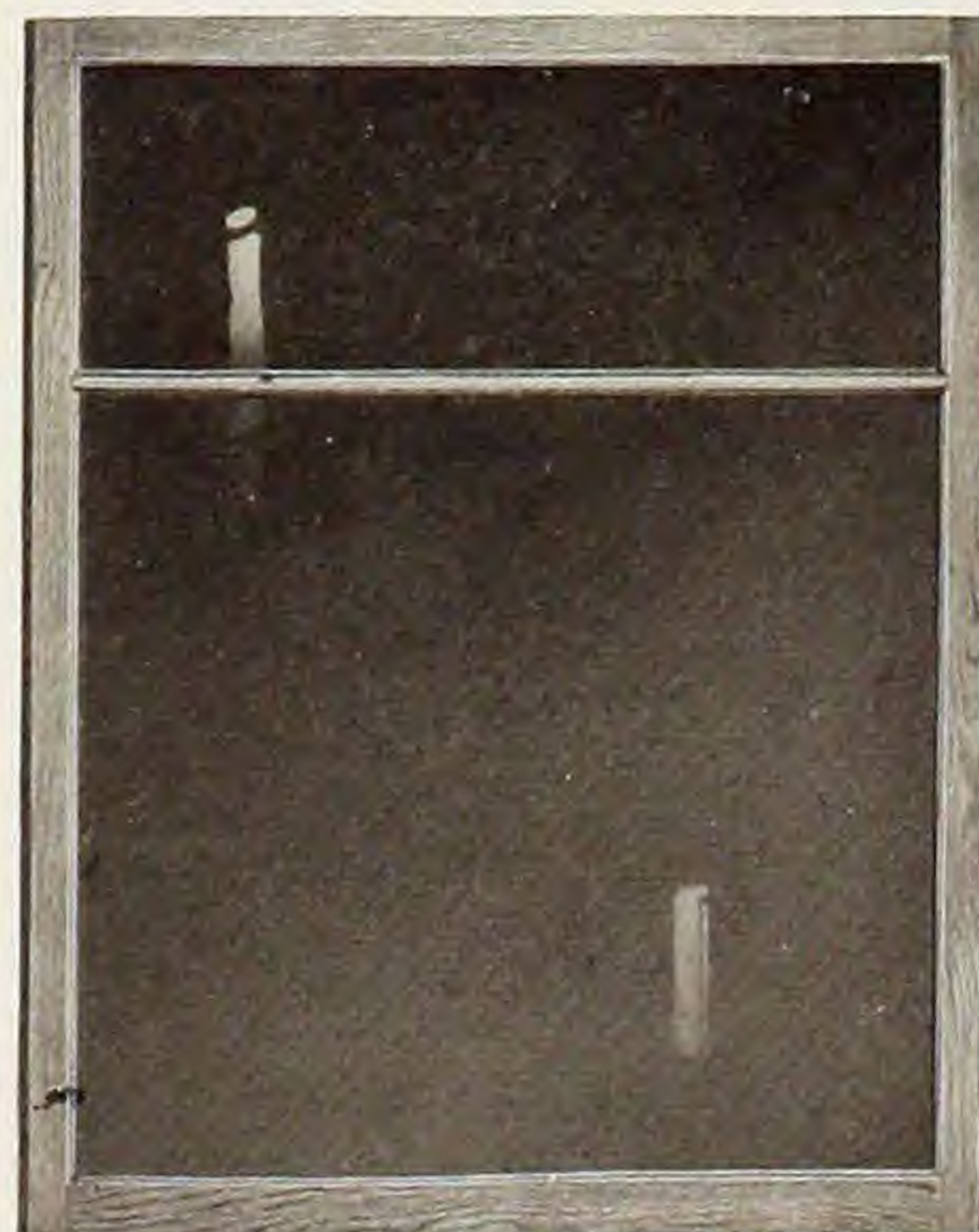


Design 14

# Two-Light Cottage Sash

1 3/8 Inches Thick

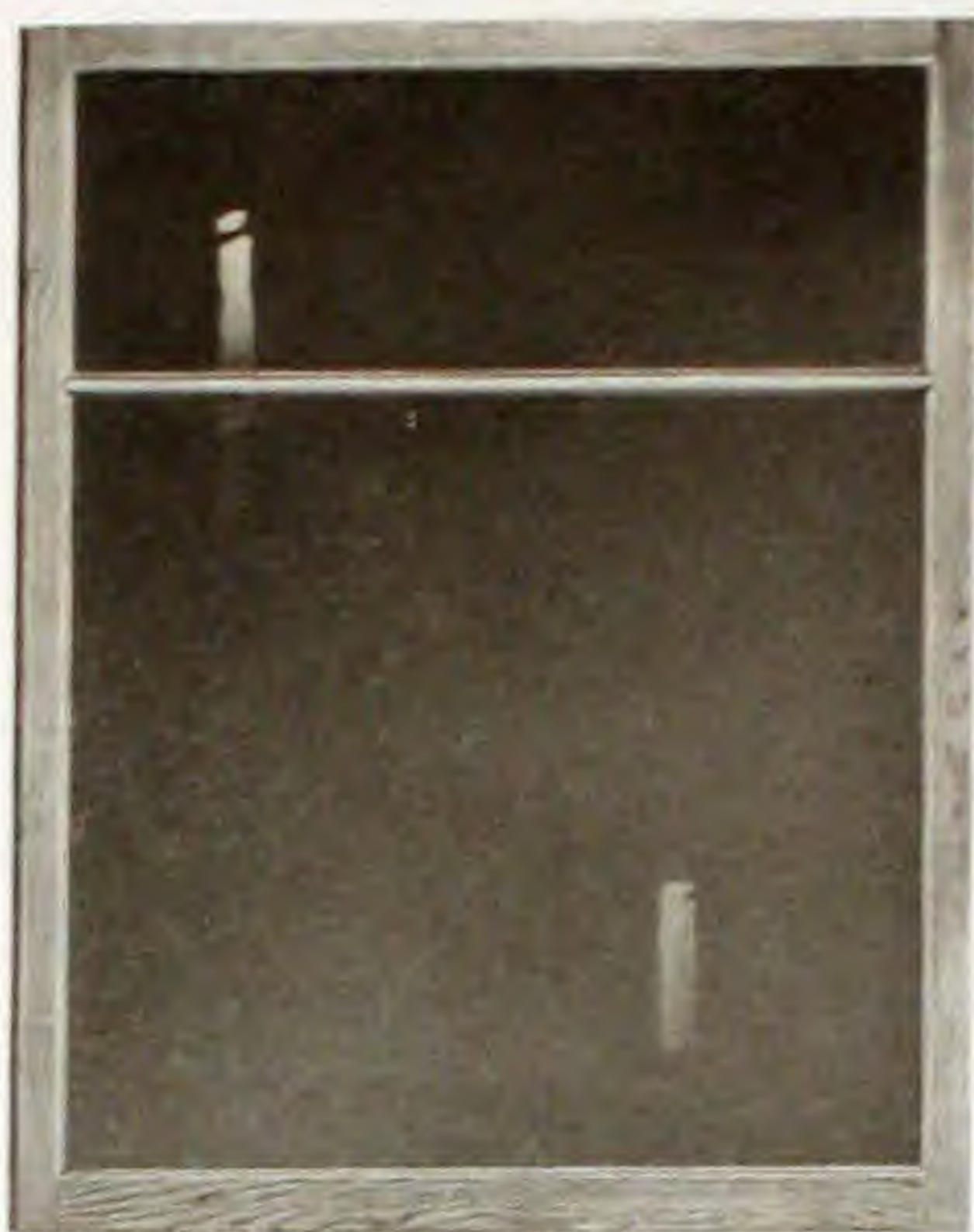
SIZE OF GLASS		NO. 15 SASH 2-LT. 1 3/8 IN. CHECK LIST LIST OPEN GLAZED D. S.		SIZE OF OPENING
BOTTOM LT.	TOP LT.			
36 x 36	36 x 16	\$2.40	\$12.60	3- 4 x 4-10
36 x 36	36 x 20	2.40	13.20	5- 2
40 x 36	40 x 16	2.40	13.35	3- 8 x 4-10
40 x 40	40 x 16	2.40	13.60	5- 2
40 x 44	40 x 16	2.46	15.30	5- 6
40 x 48	40 x 16	2.50	15.80	5-10
40 x 50	40 x 18	2.55	16.10	6- 2
40 x 36	40 x 20	2.40	14.10	5- 2
40 x 40	40 x 20	2.46	14.20	5- 6
40 x 44	40 x 20	2.50	15.00	5-10
42 x 40	42 x 16	2.44	15.55	3-10 x 5- 2
42 x 44	42 x 16	2.48	16.85	5- 6
42 x 48	42 x 16	2.54	16.95	5-10
42 x 48	42 x 20	2.59	17.70	6- 2
44 x 40	44 x 16	2.54	15.90	4- 0 x 5- 2
44 x 44	44 x 16	2.59	17.25	5- 6
44 x 46	44 x 18	2.64	17.80	5-10
44 x 50	44 x 18	2.70	21.00	6- 2
44 x 40	44 x 20	2.59	16.90	5- 6
44 x 44	44 x 20	2.64	18.25	5-10



Design 15

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 11, page 309.  
For extras, see pages 308 and 309.





Design 15

## Cottage Front Sash

### Two-Light Cottage Sash

1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

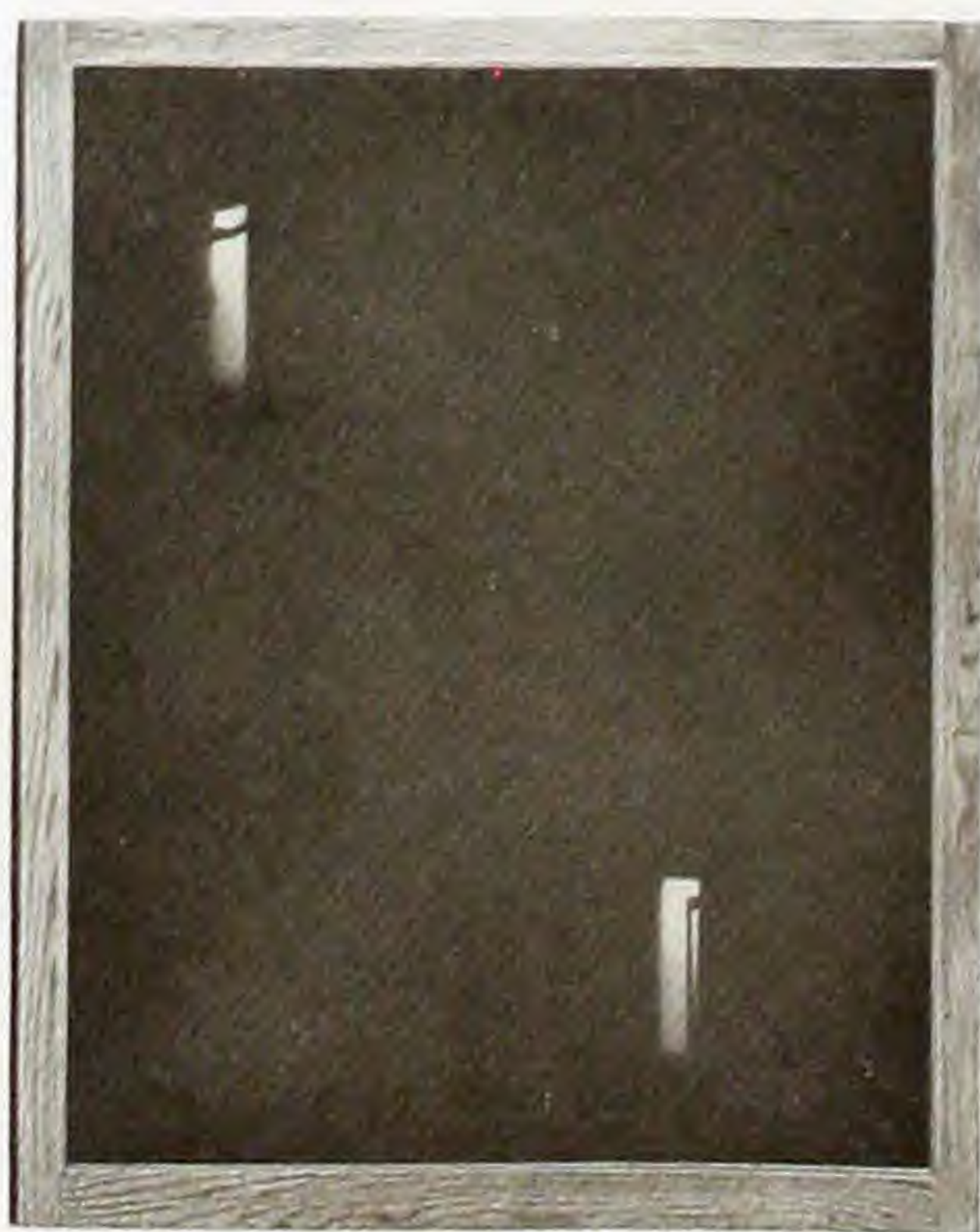
SIZE OF GLASS		NO. 15 SASH 2-LT. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ IN.		SIZE OF OPENING
BOTTOM LT.	TOP LT.	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED D. S.	
48 x 40	48 x 16	\$2.61	\$17.60	4- 4 x 5- 2
48 x 42	48 x 18	2.67	18.45	5- 6
48 x 46	48 x 18	2.72	21.65	5-10
48 x 50	48 x 18	2.87	23.80	6- 2

## One-Light Cottage Sash

1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

No. 16 Sash

SIZE OF OPENING	SIZE OF GLASS	LIST OPEN	LIST GLAZED D. S.
3- 8 x 3-10	40 x 40	\$2.09	\$10.35
4- 2	44	2.18	12.05
4- 6	48	2.23	12.60
4-10	52	2.28	12.80
5- 2	56	2.33	17.45
5- 6	60	2.39	17.55
5-10	64	2.44	18.65
6- 2	68	2.49	23.45
4- 0 x 3-10	44 x 40	2.21	12.10
4- 2	44	2.30	13.50
4- 6	48	2.36	16.65
4-10	52	2.42	18.80
5- 2	56	2.46	18.90
5- 6	60	2.51	23.10
5-10	64	2.56	25.40
6- 2	68	2.62	27.65
4- 4 x 3-10	48 x 40	2.29	13.30
4- 2	44	2.38	17.30
4- 6	48	2.42	19.45
4-10	52	2.48	19.50
5- 2	56	2.54	23.75
5- 6	60	2.58	25.00
5-10	64	2.63	28.30
6- 2	68	2.69	38.85
4- 6 x 3-10	50 x 40	2.32	14.00
4- 2	44	2.42	18.00
4- 6	48	2.46	20.15
4-10	52	2.51	21.45
5- 2	56	2.57	26.65
5- 6	60	2.62	26.70
5-10	64	2.66	29.00
6- 2	68	2.72	39.00
5- 0 x 4- 2	56 x 44	2.52	20.85
4- 6	48	2.57	25.05
4-10	52	2.63	27.35
5- 2	56	2.67	33.50
5- 6	60	2.72	40.15
5-10	64	2.78	40.20
6- 2	68	2.83	43.45

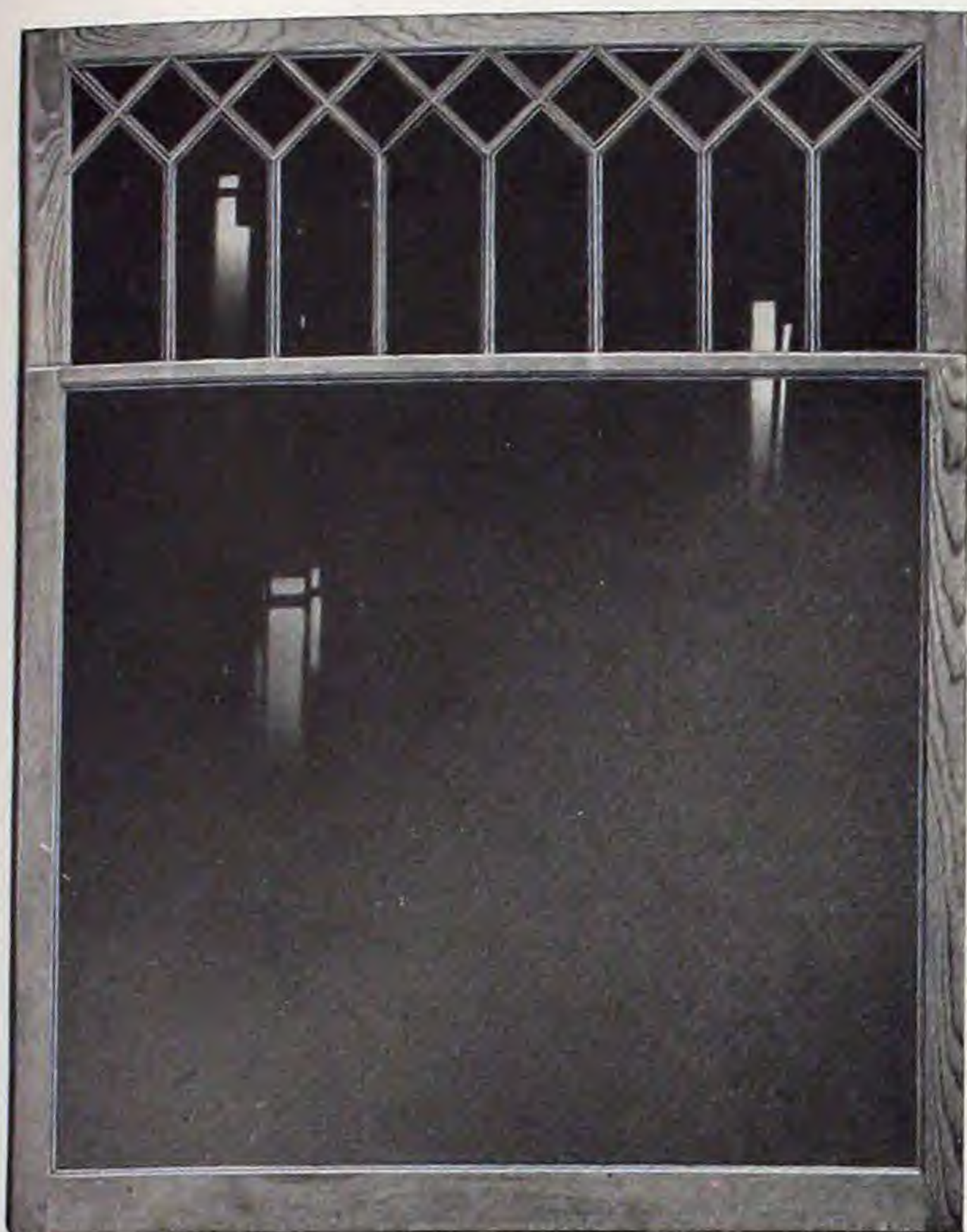


Design 16

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note C, page 308.  
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 308.  
For extras, see pages 308 and 309.



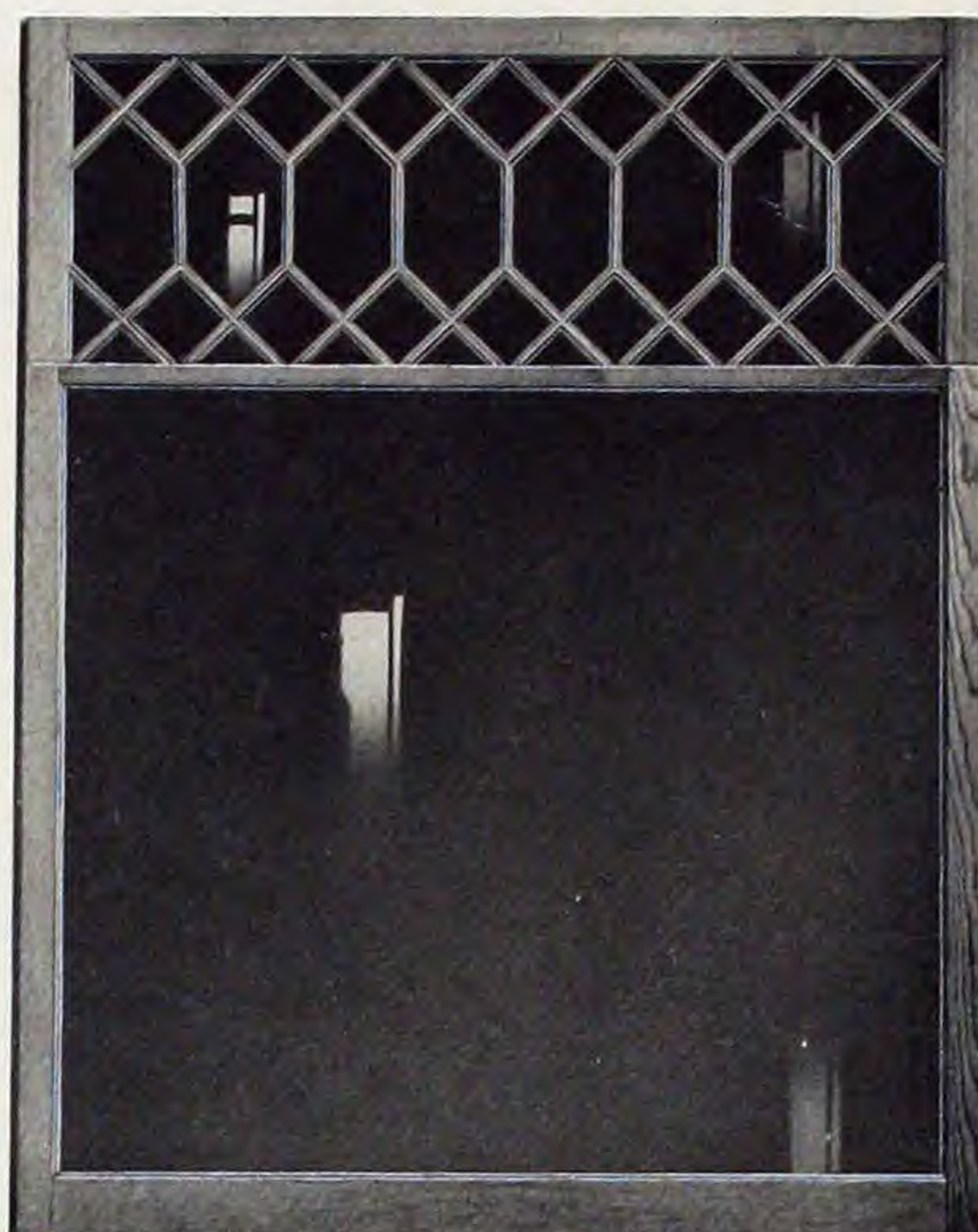
# Cottage Front Windows or Sash



Design 17

Addition to List

$1\frac{3}{8}$  Open \$9.10       $1\frac{3}{8}$  Glazed \$10.35



Design 18

Addition to List

$1\frac{3}{8}$  Open \$14.20       $1\frac{3}{8}$  Glazed \$16.30

Additions to list are based on number of lights shown in cuts. For greater number of lights see Rule 4, page 308.

## List Prices on Fancy Top Windows

TO arrive at list prices for Cut Up or Fancy Top Windows or Sash, add to the list price of 1-light Sash or 2-light Window, as the case may be, the sum listed under the respective illustration.

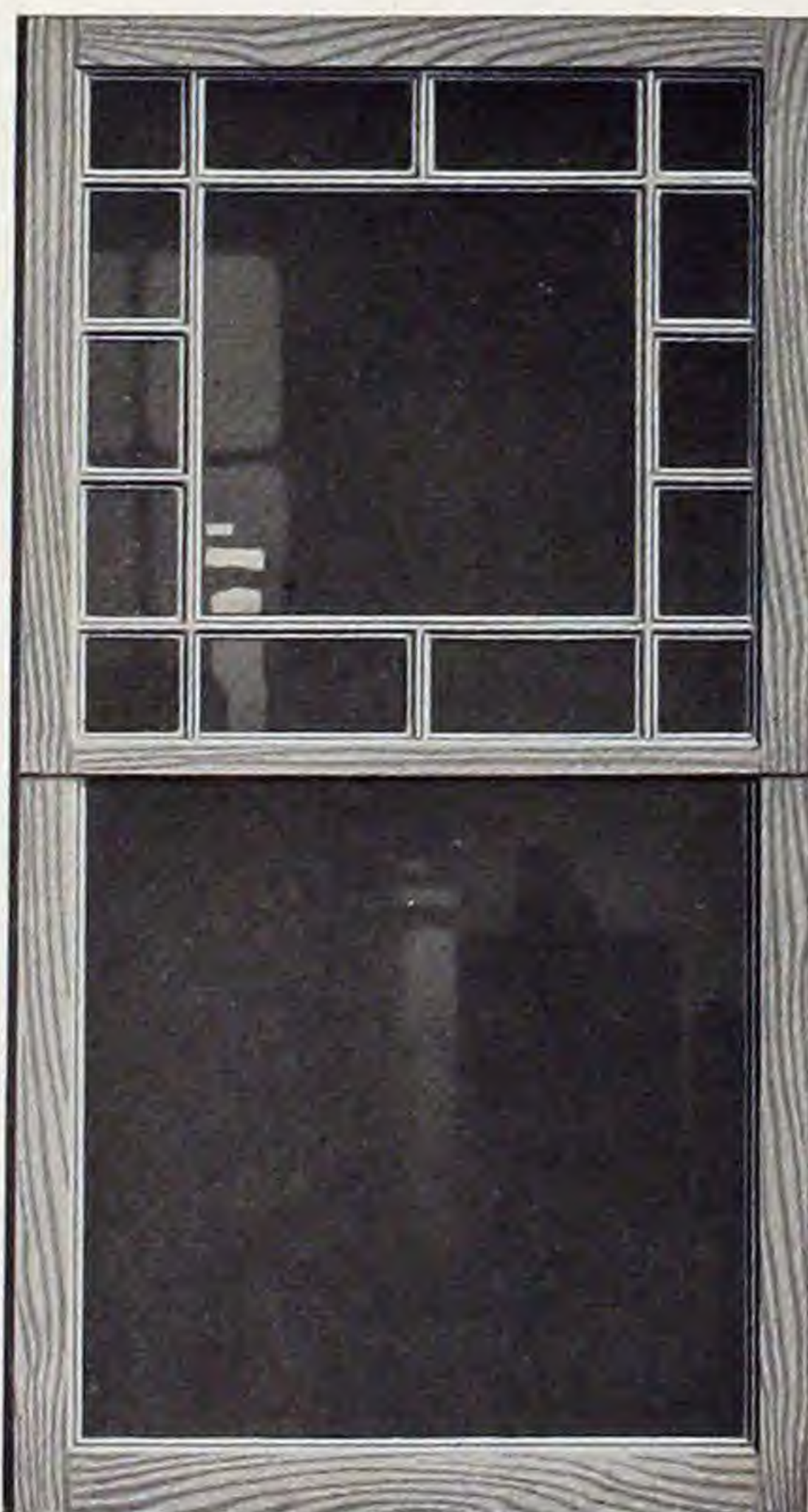
For  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick Windows or Sash of the same designs, add to the  $1\frac{3}{8}$  full Open list 40% of the extra provided for  $1\frac{3}{8}$  Open Windows or Sash of similar design.

For other Fancy or Cut Up Sash not listed on pages 291, 292 and 293, see Rule 4, page 308.

List prices on above designs are based on the exact number of lights shown in cuts, and price will vary in proportion as there may be more or less lights in the article made, owing to size or otherwise.

For Windows or Sash glazed with white chipped, Florentine or similar glass of equal value, add to glazed list for each square foot of glass measure, list 40c.

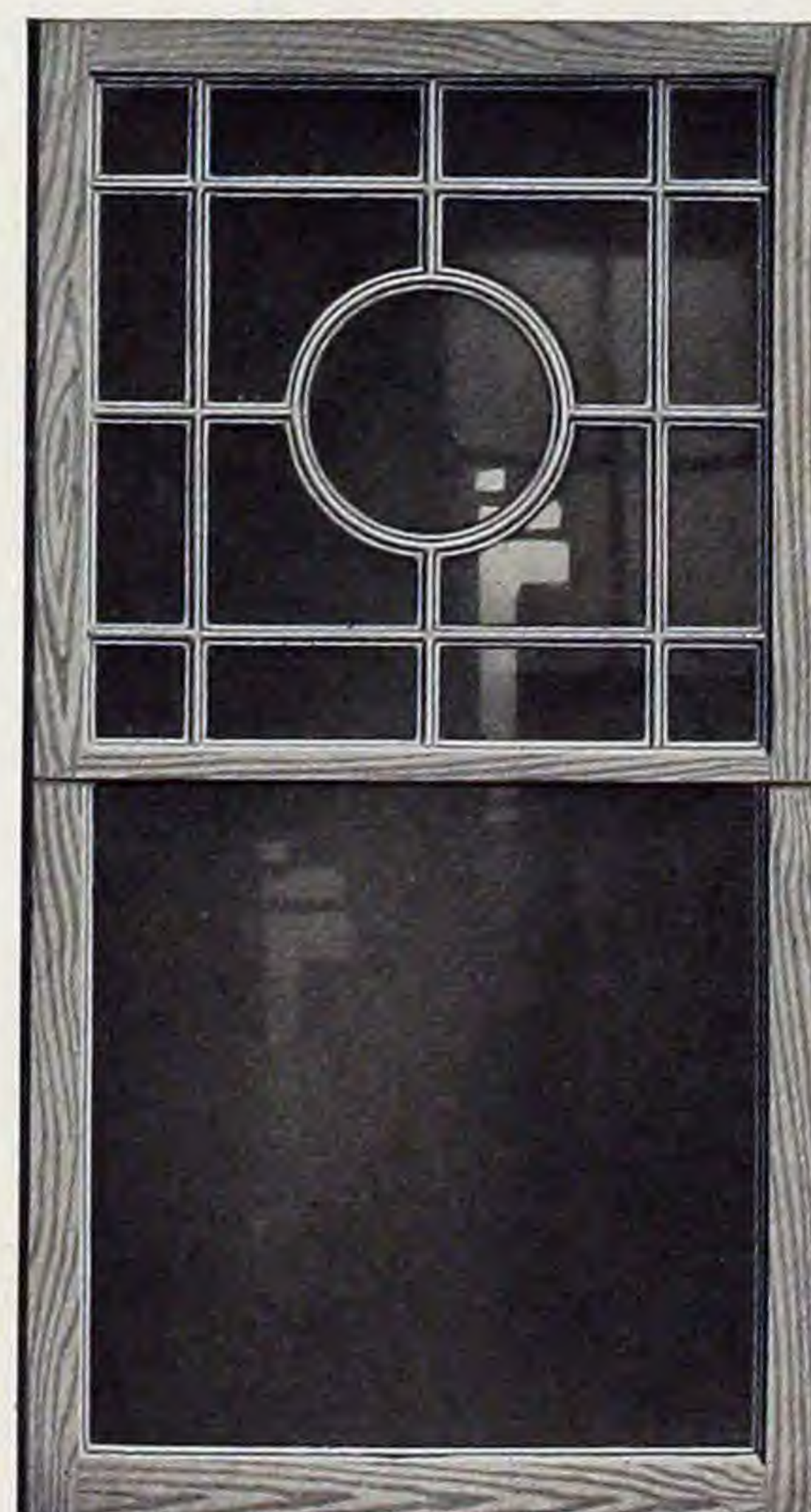
## Divided Top Windows



Design 20

Addition to List

$1\frac{3}{8}$  Open \$1.80  
 $1\frac{3}{8}$  Glazed 2.55



Design 21

Addition to List

$1\frac{3}{8}$  Open \$6.90  
 $1\frac{3}{8}$  Glazed 8.00

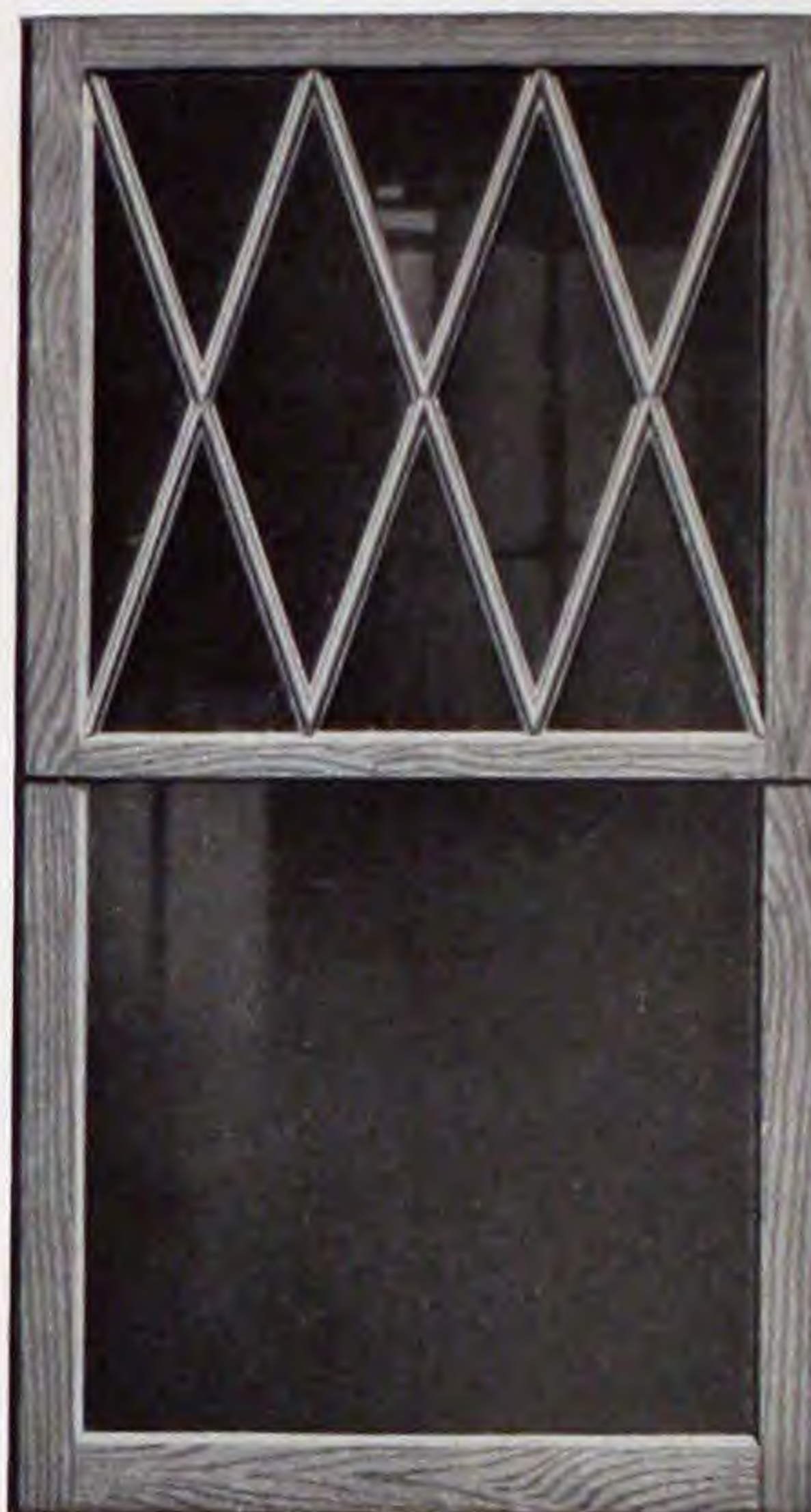


## Divided Top Windows



Design 22

Addition to List	
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Open	\$3.70
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Glazed	4.15



Design 23

Addition to List	
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Open	\$3.00
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Glazed	3.50



Design 24

Addition to List	
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Open	\$4.90
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Glazed	5.55



Design 25

Addition to List	
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Open	\$6.60
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Glazed	7.70



Design 26

Addition to List	
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Open	\$2.50
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Glazed	2.75



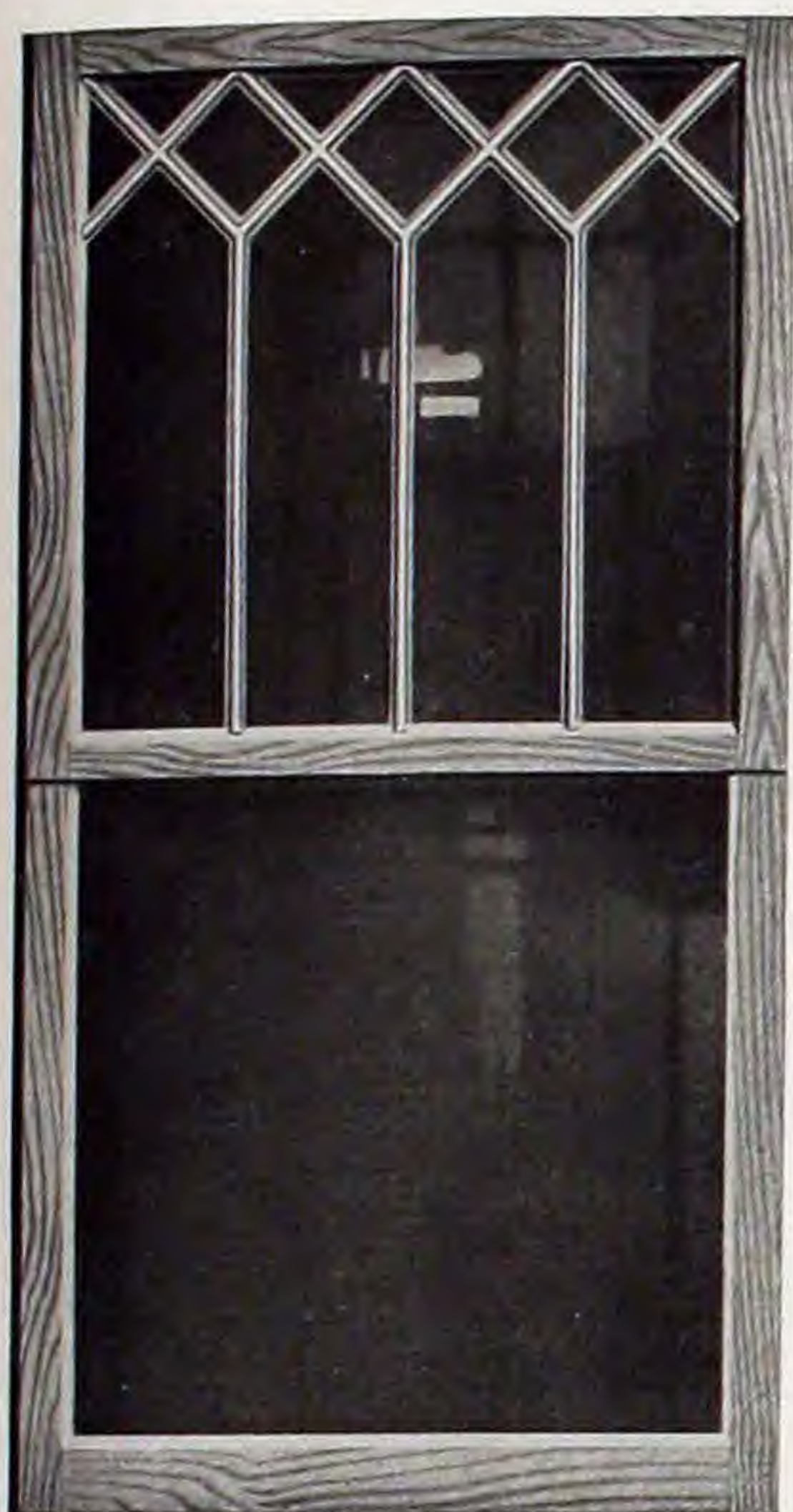
Design 27

Addition to List	
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Open	\$30.40
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Glazed	32.60

Additions to list cover number lights shown in cuts and are based on glass 24 inches wide. For greater number of lights see Rule 4, page 308.



## Divided Top Windows



Design 28

Addition to List

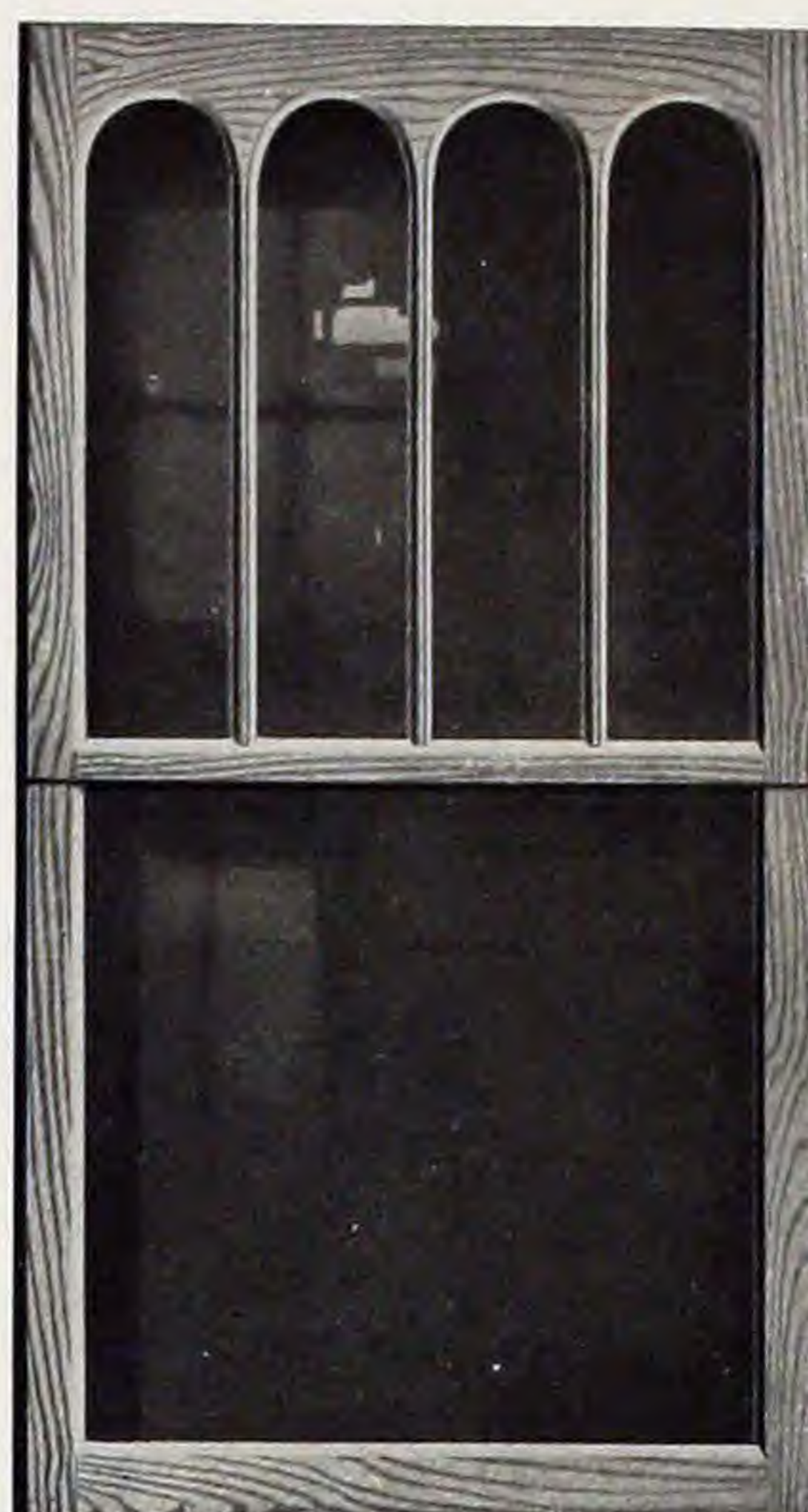
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Open	\$4.70
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Glazed	5.35



Design 29

Addition to List

1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Open	\$7.40
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Glazed	8.50



Design 30

Addition to List

1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Open	\$8.00
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ Glazed	8.40

Additions to list cover number lights shown in cuts and are based on glass 24 inches wide. For greater number of lights see Rule 4, page 308.



Design 31

16 to 30 inch glass made 3 light wide  
32 to 48 inch glass made 4 light wide



Design 32

16 to 20 inch glass made 3 light wide  
22 to 30 inch glass made 4 light wide  
32 to 36 inch glass made 5 light wide  
40 to 48 inch glass made 6 light wide



Design 33

16 to 30 inch glass made 2 light wide  
32 to 40 inch glass made 3 light wide  
42 to 48 inch glass made 3 light wide

For glazed or open list for designs 31, 32 and 33, see pages 294 and 295.



# List Prices Divided Top Windows

## Design Number 31

16 to 30 inch glass made 3 light wide

32 to 48 inch glass made 4 light wide

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
16 x 20	\$1.89	\$4.25	\$5.05	\$4.65
22	1.99	4.65	5.60	5.15
24	2.00	4.65	5.60	5.15
26	2.06	5.00	6.25	5.65
28	2.13	5.40	6.75	6.10
30	2.19	5.65	7.10	6.40
32	2.23	5.85	7.35	6.60
18 x 20	1.92	4.65	5.60	5.15
22	2.02	5.20	6.45	5.85
24	2.03	5.20	6.45	5.85
26	2.09	5.50	6.90	7.20
28	2.16	5.75	7.30	6.55
30	2.21	5.95	7.60	6.80
32	2.24	6.00	7.65	6.85
20 x 20	1.96	4.80	5.70	5.25
22	2.04	5.30	6.40	5.85
24	2.07	5.35	6.45	5.90
26	2.11	5.45	6.65	6.05
28	2.19	5.70	7.00	6.35
30	2.24	6.20	7.70	6.95
32	2.27	6.65	8.30	7.50
22 x 20	2.06	5.30	6.40	5.85
22	2.06	5.45	6.65	6.05
24	2.10	5.50	6.70	6.10
26	2.14	5.65	6.95	6.30
28	2.23	6.20	7.35	6.80
30	2.27	6.65	8.25	7.45
32	2.30	7.00	8.80	7.90
24 x 20	2.07	5.40	6.50	5.95
22	2.15	5.60	7.45	6.55
24	2.18	6.05	7.45	6.75
26	2.21	6.10	7.50	6.80
28	2.30	6.55	8.15	7.35
30	2.34	6.90	8.65	7.80
32	2.39	7.55	9.45	8.50
26 x 20	2.17	5.75	7.00	6.40
24	2.21	6.15	7.65	6.90
26	2.25	6.50	8.10	7.30
28	2.34	7.10	8.80	7.95
30	2.38	7.55	9.40	8.50

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
26 x 32	\$2.42	\$7.60	\$9.70	\$8.65
28 x 20	2.27	6.05	7.40	6.75
24	2.30	6.85	8.50	7.70
26	2.34	7.40	9.15	8.30
28	2.43	7.90	9.85	8.90
30	2.47	8.00	9.95	9.00
32	2.52	8.90	11.05	10.00
30 x 20	2.31	6.30	7.75	7.05
24	2.34	7.05	8.80	7.95
26	2.38	7.70	9.55	8.65
28	2.47	7.85	9.70	8.80
30	2.51	8.70	10.80	9.75
32	2.54	8.75	10.90	9.85
32 x 20	2.64	7.15	8.80	8.00
24	2.75	8.25	10.15	9.20
26	2.80	8.30	10.20	9.25
28	2.90	9.45	11.60	10.55
30	2.94	9.50	11.65	10.60
32	2.98		12.70	11.45
36 x 20	2.95		9.80	8.95
22	2.95		10.40	9.45
24	2.95		11.10	10.05
26	2.98		12.00	10.65
28	3.07		12.80	11.60
30	3.12		12.90	11.65
32	3.16		14.85	13.35
40 x 20	3.04		10.80	9.85
22	3.04		12.05	10.95
24	3.04		12.05	10.95
26	3.08		13.10	11.85
28	3.17		14.55	13.10
30	3.22		14.65	13.20
32	3.26		15.65	14.25
44 x 20	3.22		12.25	11.55
22	3.22		13.30	12.45
24	3.22		13.30	12.45
26	3.25		14.70	13.60
28	3.35		15.80	14.80
30	3.39		17.90	16.60
32	3.44		17.95	16.65

## Design Number 32

16 to 20 inch glass made 3 light wide

22 to 30 inch glass made 4 light wide

32 to 36 inch glass made 5 light wide

40 to 48 inch glass made 6 light wide

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
16 x 20	\$1.89	\$4.25	\$5.05	\$4.65
22	1.99	4.65	5.60	5.15
24	2.00	4.65	5.60	5.15
26	2.06	5.00	6.25	5.65
28	2.13	5.40	6.75	6.10
30	2.19	5.65	7.10	6.40
32	2.23	5.85	7.35	6.60
18 x 20	1.92	4.65	5.60	5.15
22	2.02	5.20	6.45	5.85
24	2.03	5.20	6.45	5.85
26	2.09	5.50	6.90	6.20
28	2.16	5.75	7.30	6.55
30	2.21	5.95	7.60	6.80
32	2.24	6.00	7.85	6.95
20 x 20	1.96	4.80	5.70	5.25
22	2.04	5.30	6.40	5.85
24	2.07	5.35	6.45	5.90

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
20 x 26	\$2.11	\$5.45	\$6.65	\$6.05
28	2.19	5.70	7.00	6.35
30	2.24	6.20	7.70	6.95
32	2.27	6.65	8.30	7.50
22 x 20	2.26	5.60	6.70	6.15
22	2.26	6.75	6.95	6.85
24	2.30	5.80	7.00	6.40
26	2.34	5.95	7.25	6.60
28	2.43	6.50	7.65	7.10
30	2.47	6.95	8.55	7.75
32	2.50	7.30	9.10	8.20
24 x 20	2.27	5.70	6.80	6.25
22	2.35	5.90	7.75	6.85
24	2.38	6.35	7.75	7.05
26	2.41	6.40	7.80	7.10
28	2.50	6.85	8.45	7.65
30	2.54	7.20	8.95	8.10



# List Prices Divided Top Windows

## Design Number 32—Continued

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
24 x 32	\$2.59	\$7.85	\$9.75	\$8.80	32 x 30	\$3.14	\$9.80	\$11.95	\$10.90
26 x 20	2.37	6.05	7.30	6.70	32	3.18		13.00	11.75
24	2.41	6.45	7.95	7.20	36 x 20	3.15		10.10	9.25
26	2.45	6.80	8.40	7.60	22	3.15		10.70	9.75
28	2.54	7.40	9.10	8.25	24	3.15		11.40	10.35
30	2.58	7.85	9.70	8.80	26	3.18		12.30	10.95
32	2.62	7.90	10.00	8.95	28	3.27		13.10	11.90
28 x 20	2.47	6.35	7.70	7.05	30	3.32		13.20	11.95
24	2.50	7.15	8.80	8.00	32	3.36		15.15	13.15
26	2.54	7.70	9.45	8.60	40 x 20	3.44		11.40	10.45
28	2.63	8.20	10.15	9.20	22	3.44		12.65	11.55
30	2.67	8.30	10.25	9.30	24	3.44		12.65	11.55
32	2.72	9.20	11.35	10.30	26	3.48		13.70	12.45
30 x 20	2.51	6.60	8.05	7.35	28	3.57		15.15	13.70
24	2.54	7.35	9.10	8.25	30	3.62		15.25	13.80
26	2.58	8.00	9.85	8.95	32	3.66		16.25	14.85
28	2.67	8.15	10.00	9.10	44 x 20	3.62		12.85	11.75
30	2.71	9.00	11.10	10.05	22	3.62		13.90	12.65
32	2.74	9.05	11.20	10.15	24	3.62		13.90	12.65
32 x 20	2.84	7.45	8.10	8.30	26	3.65		15.30	13.80
24	2.95	8.55	10.45	9.50	28	3.75		16.40	15.00
26	3.00	8.60	10.50	9.55	30	3.79		18.50	16.80
28	3.10	9.75	11.90	10.85	32	3.84		18.55	16.85

## Design Number 33

16 to 30 inch glass made 2 light wide

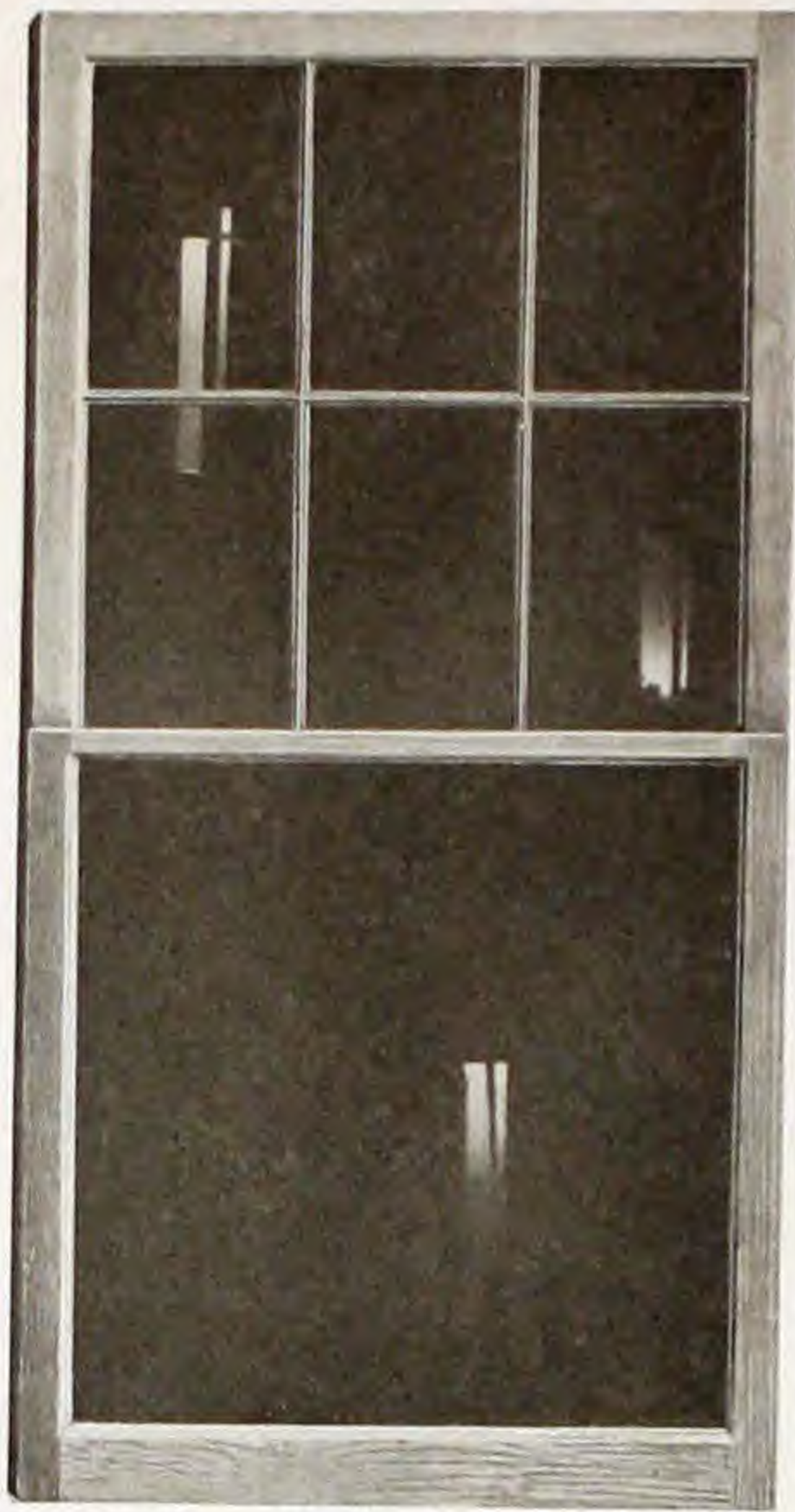
32 to 40 inch glass made 3 light wide

42 to 48 inch glass made 3 light wide

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
16 x 20	\$1.69	\$3.95	\$4.75	\$4.35	26 x 32	\$2.22	\$7.30	\$9.40	\$8.35
22	1.79	4.35	5.30	4.85	28 x 20	2.07	5.75	7.10	6.45
24	1.80	4.35	5.30	4.85	24	2.10	6.55	8.20	7.40
26	1.86	4.70	5.95	5.35	26	2.14	7.10	8.85	8.00
28	1.93	5.10	6.45	5.80	28	2.23	7.60	9.55	8.60
30	1.99	5.35	6.80	6.10	30	2.27	7.70	9.65	8.70
32	2.03	5.55	7.05	6.30	32	2.32	8.60	10.75	9.70
18 x 20	1.72	4.35	5.30	4.35	30 x 20	2.11	6.00	7.45	6.80
22	1.82	4.90	6.15	5.55	24	2.14	6.75	8.50	7.65
24	1.83	4.90	6.15	5.55	26	2.18	7.40	9.25	8.35
26	1.89	5.20	6.60	5.90	28	2.27	7.55	9.40	8.50
28	1.96	5.45	7.00	6.25	30	2.31	8.40	10.50	9.45
30	2.01	5.65	7.30	6.50	32	2.34	8.45	10.60	9.55
32	2.04	5.70	7.35	6.60	32 x 20	2.44	6.85	8.50	7.70
20 x 20	1.76	4.50	5.40	4.95	24	2.55	7.95	9.85	8.90
22	1.84	5.00	6.10	5.50	26	2.60	8.00	9.90	8.95
24	1.87	5.05	6.15	5.60	28	2.70	9.15	11.30	10.25
26	1.91	5.15	6.35	5.75	30	2.74	9.20	11.35	10.30
28	1.99	5.40	6.70	6.05	32	2.78		12.40	11.15
30	2.04	5.90	7.40	6.15	36 x 20	2.75		9.50	8.65
32	2.07	6.35	8.00	7.20	22	2.75		10.10	9.15
22 x 20	1.86	5.00	6.10	5.50	24	2.75		10.80	9.75
22	1.86	5.15	6.35	5.75	26	2.78		11.70	10.35
24	1.90	5.20	6.40	5.80	28	2.87		12.50	11.30
26	1.94	5.35	6.65	6.00	30	2.92		12.60	11.35
28	2.03	5.90	7.05	6.50	32	2.96		14.55	13.05
30	2.07	6.35	7.95	7.15	40 x 20	2.84		10.50	9.55
32	2.10	6.70	8.50	7.60	22	2.84		11.75	10.65
24 x 20	1.87	5.10	6.20	5.65	24	2.84		11.75	10.65
22	1.95	5.30	7.15	6.25	26	2.88		12.80	11.55
24	1.98	5.75	7.15	6.45	28	2.97		14.25	12.80
26	2.01	5.80	7.20	6.50	30	3.02		14.35	12.90
28	2.10	6.25	7.85	6.55	32	3.06		15.35	13.95
30	2.14	6.60	8.35	7.50	44 x 20	3.02		11.95	10.85
32	2.19	7.25	9.15	8.20	22	3.02		13.00	11.75
26 x 20	1.97	5.45	6.70	6.10	24	3.02		13.00	11.75
24	2.01	5.85	7.35	6.60	26	3.05		14.40	12.90
26	2.05	6.20	7.80	7.00	28	3.15		15.50	14.10
28	2.14	6.80	8.50	7.65	30	3.19		17.60	15.90
30	2.18	7.25	9.10	8.20	32	3.24		17.65	15.95

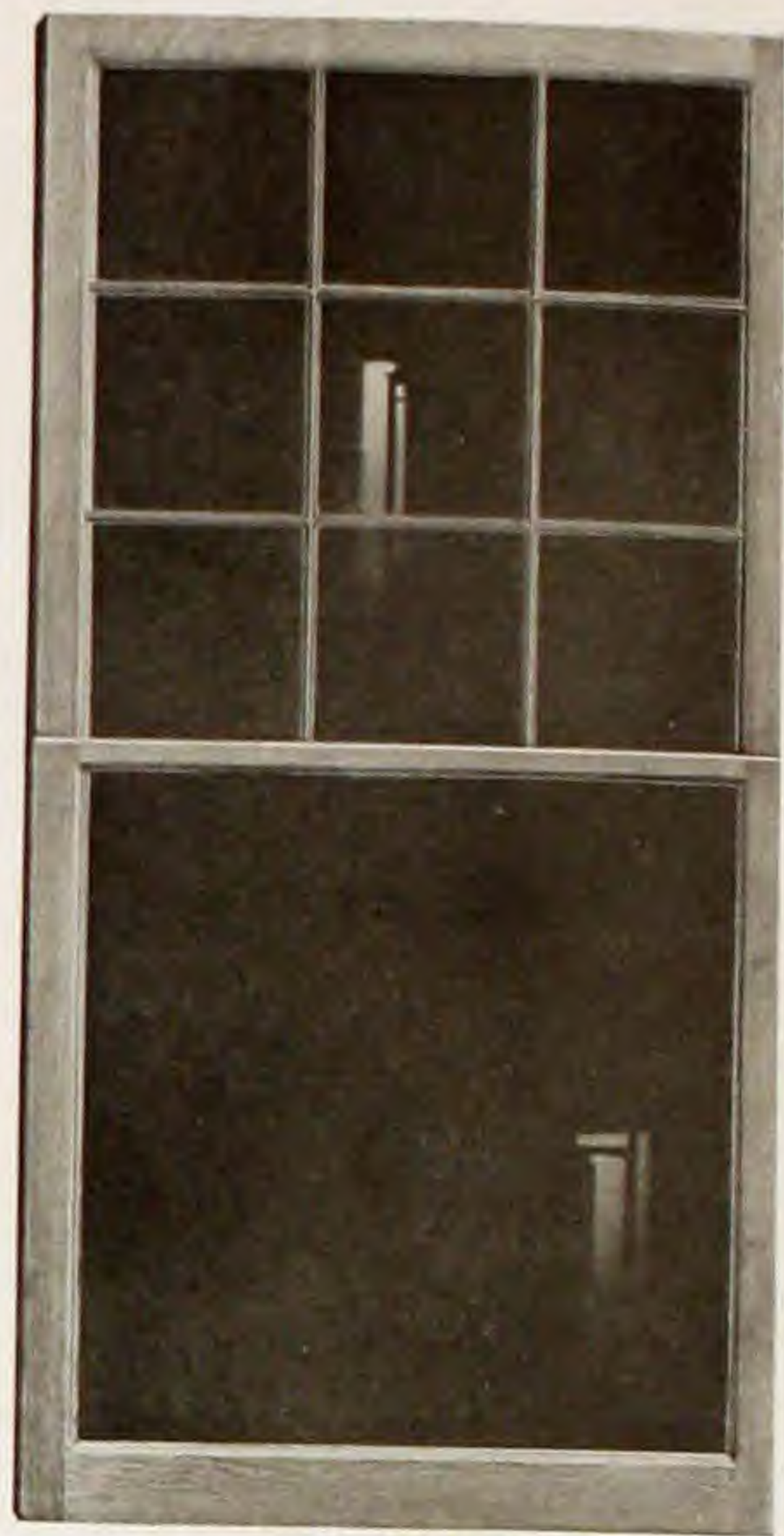


# Divided Top Windows



Design 34

16 to 30 inch glass made 3 light wide  
32 to 48 inch glass made 4 light wide



Design 35

16 to 30 inch glass made 3 light wide  
32 to 48 inch glass made 4 light wide

## List Prices Divided Top Windows

### Design Number 34

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
16 x 20	\$1.89	\$4.25	\$5.05	\$4.65	24 x 32	\$2.39	\$7.55	\$9.45	\$8.50
22	1.99	4.65	5.60	5.15	26 x 20	2.17	6.75	7.00	6.40
24	2.00	4.65	5.60	5.15	24	2.21	6.15	7.65	6.90
26	2.06	5.00	6.25	5.65	26	2.25	6.50	8.10	7.30
28	2.13	5.40	6.75	6.10	28	2.34	7.10	8.80	7.95
30	2.19	5.65	7.10	6.40	30	2.38	7.55	9.40	8.50
32	2.23	5.85	7.35	6.60	32	2.42	7.60	9.70	8.65
18 x 20	1.92	4.65	5.60	5.15	28 x 20	2.27	6.05	7.40	6.75
22	2.02	5.20	6.45	5.85	24	2.30	6.85	8.50	7.70
24	2.03	5.20	6.45	5.85	26	2.34	7.40	9.15	8.30
26	2.09	5.50	6.90	6.25	28	2.43	7.90	9.85	8.90
28	2.16	5.75	7.30	6.55	30	2.47	8.00	9.95	9.00
30	2.21	5.95	7.60	6.80	32	2.52	8.90	11.05	10.00
32	2.24	6.00	7.65	6.85	30 x 20	2.31	6.30	7.75	7.05
20 x 20	1.96	4.80	5.70	5.25	24	2.34	7.05	8.80	7.95
22	2.04	5.30	6.40	5.85	26	2.38	7.70	9.55	8.65
24	2.07	5.35	6.45	5.90	28	2.47	7.85	9.70	8.80
26	2.11	5.45	6.65	6.05	30	2.51	8.70	10.80	9.75
28	2.19	5.70	7.00	6.35	32	2.54	8.75	10.90	9.85
30	2.24	6.20	7.70	6.95	32 x 20	2.64	7.15	8.80	8.00
32	2.27	6.65	8.30	7.50	24	2.75	8.25	10.15	9.20
22 x 20	2.06	5.30	6.40	5.85	26	2.80	8.30	10.20	9.25
22	2.06	5.45	6.65	6.05	28	2.90	9.45	11.60	10.55
24	2.10	5.50	6.70	6.10	30	2.94	9.50	11.65	10.60
26	2.14	5.65	6.95	6.30	32	2.98		12.70	11.45
28	2.23	6.20	7.35	6.80	36 x 20	2.95		9.80	8.95
30	2.27	6.65	8.25	7.45	22	2.95		10.40	9.45
32	2.30	7.00	8.80	7.90	24	2.95		11.10	10.05
24 x 20	2.07	5.40	6.50	5.95	26	2.98		12.00	10.65
22	2.15	5.60	7.45	6.55	28	3.07		12.80	11.60
24	2.18	6.05	7.45	6.75	30	3.12		12.90	11.65
26	2.21	6.10	7.50	6.80	32	3.16		14.85	13.35
28	2.30	6.55	8.15	7.35					
30	2.34	6.90	8.65	7.80					



# List Prices Divided Top Windows

## Design Number 34—Continued

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
40 x 20	\$3.04		\$10.80	\$9.85	44 x 20	\$3.22		\$12.25	\$10.95
22	3.04		12.05	10.95	22	3.22		13.30	12.05
24	3.04		12.05	10.95	24	3.22		13.30	12.05
26	3.08		13.10	11.85	26	3.25		14.70	13.20
28	3.17		14.55	13.10	28	3.35		15.80	14.40
30	3.22		14.65	13.20	30	3.39		17.90	16.20
32	3.26		15.65	14.25	32	3.44		17.95	16.25

## Design Number 35

For sizes not listed see Rule 4, page 308.

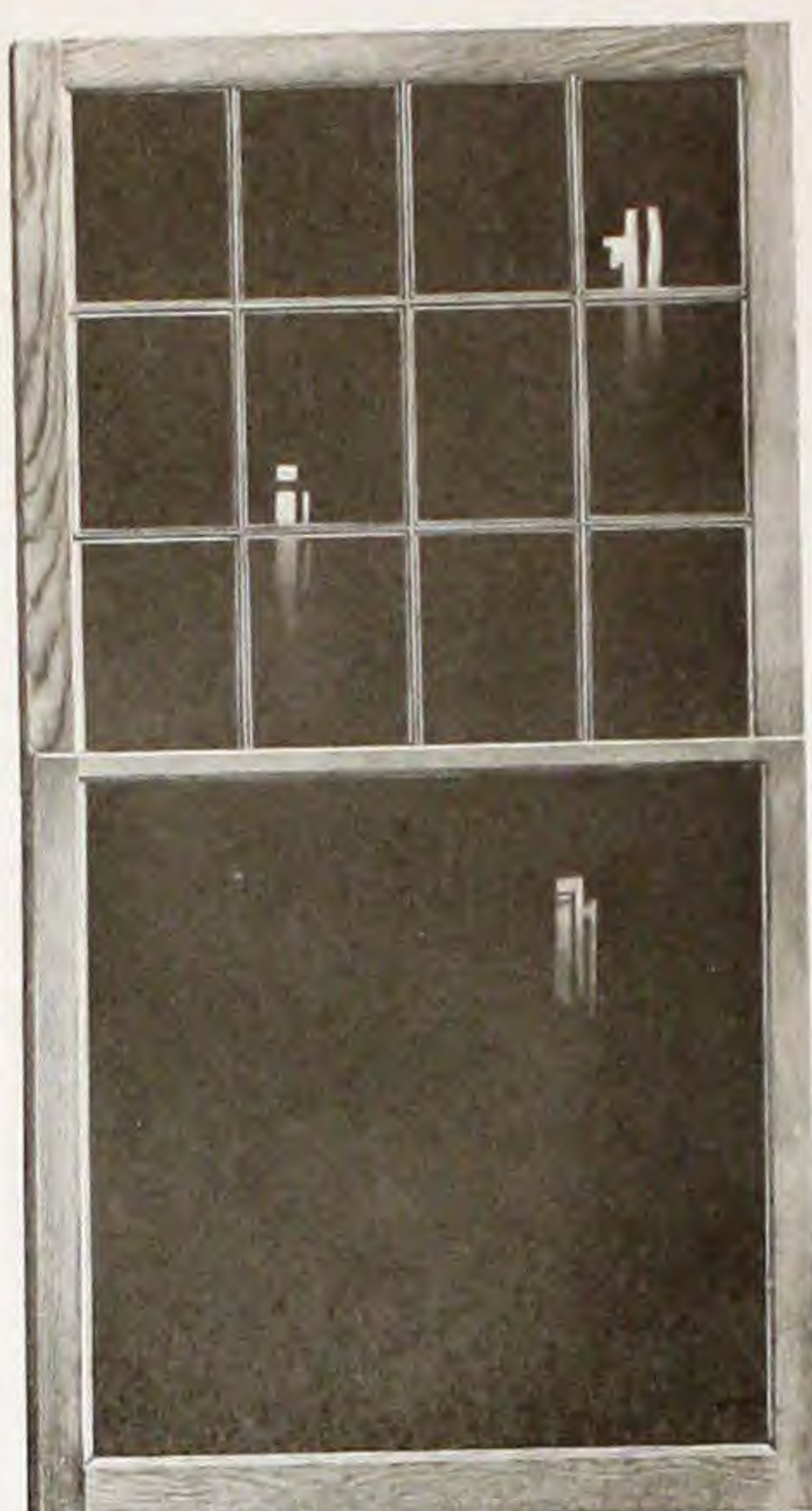
16 to 30 inch glass made 3 light wide

32 to 48 inch glass made 4 light wide

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
16 x 20	\$2.19	\$4.70	\$5.50	\$5.10	28 x 20	\$2.57	\$6.50	\$7.85	\$7.20
22	2.29	5.10	6.05	5.60	24	2.60	7.30	8.95	8.15
24	2.30	5.10	6.05	5.60	26	2.64	7.85	9.60	8.75
26	2.36	5.45	6.70	6.10	28	2.73	8.35	10.30	9.35
28	2.43	5.85	7.20	6.55	30	2.77	8.45	10.40	9.45
30	2.49	6.10	7.55	6.85	32	2.82	9.35	11.50	10.45
32	2.53	6.30	7.80	7.05					
18 x 20	2.22	5.10	6.05	5.60	30 x 20	2.61	6.75	8.20	7.50
22	2.32	5.65	6.90	6.30	24	2.64	7.50	9.25	8.40
24	2.33	5.65	6.90	6.30	26	2.68	8.15	10.00	9.10
26	2.39	5.95	7.35	6.65	28	2.77	8.30	10.15	9.25
28	2.46	6.20	7.75	7.00	30	2.81	9.15	11.25	10.20
30	2.51	6.40	8.05	7.25	32	2.84	9.20	11.35	10.30
32	2.54	6.45	8.10	7.30					
20 x 20	2.26	5.25	6.15	5.70	32 x 20	3.04	7.75	9.40	8.60
22	2.34	5.75	6.85	6.30	24	3.15	8.85	10.75	9.80
24	2.37	5.80	6.90	6.35	26	3.20	8.90	10.80	9.85
26	2.41	5.90	7.10	6.50	28	3.30	10.05	12.20	11.15
28	2.49	6.15	7.45	6.80	30	3.34	10.10	12.25	11.20
30	2.54	6.65	8.15	7.40	32	3.38		13.30	12.05
32	2.57	7.10	8.75	8.00					
22 x 20	2.36	5.75	6.85	6.30	36 x 20	3.35		10.40	9.55
22	2.36	5.90	7.10	6.50	22	3.35		11.00	10.05
24	2.40	5.95	7.15	6.55	24	3.35		11.70	10.65
26	2.44	6.10	7.40	6.75	26	3.38		12.60	11.25
28	2.53	6.65	7.80	7.25	28	3.47		13.40	12.20
30	2.57	7.10	8.70	7.90	30	3.52		13.50	12.25
32	2.60	7.45	9.25	8.35	32	3.56		15.45	13.95
24 x 20	2.37	5.85	6.95	6.40	40 x 20	3.44		11.40	10.45
22	2.45	6.05	7.90	7.00	22	3.44		12.65	11.55
24	2.48	6.50	7.90	7.20	24	3.44		12.65	11.55
26	2.51	6.55	7.95	7.25	26	3.48		13.70	12.45
28	2.60	7.00	8.60	7.80	28	3.57		15.15	13.70
30	2.64	7.35	9.10	8.25	30	3.62		15.25	13.80
32	2.69	8.00	9.90	8.95	32	3.66		16.25	14.85
26 x 20	2.47	6.20	7.45	6.85	44 x 20	3.62		12.85	11.75
24	2.51	6.60	8.10	7.35	22	3.62		13.90	12.65
26	2.55	6.95	8.55	7.75	24	3.62		13.90	12.65
28	2.64	7.55	9.25	8.40	26	3.65		15.30	13.80
30	2.68	8.00	9.85	8.95	28	3.75		16.40	15.00
32	2.72	8.05	10.15	9.10	30	3.79		18.50	16.80
					32	3.84		18.55	16.85

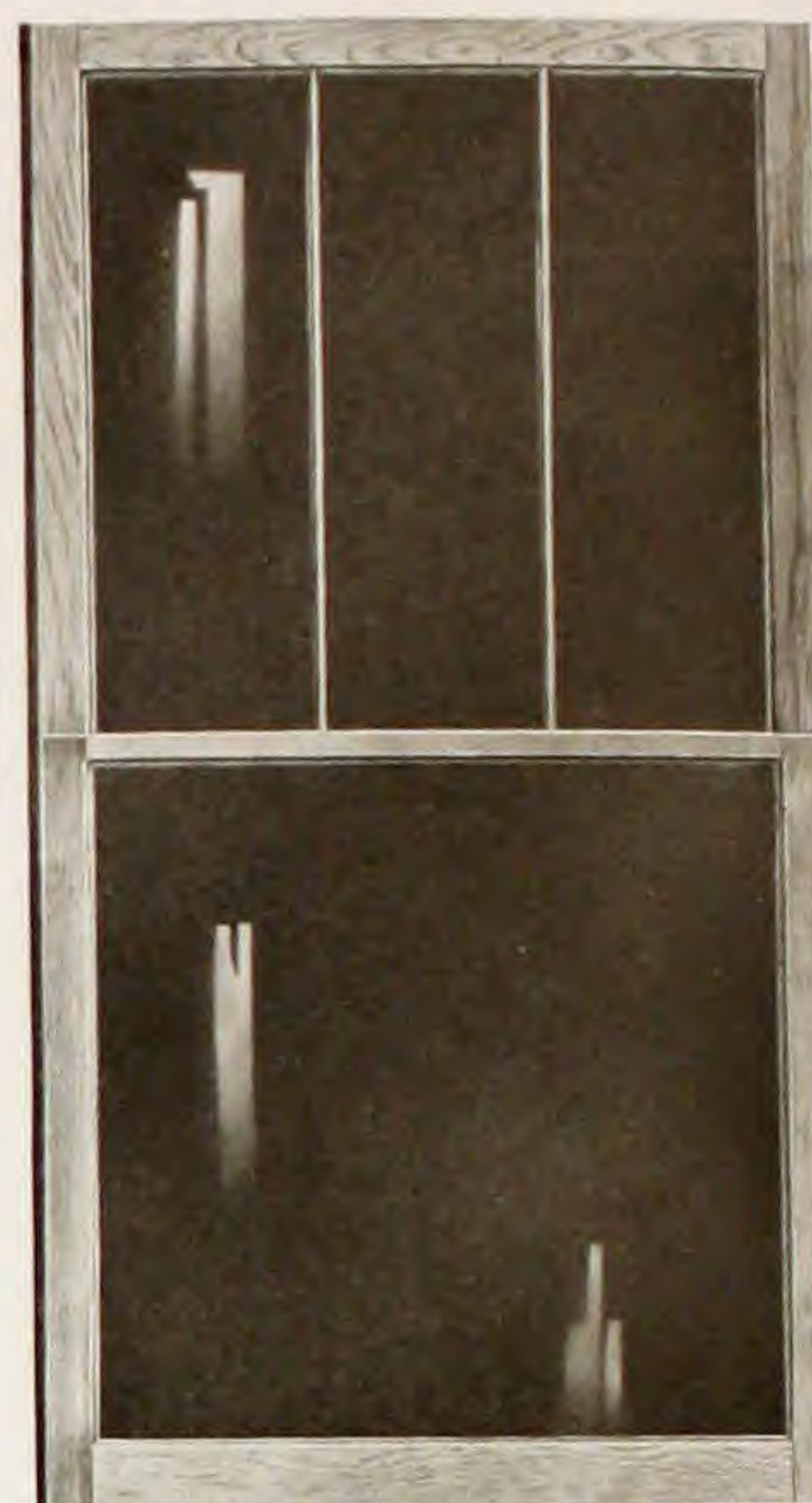


# Divided Top Windows



Design 36

16 to 20 inch glass made 3 light wide  
22 to 30 inch glass made 4 light wide  
32 to 40 inch glass made 5 light wide  
42 to 48 inch glass made 6 light wide



Design 37

16 to 30 inch glass made 3 light wide  
32 to 48 inch glass made 4 light wide

## List Prices Divided Top Windows

### Design Number 36

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
16 x 20	\$2.19	\$4.70	\$5.50	\$5.10	24 x 28	\$2.90	\$7.45	\$ 9.05	\$8.25
22	2.29	5.10	6.05	5.60	30	2.94	7.80	9.55	8.70
24	2.30	5.10	6.05	5.60	32	2.99	8.45	10.35	9.40
26	2.36	5.45	6.70	6.20	26 x 20	2.77	6.65	7.90	7.30
28	2.43	5.85	7.20	6.55	24	2.81	7.05	8.55	7.80
30	2.49	6.10	7.55	6.85	26	2.85	7.40	9.00	8.20
32	2.53	6.30	7.80	7.05	28	2.94	8.00	9.70	8.85
18 x 20	2.22	5.10	6.05	5.60	30	2.98	8.45	10.30	9.40
22	2.32	5.65	6.90	6.30	32	3.02	8.50	10.60	9.55
24	2.33	5.65	6.90	6.30	28 x 20	2.87	6.95	8.30	7.65
26	2.39	5.95	7.35	6.65	24	2.90	7.75	9.40	8.60
28	2.46	6.20	7.75	7.00	26	2.94	8.30	10.05	9.20
30	2.51	6.40	8.05	7.25	28	3.03	8.80	10.75	9.80
32	2.54	6.45	8.10	7.30	30	3.07	8.90	10.85	9.90
20 x 20	2.26	5.25	6.15	5.70	32	3.12	9.80	11.95	10.85
22	2.34	5.75	6.85	6.30	30 x 20	2.91	7.20	8.65	7.95
24	2.37	5.80	6.90	6.35	24	2.94	7.95	9.70	8.85
26	2.41	5.90	7.10	6.50	26	2.98	8.60	10.45	9.55
28	2.49	6.15	7.45	6.80	28	3.07	8.75	10.60	9.70
30	2.54	6.65	8.15	7.40	30	3.11	9.60	11.70	10.65
32	2.57	7.10	8.75	7.95	32	3.14	9.65	11.80	10.75
22 x 20	2.66	6.20	7.30	6.75	32 x 20	3.34	8.20	9.85	9.05
22	2.66	6.35	7.55	6.95	24	3.45	9.30	11.20	10.25
24	2.70	6.40	7.60	7.00	26	3.50	9.35	11.25	10.30
26	2.74	6.55	7.85	7.20	28	3.60	10.50	12.65	11.60
28	2.83	7.10	8.25	7.70	30	3.64	10.55	12.70	11.65
30	2.87	7.55	9.15	8.35	32	3.68		13.75	12.50
32	2.90	7.90	9.70	8.80	36 x 20	3.65		10.85	10.00
24 x 20	2.67	6.30	7.40	6.85	22	3.65		11.45	10.50
22	2.75	6.50	8.35	7.45	24	3.65		12.15	11.10
24	2.78	6.95	8.35	7.65	26	3.68		13.05	11.70
26	2.81	7.00	8.40	7.70					



# List Prices Divided Top Windows

## Design Number 36—Continued

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
36 x 28	\$3.77		\$13.85	\$12.65	40 x 32	\$3.96		\$16.70	\$15.30
30	3.82		13.95	12.70					
32	3.86		15.90	14.40	44 x 20	4.22		13.75	12.65
					22	4.22		14.80	13.55
40 x 20	3.74		11.85	10.90	24	4.22		14.80	13.55
22	3.74		13.10	12.00	26	4.25		16.20	14.70
24	3.74		13.10	12.00	28	4.35		17.30	15.90
26	3.78		14.15	12.90	30	4.39		19.40	17.70
28	3.87		15.60	14.15	32	4.44		19.45	17.75
30	3.92		15.70	14.25					

## Design Number 37

For sizes not listed see Rule 4, page 308

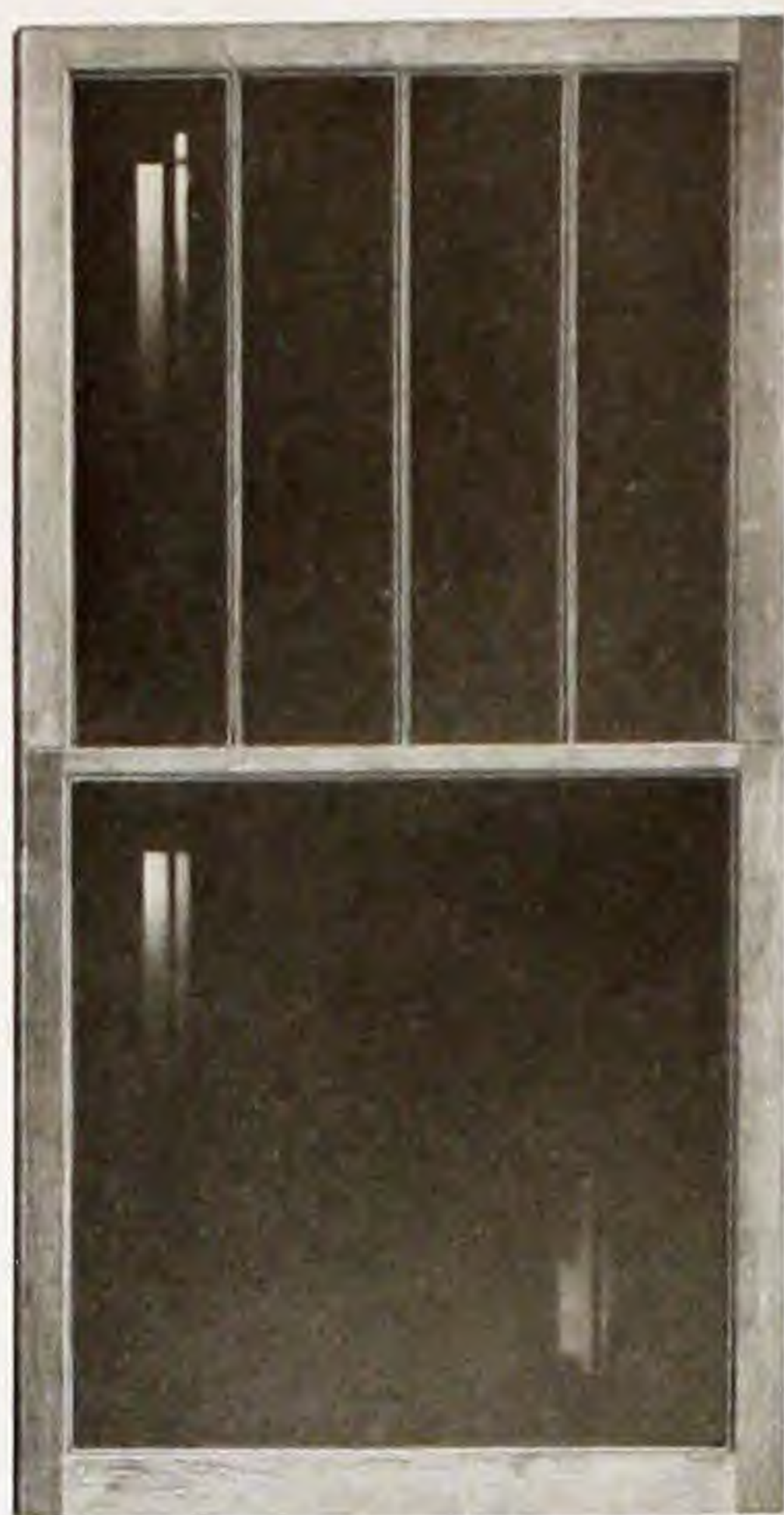
16 to 30 inch glass made 3 light wide

32 to 48 inch glass made 4 light wide

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
16 x 20	\$1.59	\$3.80	\$4.60	\$4.20	28 x 20	\$1.97	\$5.60	\$6.95	\$6.30
22	1.69	4.20	5.15	4.70	24	2.00	6.40	8.05	7.25
24	1.70	4.20	5.15	4.70	26	2.04	6.95	8.70	7.85
26	1.76	4.55	5.80	5.20	28	2.13	7.45	9.40	8.45
28	1.83	4.95	6.30	5.65	30	2.17	7.55	9.50	8.55
30	1.89	5.20	6.65	5.95	32	2.22	8.45	10.60	9.55
32	1.93	5.40	6.90	6.15					
18 x 20	1.62	4.20	5.15	4.70	30 x 20	2.01	5.85	7.30	6.60
22	1.72	4.75	6.00	5.40	24	2.04	6.60	8.35	7.50
24	1.73	4.75	6.00	5.40	26	2.08	7.25	9.10	8.20
26	1.79	5.05	6.45	5.75	28	2.17	7.40	9.25	8.35
28	1.86	5.30	6.85	6.10	30	2.21	8.25	10.35	9.30
30	1.91	5.50	7.15	6.35	32	2.24	8.30	10.45	9.40
32	1.94	5.55	7.20	6.40					
20 x 20	1.66	4.35	5.25	4.80	32 x 20	2.24	5.55	8.20	7.40
22	1.74	4.85	5.95	5.40	24	2.35	7.65	9.55	8.60
24	1.77	4.90	6.00	5.45	26	2.40	7.70	9.60	8.65
26	1.81	5.00	6.20	5.60	28	2.50	8.85	11.00	9.95
28	1.89	5.25	6.55	5.90	30	2.54	8.90	11.05	10.00
30	1.94	5.75	7.25	6.50	32	2.58		12.10	10.85
32	1.97	6.20	7.85	7.05					
22 x 20	1.80	4.85	5.95		36 x 20	2.55		9.20	8.35
22	1.80	5.00	6.20		22	2.55		9.80	8.85
24	1.80	5.05	6.25		24	2.55		10.50	9.45
26	1.85	5.20	6.50		26	2.58		11.40	10.05
28	1.95	5.75	6.90		28	2.67		12.20	11.00
30	2.00	6.20	7.80		30	2.72		12.30	11.05
32	2.00	6.55	8.35		32	2.76		14.25	12.75
24 x 20	1.77	4.95	6.05	5.50					
22	1.85	5.15	7.00	6.10	40 x 20	2.64		10.20	9.25
24	1.88	5.60	7.00	6.30	22	2.64		11.45	10.35
26	1.91	5.65	7.05	6.35	24	2.64		11.45	10.35
28	2.00	6.10	7.70	6.90	26	2.68		12.50	11.25
30	2.04	6.45	8.20	7.35	28	2.77		13.95	12.50
32	2.09	7.10	9.00	8.05	30	2.82		14.05	12.60
					32	2.86		15.05	13.65
26 x 20	1.87	5.30	6.55	5.95					
24	1.91	5.70	7.20	6.45	44 x 20	2.82		11.65	10.55
26	1.95	6.05	7.65	6.85	22	2.82		12.70	11.45
28	2.04	6.65	8.35	7.50	24	2.82		12.70	11.45
30	2.08	7.10	8.95	8.05	26	2.85		14.10	12.60
32	2.12	7.15	9.25	8.20	28	2.95		15.20	13.80
					30	2.99		17.30	15.60
					32	3.04		17.35	15.65



# Divided Top Windows



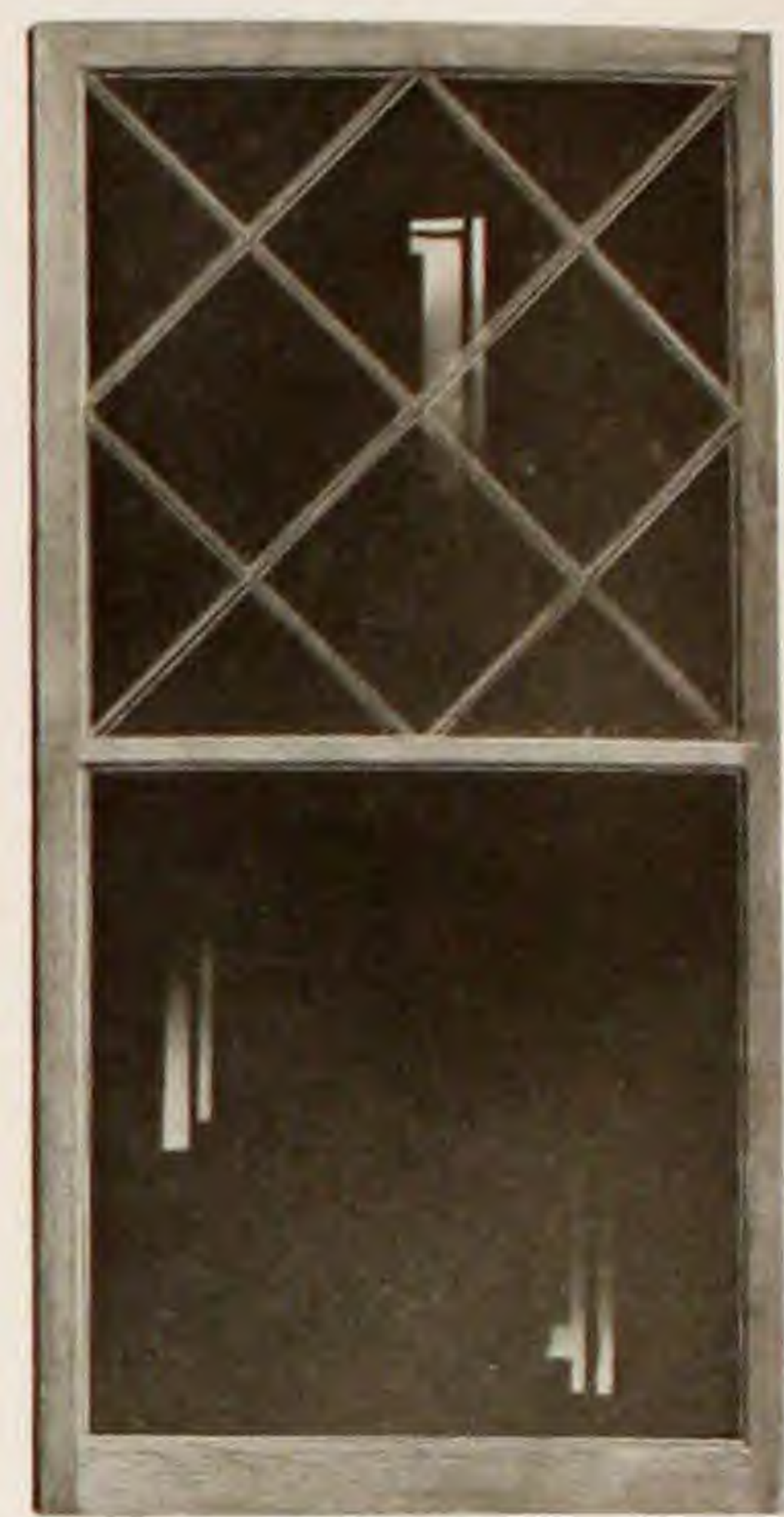
Design 38

16 to 20 inch glass made 3 light wide  
22 to 30 inch glass made 4 light wide  
32 to 36 inch glass made 5 light wide  
40 to 48 inch glass made 6 light wide



Design 39

16 to 20 inch glass made 3 light wide  
22 to 30 inch glass made 4 light wide  
32 to 36 inch glass made 5 light wide  
40 to 48 inch glass made 6 light wide



Design 40

All sizes made 12 lights to preserve design  
For smaller diamond lights see Design 25

## List Prices Divided Top Windows

### Design Number 38

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	BOTTOM D. S. TOP S. S.
16 x 20	\$1.59	\$3.80	\$4.60	\$4.20	24 x 30	\$2.14	\$6.60	\$8.35	\$7.50
22	1.69	4.20	5.15	4.70	32	2.19	7.25	9.15	8.20
24	1.70	4.20	5.15	4.70					
26	1.76	4.55	5.80	5.20	26 x 20	1.97	5.45	6.70	6.10
28	1.83	4.95	6.30	5.65	24	2.01	5.85	7.35	6.60
30	1.89	5.20	6.65	5.95	26	2.05	6.20	7.80	7.00
32	1.93	5.40	6.90	6.15	28	2.14	6.80	8.50	7.65
					30	2.18	7.25	9.10	8.20
18 x 20	1.62	4.20	5.15	4.70	32	2.22	7.30	9.40	8.35
22	1.72	4.75	6.00	5.40					
24	1.73	4.75	6.00	5.40	28 x 20	2.07	5.75	7.10	6.45
26	1.79	5.05	6.45	5.75	24	2.10	6.55	8.20	7.40
28	1.86	5.30	6.85	6.10	26	2.14	7.10	8.85	8.00
30	1.91	5.50	7.15	6.35	28	2.23	7.60	9.55	8.60
32	1.94	5.55	7.20	6.40	30	2.27	7.70	9.65	8.70
					32	2.32	8.60	10.75	9.70
20 x 20	1.66	4.35	5.25	4.80					
22	1.74	4.85	5.95	5.40	30 x 20	2.11	6.00	7.45	6.75
24	1.77	4.90	6.00	5.45	24	2.14	6.75	8.50	7.65
26	1.81	5.00	6.20	5.60	26	2.18	7.40	9.25	8.35
28	1.89	5.25	6.55	5.90	28	2.27	7.55	9.40	8.50
30	1.94	5.75	7.25	6.50	30	2.31	8.40	10.50	9.45
32	1.97	6.20	7.85	7.05	32	2.34	8.45	10.60	9.55
22 x 20	1.86	5.00	6.10	5.55	32 x 20	2.34	6.70	8.35	7.55
22	1.86	5.15	6.35	5.75	24	2.45	7.75	9.70	8.75
24	1.90	5.20	6.40	5.80	26	2.50	7.85	9.75	8.80
26	1.94	5.35	6.65	6.00	28	2.60	9.00	11.15	10.10
28	2.03	5.90	7.05	6.50	30	2.64	9.05	11.20	10.15
30	2.07	6.35	7.95	7.15	32	2.68		12.25	11.00
32	2.10	6.60	8.50	7.55					
					36 x 20	2.65		9.35	8.50
24 x 20	1.87	5.10	6.20	5.65	22	2.65		9.95	9.00
22	1.95	5.30	7.15	6.25	24	2.65		10.65	9.60
24	1.98	5.75	7.15	6.45	26	2.68		11.55	10.20
26	2.01	5.80	7.20	6.50	28	2.77		12.35	11.15
28	2.10	6.25	7.85	7.05	30	2.82		12.45	11.20
					32	2.86		14.25	13.00



# List Prices Divided Top Windows

## Design Number 38—Continued

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
40 x 20	\$2.84		\$10.50	\$ 9.55	44 x 20	\$3.02		\$11.95	\$10.85
22	2.84		11.75	10.65	22	3.02		13.00	11.75
24	2.84		11.75	10.65	24	3.02		13.00	11.75
26	2.88		12.80	11.55	26	3.05		14.40	12.90
28	2.97		14.25	12.80	28	3.15		15.50	14.10
30	3.02		14.35	12.90	30	3.19		17.60	15.90
32	3.06		15.35	13.95	32	3.24		17.65	15.95

## Design Number 39

For sizes not listed see Rule 4, page 308

16 to 20 inch glass made 3 light wide  
22 to 30 inch glass made 4 light wide

32 to 36 inch glass made 5 light wide  
40 to 48 inch glass made 6 light wide

SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
16 x 20	\$1.89	\$4.25	\$5.05	\$4.65	28 x 20	\$2.47	\$6.35	\$7.70	\$7.05
22	1.99	4.65	6.60	5.15	24	2.50	7.15	8.80	8.00
24	2.00	4.65	6.60	5.15	26	2.54	7.70	9.45	8.60
26	2.06	5.00	6.25	5.65	28	2.63	8.20	10.15	9.20
28	2.13	5.40	6.75	6.10	30	2.67	8.30	10.25	9.30
30	2.19	5.65	7.10	6.40	32	2.72	9.20	11.35	10.30
32	2.23	5.85	7.35	6.60					
18 x 20	1.92	4.65	5.60	5.15	30 x 20	2.51	6.60	8.05	7.35
22	2.02	5.20	6.45	5.85	24	2.54	7.35	9.10	8.25
24	2.03	5.20	6.45	5.85	26	2.58	8.00	9.85	8.95
26	2.09	5.50	6.90	6.20	28	2.67	8.15	10.00	9.10
28	2.16	5.75	7.30	6.55	30	2.71	9.00	11.00	10.05
30	2.21	5.95	7.60	6.80	32	2.74	9.05	11.20	10.15
32	2.24	6.00	7.65	6.85					
20 x 20	1.96	4.80	5.70	5.25	32 x 20	2.84	7.45	8.10	8.30
22	2.04	5.30	6.40	5.85	24	2.95	8.55	10.45	9.50
24	2.07	5.35	6.45	5.90	26	3.00	8.60	10.50	9.55
26	2.11	5.45	6.65	6.05	28	3.10	9.75	11.90	10.85
28	2.19	5.70	7.00	6.35	30	3.14	9.80	11.95	10.90
30	2.24	6.20	7.70	6.95	32	3.18		13.00	11.75
32	2.27	6.65	8.30	7.50					
22 x 20	2.20	5.60	6.70	6.15	36 x 20	3.15		10.10	9.25
22	2.20	5.75	6.95	6.35	22	3.15		10.70	9.75
24	2.30	5.80	7.00	6.40	24	3.15		11.40	10.35
26	2.34	5.95	7.25	6.60	26	3.18		12.00	10.95
28	2.43	6.50	7.65	7.10	28	3.27		13.10	11.90
30	2.47	6.95	8.55	7.75	30	3.32		13.20	11.95
32	2.50	7.30	9.10	8.20	32	3.36		15.15	13.65
24 x 20	2.27	5.70	6.80	6.25	40 x 20	3.44		11.40	10.45
22	2.35	5.90	7.75	6.85	22	3.44		12.65	11.55
24	2.38	6.35	7.75	7.05	24	3.44		12.65	11.55
26	2.41	6.40	7.80	7.10	26	3.48		13.70	12.45
28	2.50	6.85	8.45	7.65	28	3.57		15.15	13.70
30	2.54	7.20	8.95	8.10	30	3.62		15.25	13.80
32	2.59	7.85	9.75	8.80	32	3.66		16.25	14.85
26 x 20	2.37	6.05	7.30	6.70	44 x 20	3.62		12.85	11.75
24	2.41	6.45	7.95	7.20	22	3.62		13.90	12.65
26	2.45	6.80	8.40	7.60	24	3.62		13.90	12.65
28	2.54	7.40	9.10	8.25	26	3.65		15.30	13.80
30	2.58	7.85	9.70	8.80	28	3.75		16.40	15.00
32	2.62	7.90	10.00	8.95	30	3.79		18.50	16.80
					32	3.84		18.55	16.85

## Design Number 40

All sizes made 12 lights to preserve design.

For smaller diamond lights see Design 25.

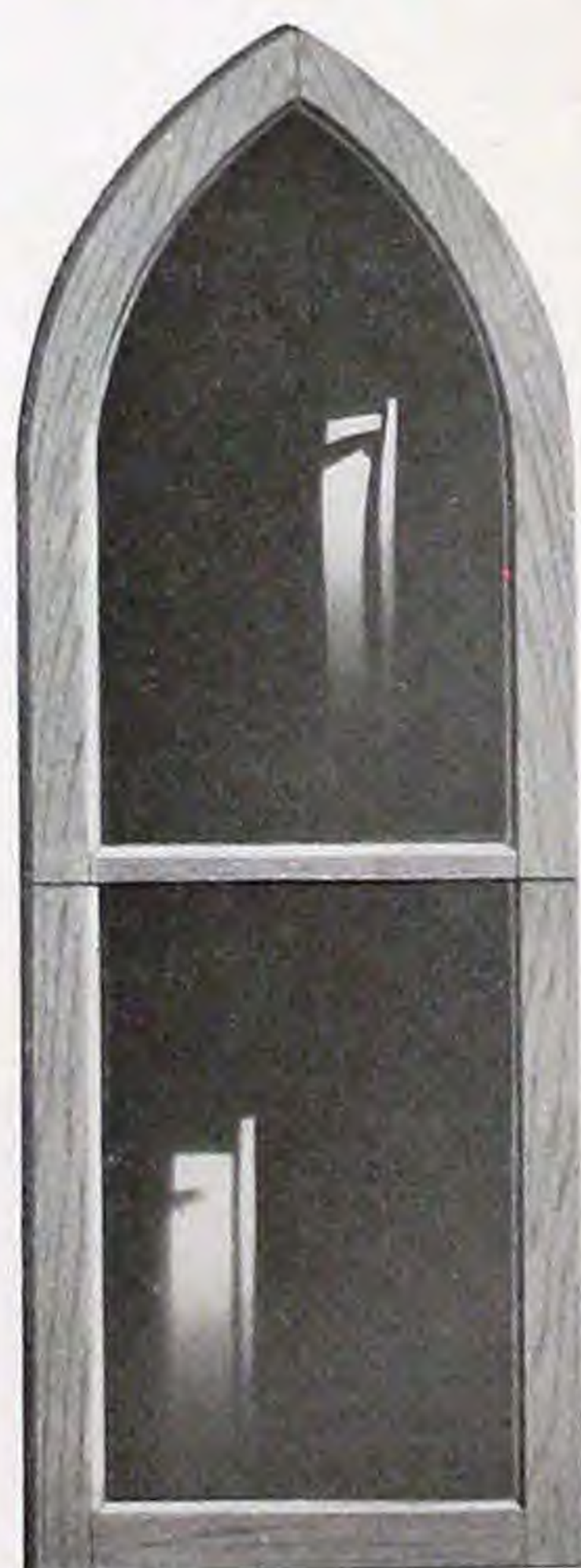
SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
16 x 20	\$4.90	\$7.55	\$8.35	\$7.95	16 x 28	\$5.15	\$8.70	\$10.05	\$9.40
22	5.00	7.95	8.90	8.45	30	5.20	8.95	10.40	9.70
24	5.00	7.95	8.90	8.45	32	5.25	9.15	10.65	9.90
26	5.05	8.30	9.55	8.95					



# Windows

## Design Number 40—Continued

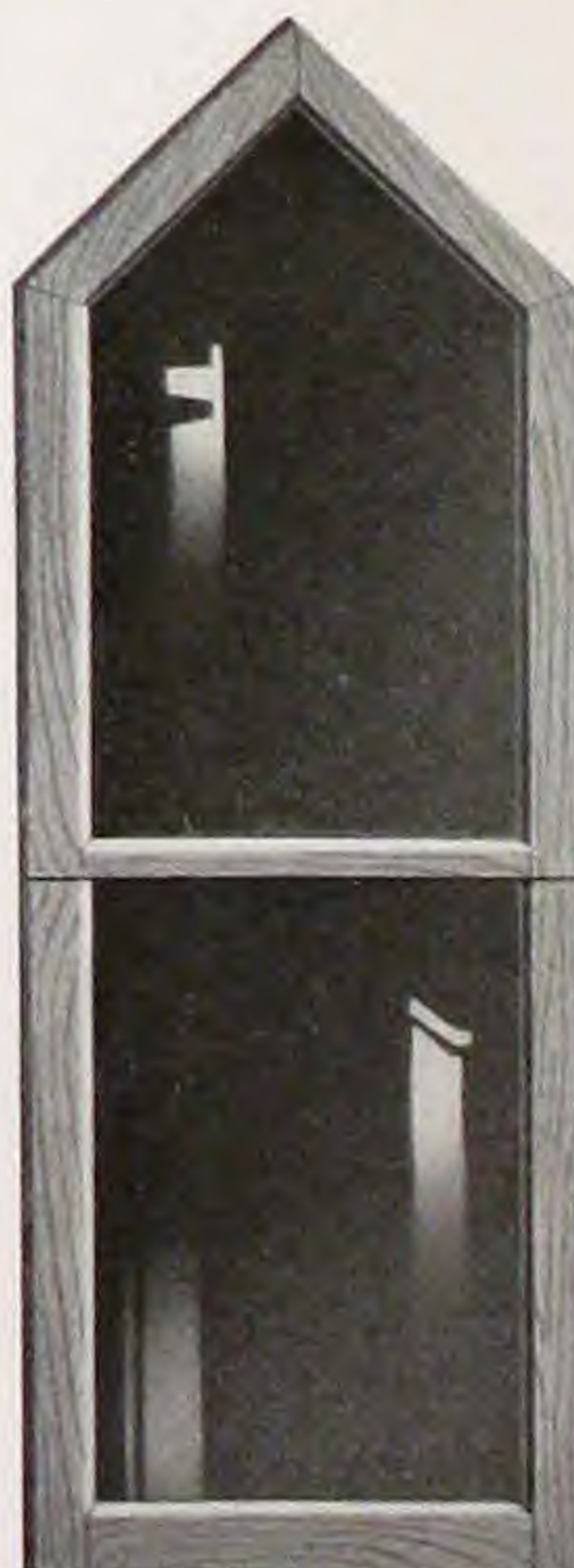
SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.	SIZE	OPEN	S. S.	D. S.	TOP S. S. BOTTOM D. S.
18 x 20	\$4.90	\$7.95	\$8.90	\$8.45	28 x 28	\$5.45	\$11.15	\$13.00	\$12.10
22	5.00	8.50	9.70	9.10	30	5.50	11.30	13.25	12.30
24	5.05	8.50	9.75	9.15	32	5.50	12.05	14.20	13.15
26	5.10	8.75	9.95	9.35	30 x 20	5.30	9.60	11.05	10.35
28	5.15	9.00	10.30	9.65	24	5.35	10.35	12.10	11.25
30	5.20	9.25	10.90	10.10	26	5.40	11.00	12.85	11.95
32	5.25	9.30	10.95	10.15	28	5.45	11.20	13.15	12.20
20 x 20	4.95	8.10	9.00	8.55	30	5.50	12.00	14.10	13.05
22	5.05	8.60	9.75	9.20	32	5.55	12.20	14.35	13.30
24	5.10	8.65	9.75	9.20	32 x 20	5.45	10.15	11.80	11.00
26	5.10	8.80	10.20	9.50	24	5.45	11.25	13.15	12.20
28	5.20	9.05	10.60	9.85	26	5.60	11.30	13.20	12.25
30	5.25	9.50	11.00	10.25	28	5.70	12.45	14.60	13.55
32	5.25	9.95	11.60	10.80	30	5.75	12.50	14.65	13.60
22 x 20	5.05	8.60	9.70	9.15	32	5.80		15.70	14.45
22	5.05	8.75	9.95	9.35	36 x 20	5.75		12.80	11.95
24	5.10	8.80	10.00	9.40	22	5.75		13.40	12.45
26	5.15	8.95	10.25	9.60	24	5.75		14.10	13.05
28	5.25	9.50	10.65	10.20	26	5.80		14.70	13.65
30	5.30	9.95	11.55	10.75	28	5.85		15.80	14.60
32	5.30	10.30	12.10	11.20	30	5.90		15.90	14.65
24 x 20	5.05	8.70	9.80	9.25	32	5.95		17.85	16.30
22	5.15	8.90	10.75	9.85	40 x 20	5.85		13.80	12.85
24	5.20	9.35	10.75	10.05	22	5.85		15.05	13.95
26	5.20	9.40	10.80	10.10	24	5.85		15.05	13.95
28	5.30	9.85	11.45	10.65	26	5.90		16.10	14.85
30	5.35	10.20	11.95	11.10	28	5.95		17.55	16.10
32	5.40	10.85	12.75	11.80	30	6.00		17.65	16.20
26 x 20	5.15	9.05	10.30	9.70	32	6.05		18.65	17.25
24	5.20	9.45	10.95	10.20	44 x 20	6.00		15.25	14.15
26	5.25	9.80	11.40	10.60	22	6.00		16.30	15.05
28	5.35	10.40	12.10	11.25	24	6.00		16.30	15.05
30	5.40	10.85	12.70	11.80	26	6.05		17.70	16.20
32	5.40	10.90	13.00	11.95	28	6.20		18.80	17.40
28 x 20	5.25	9.35	10.70	10.05	30	6.20		20.90	19.20
24	5.30	10.15	11.80	11.00	32	6.25		20.95	19.25
26	5.35	10.70	12.45	11.60					



Design 50



Design 51



Design 52



Design 53

## Gothic and Peak Head Windows

For list prices on above designs, see page 305



# Divided Light Transoms and Sash

1 3/8 Inches Thick

*Addition to  
Transom or  
Sash List*



Design 60



Design 61



Design 65

No. 60  
Open \$1.80  
Glazed 2.55

No. 61  
Open \$3.95  
Glazed 4.80



Design 62



Design 63

No. 62  
Open \$15.60  
Glazed 18.20

No. 63  
Open \$ 9.90  
Glazed 11.65



Design 64



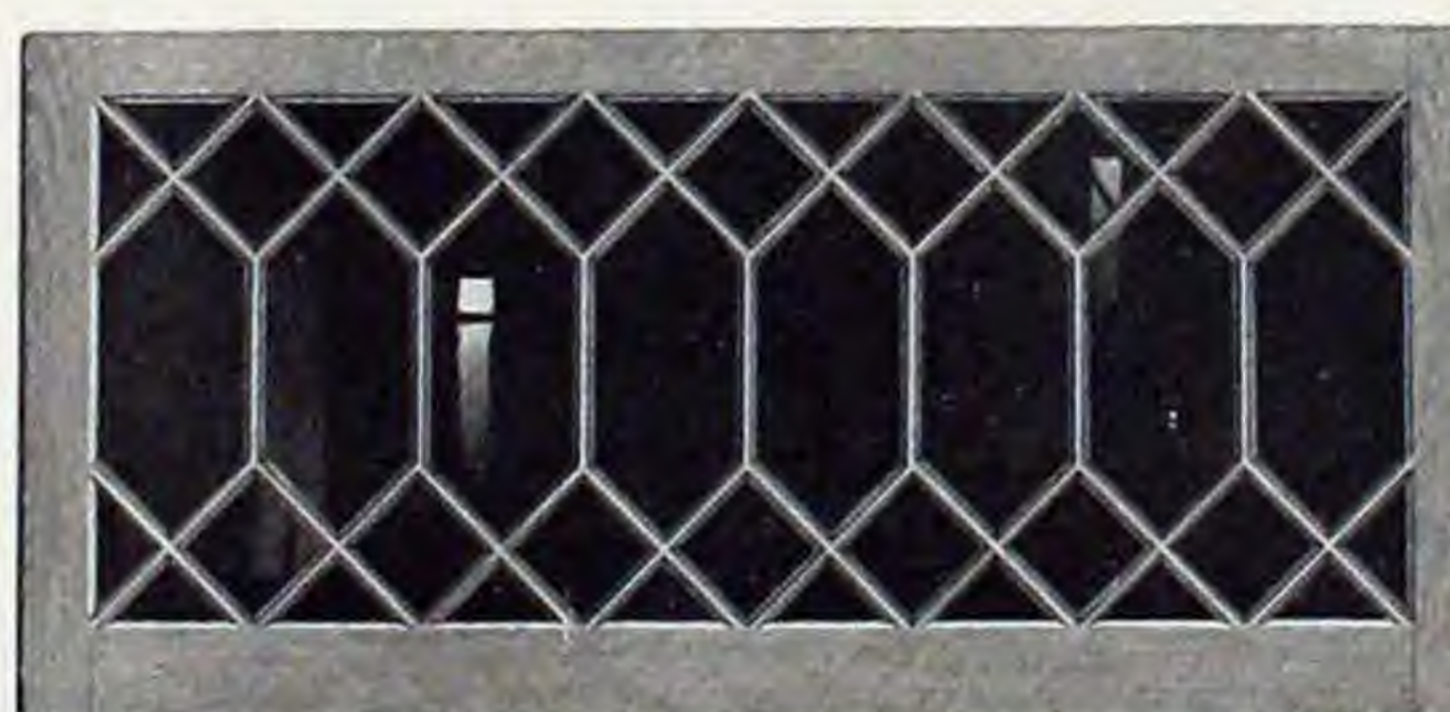
Design 66

No. 64  
Open \$1.35  
Glazed 1.90

No. 65  
Open \$6.90  
Glazed 8.00



Design 67



Design 68

No. 67  
Open \$ 9.10  
Glazed 10.35

No. 68  
Open \$14.20  
Glazed 16.30

## Designs and Sizes not listed—Rule 4

For list on open windows or sash divided into small lights, and not specifically listed, add to the list for a similar two-light or one-light sash for each light as follows:

(For glazed sash, see extra for glazing each light—Rule 18—page 309.)

- (a) For rectangular or margin lights add
- (b) For lights not rectangular, but formed by straight bars on all sides (diamond lights), (except suspended lights, see Note "c")
- (c) For suspended diamond lights (similar to long and square lights in sash Nos. 17 and 18, page 291.
- (d) For lights not rectangular but formed by curved bars
- (e) For suspended circle lights similar to Design 21, in 1 3/8-inch open Sash add \$5.00 list for the 1-light and 12c for each additional light as shown in cut.
- (f) For suspended circle lights similar to Design 21, in 1 3/4 open Sash add \$6.00 list for the 1-light and 16c list for each additional light as shown in cut.
- (g) For suspended circle lights similar to Design 21, if glazed with putty add to the glazed list 10c, list extra for each of the 5 center lights and 5c list extra for each of the square lights.

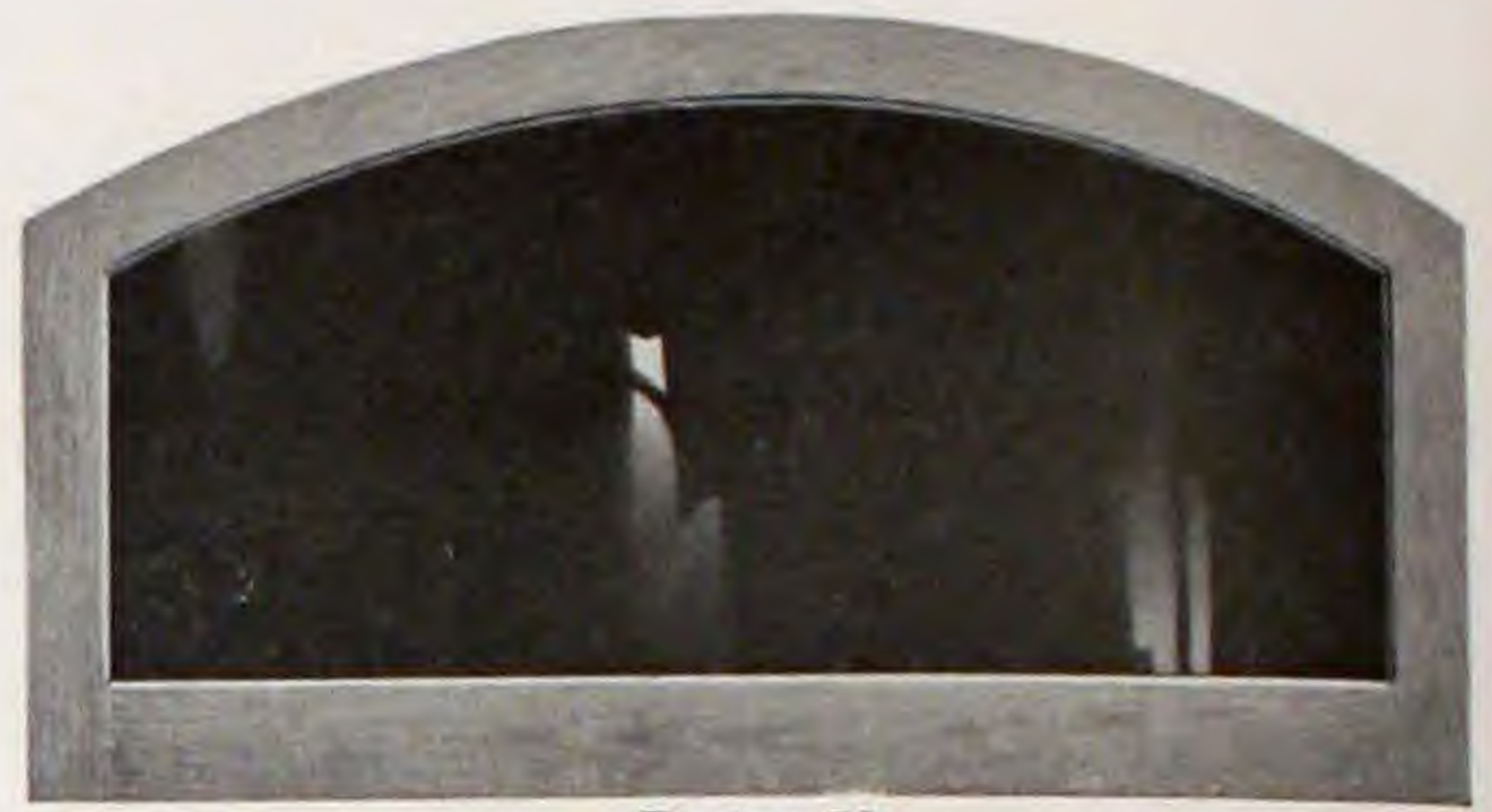
1 3/8-INCH LIST	1 3/4-INCH LIST
\$0.12	\$0.16
.30	.40
.50	.65
2.00	2.50



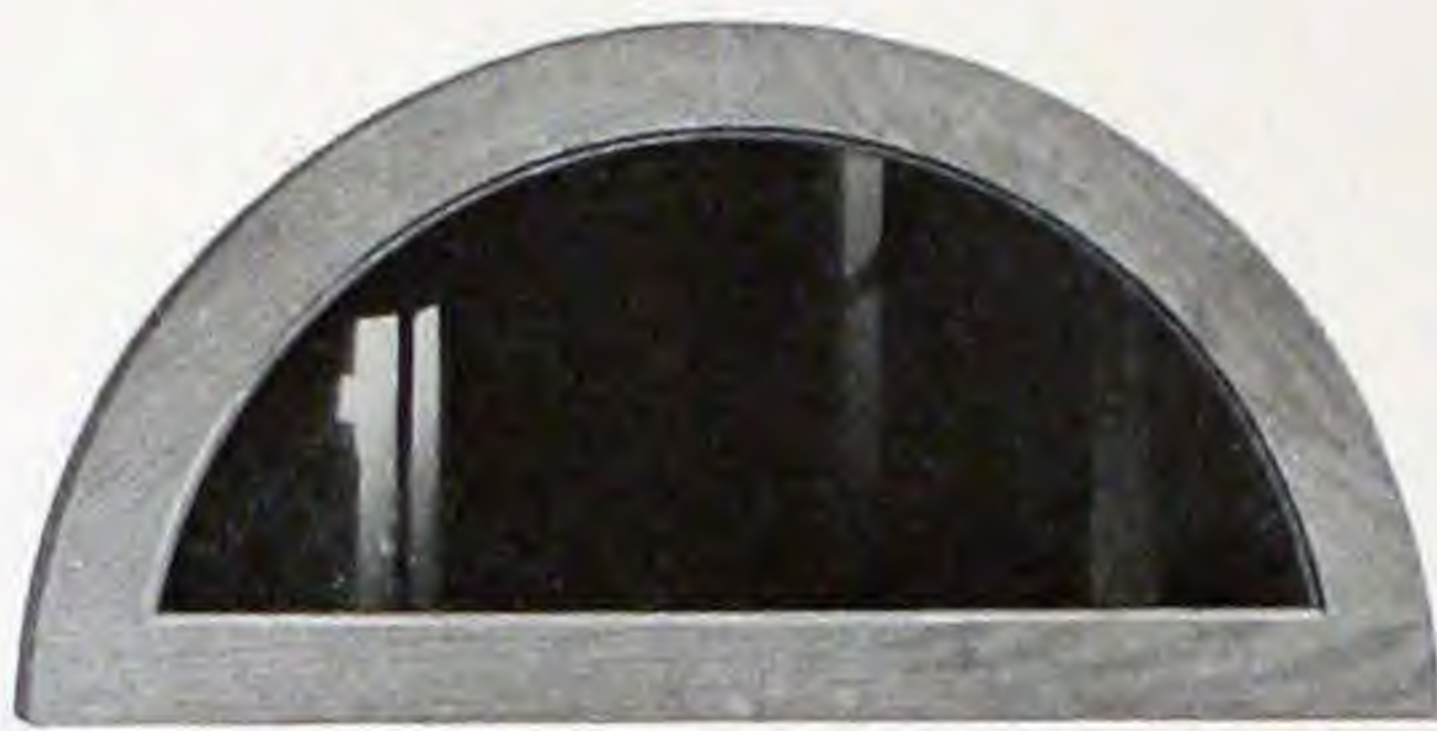
# Transoms



Design 69



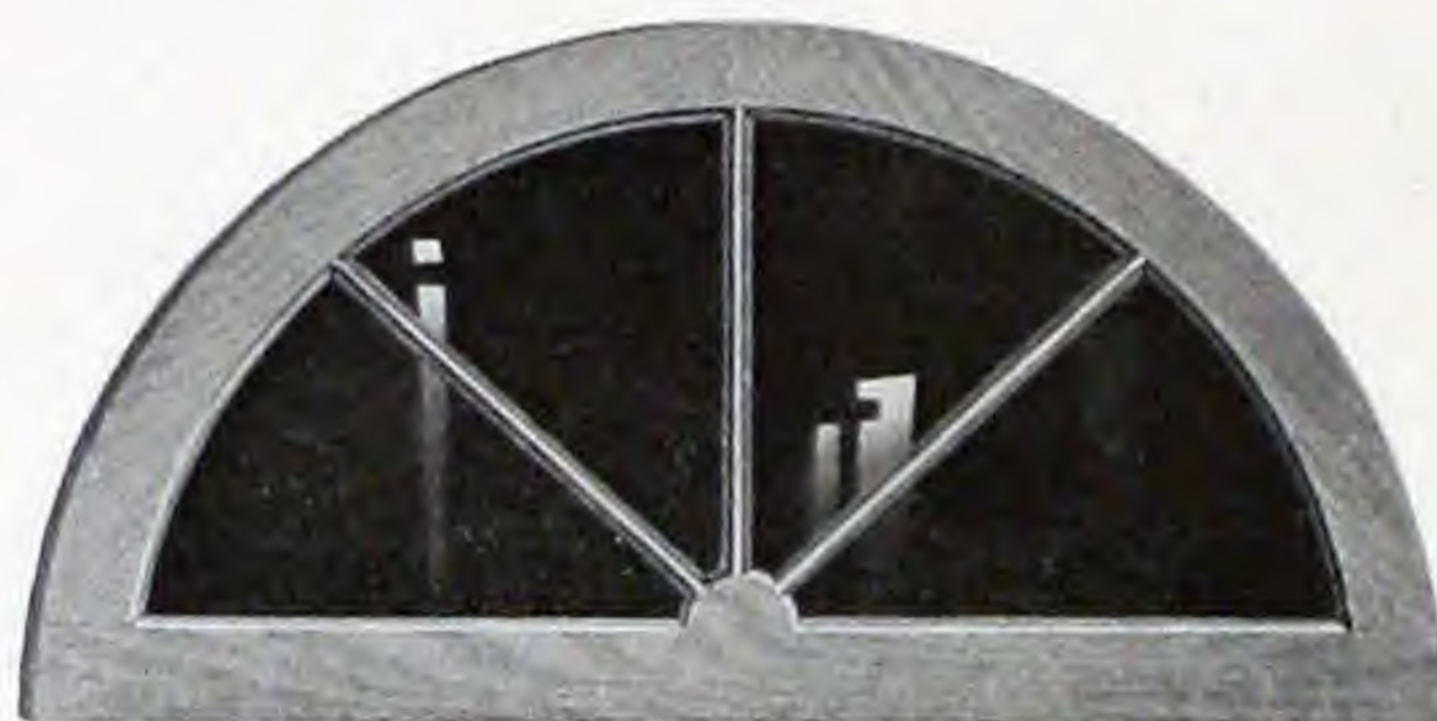
Design 70



Design 71



Design 74



Design 72



Design 75



Design 73

## Circle, Segment, and Gothic Top Transoms

### Additions to Sash List

FOR LIST PRICE ON DESIGN NO.	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> THICK UP TO 3 FT. WIDE	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> THICK UP TO 5 FT. WIDE	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> THICK UP TO 3 FT. WIDE	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> THICK UP TO 5 FT. WIDE
69-70 add	\$1.50	\$3.20	\$1.90	\$3.75
71-74 add	4.80	8.00	5.75	9.00
72 add	6.80	10.00	8.00	11.50
73 add	8.60	12.80	10.65	15.00
75 add	7.80	12.00	9.25	13.50

To arrive at glazed list for any of the above designs figure a Sash glazed 1 light of the size required for square-head sash of the extreme width and height given and add for each square or diamond cut light if glazed, list 5c.

For each light cut odd shape if glazed, add list 10c.



# Circle and Segment Top Windows



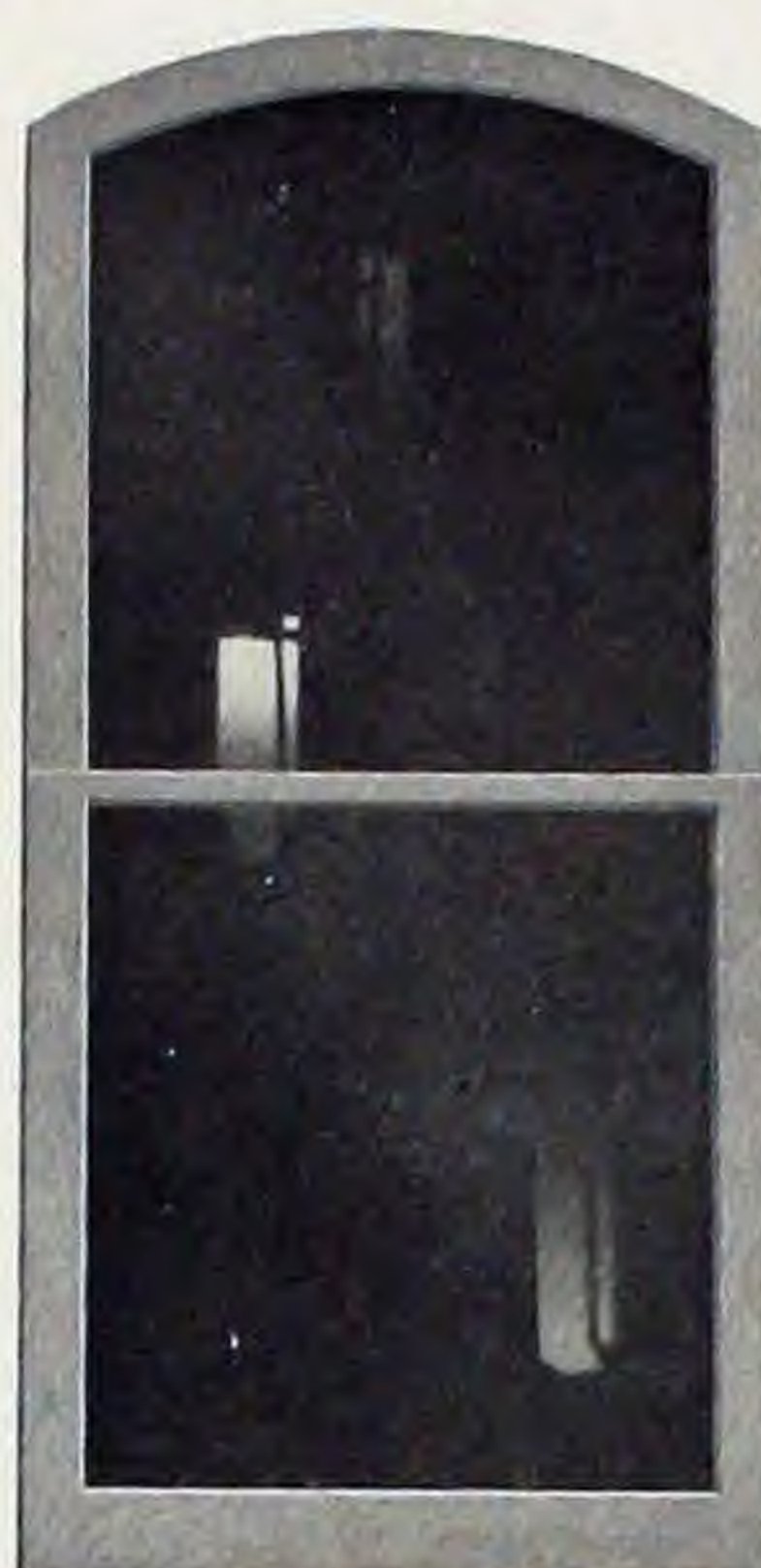
Design 76

Circle inside and outside.  
Radius, one-half width  
of sash



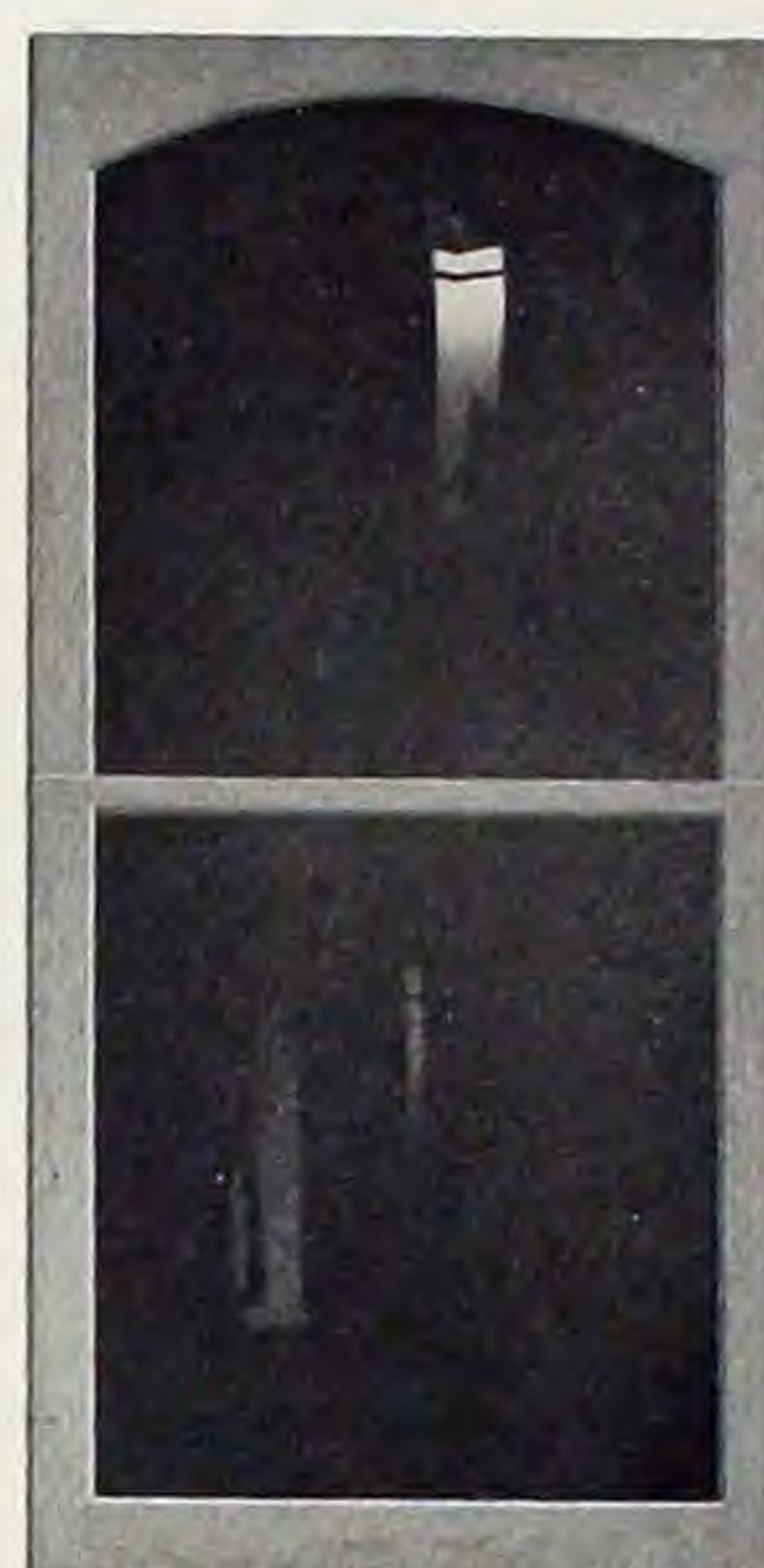
Design 77

Circle outside, square inside.  
Radius one-half width sash,  
(less width of one stile)



Design 78

Segment inside and outside.  
Radius width of sash



Design 79

Segment outside, square  
inside. Radius, width of  
sash (less width of one stile)

For circle or segment windows always give radius if not as above. If not given it will be understood that the regular radius specified above will apply.

## Circle, Segment, or Gothic Head Sash

As shown on pages 302, 304, and 305.

	1 3/8 THICK UP TO 3 FEET	1 3/8 THICK UP TO 5 FEET	1 3/4 THICK UP TO 3 FEET	1 3/4 THICK UP TO 5 FEET
<i>Segment Heads</i>				
<i>For List Price</i>				
Design Nos. 78 and 79 add	\$1.50	\$3.20	\$1.90	\$3.75
<i>Circle Head In and Out</i>				
Design No. 76 add	4.80	8.00	5.75	9.00
<i>Circle Head Outside, Square Inside</i>				
Design No. 77 add	5.50	12.00	6.50	13.50
<i>Gothic Head In and Out</i>				
Design No. 50 add	4.80	8.00	5.75	9.00
<i>Peak Head In and Out</i>				
Design No. 51 add	7.80	12.00	9.25	13.50
Design No. 52 add	2.25	4.50	2.75	5.25
Design No. 53 add	4.05	6.30	5.00	7.50

For each light cut odd shape, if glazed, add list 10c.

Note "A"—For Segment, Gothic, Circle, or Peak Head Sash over 5 feet in width add for each additional 6 inches or fraction thereof to price of 5-foot width, 15%.

### Full Circle Sash

Note "A"—For list price on Sash full circle in and out add double the list provided by rule for circle head in and out.

Note "B"—For list price on Sash full circle outside, square inside, add double the list provided by rule for circle head outside, square inside.

### Kite-Shaped Elliptical or Eyebrow Sash

For list price add to the Open list of a full circle sash of similar size 30%.

### Quarter Circle Sash or Windows

(a) For list on open or glazed quarter circle inside and outside not over 2 feet wide base, add	1 3/8 \$3.00	1 3/4 \$3.75
(b) For list on open or glazed quarter circle inside and outside over 2 feet and not over 4 feet wide base, add	6.00	7.50
(c) For list on open or glazed quarter circle outside and square inside, not over 2 feet wide base, add	4.00	5.25
(d) For list on open or glazed quarter circle outside and square inside, over 2 feet and not over 4 feet wide base, add	8.00	10.00

### Diamond Shaped Sash

For list on open or glazed Sash, diamond shape, add to open or glazed list double the list given for Peak Head Sash.



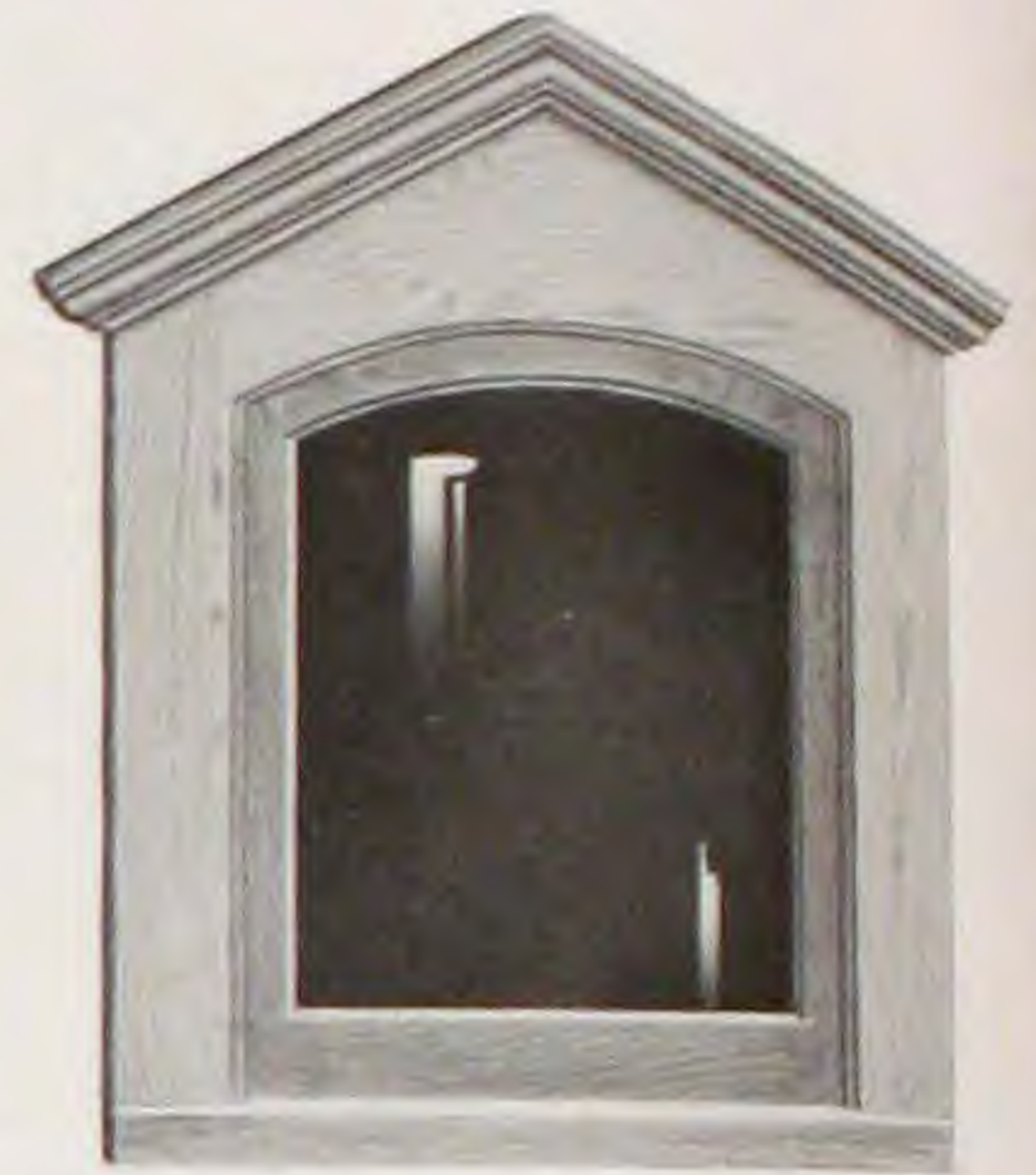
# Gable Frames and Sash



Design 80



Design 81



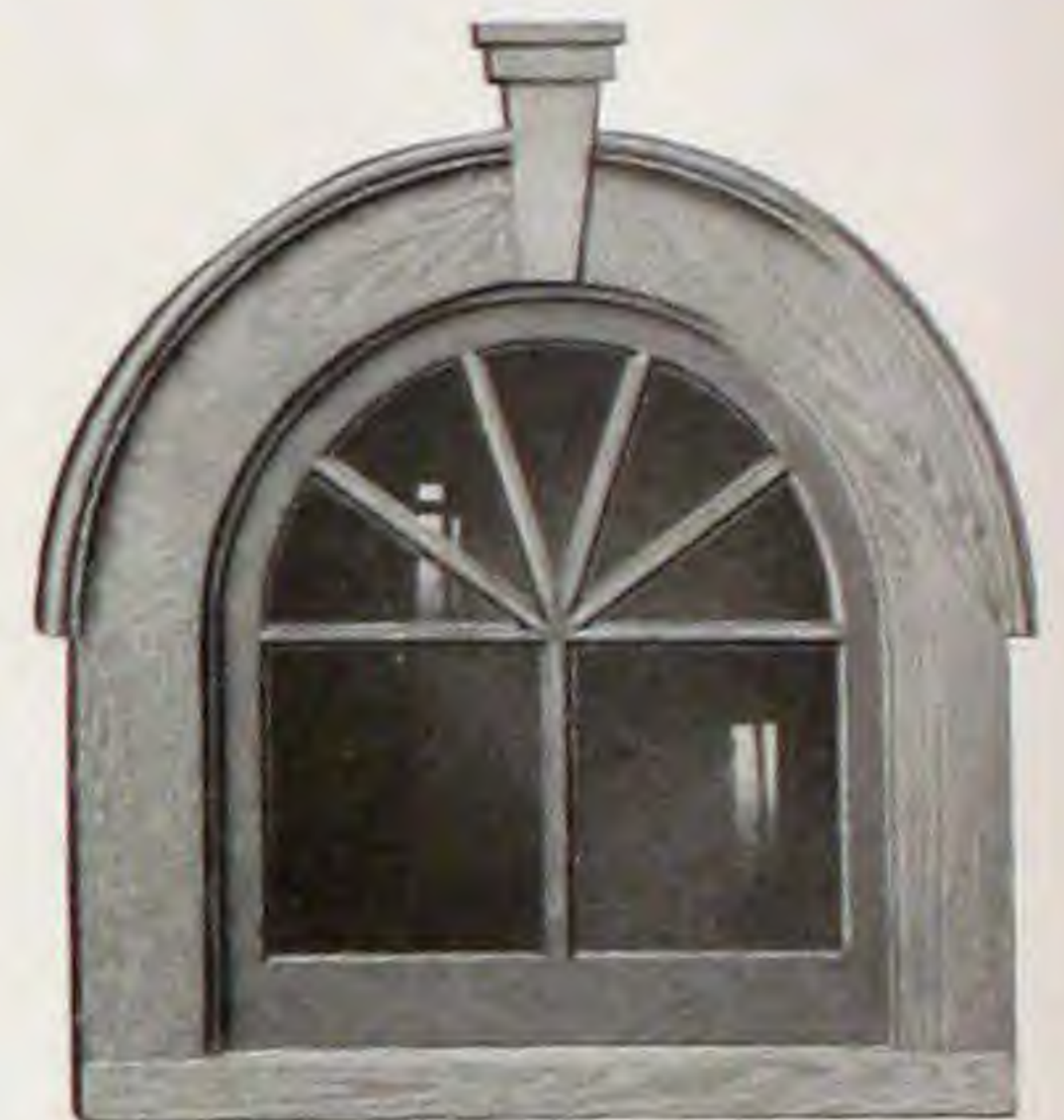
Design 82



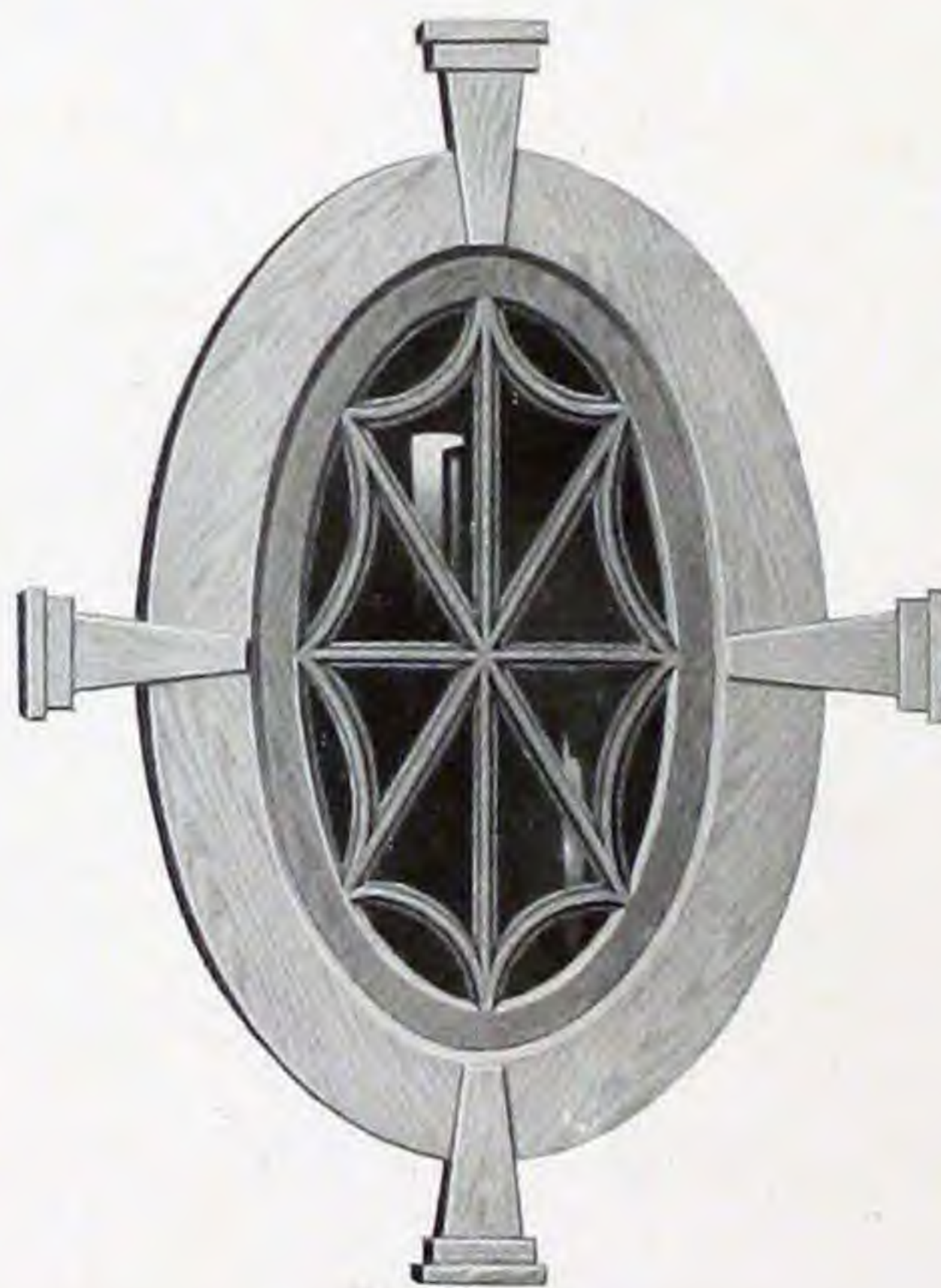
Design 86



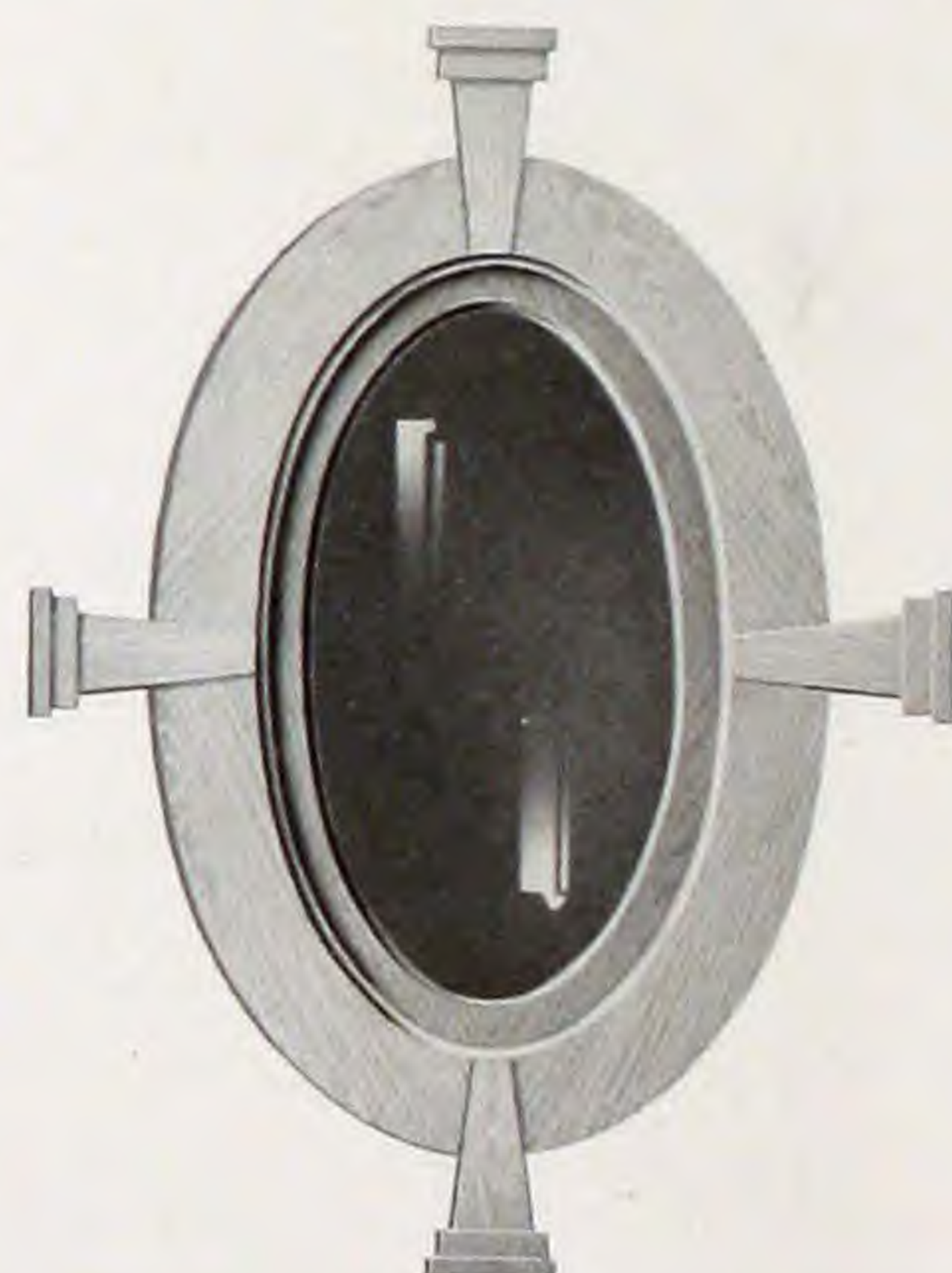
Design 84



Design 83



Design 87



Design 85

SASH DESIGN	SIZE OUTSIDE MEASURE- MENTS OF SASH	THICKNESS
80	2-0 x 2-5	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
81	2-0 x 2-0	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
82	2-0 x 2-5	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
83	2-0 x 2-3	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
84	2-0 x 2-0	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
85	1-8 x 2-8	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
86	2-6 x 1-6	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
87	1-8 x 2-8	1 $\frac{3}{8}$

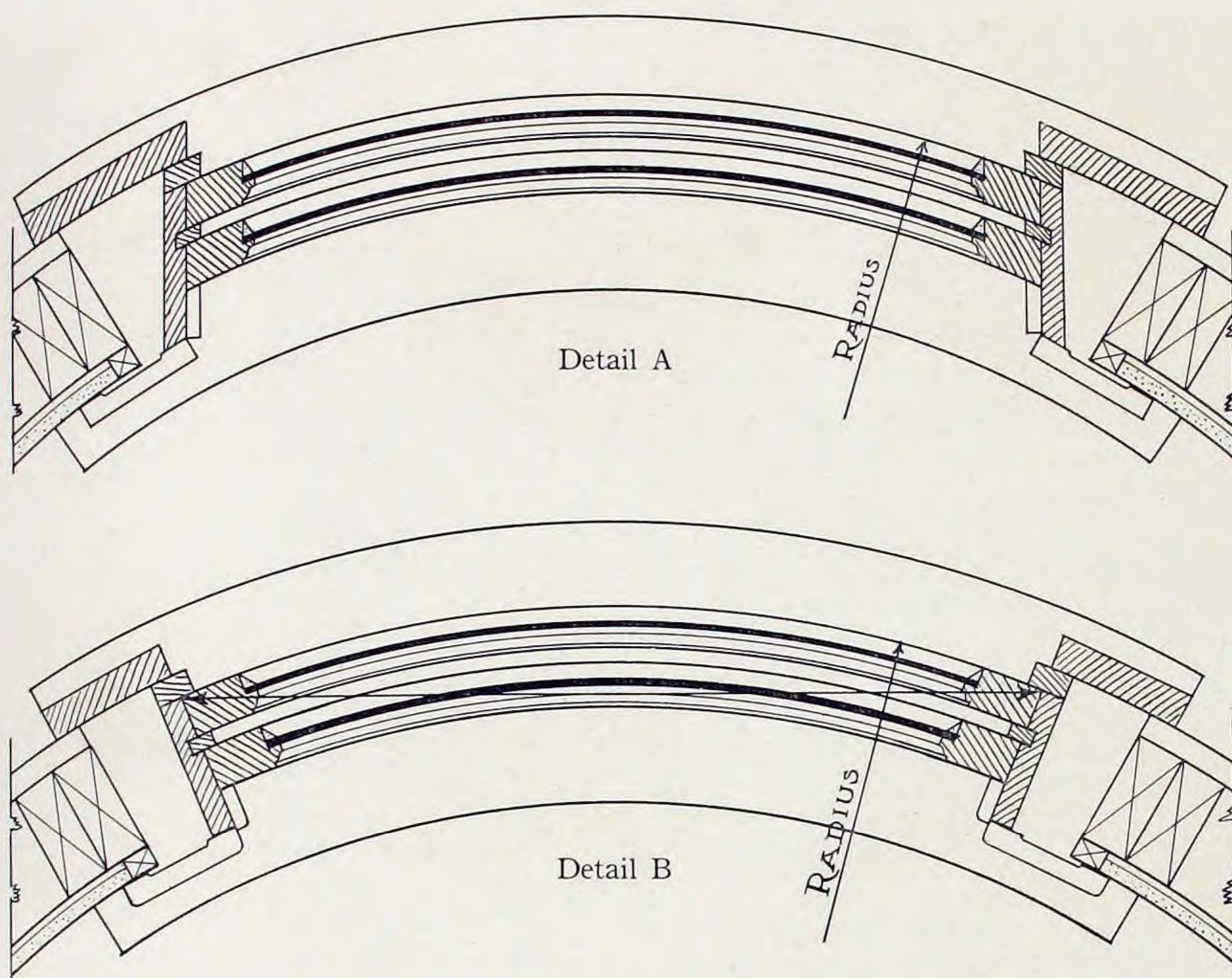
SASH LIST	
LIST PRICE OPEN	LIST PRICE GLAZED
\$ 1.00	\$ 2.50
11.75	13.20
3.00	4.60
8.75	10.85
20.00	22.65
14.50	16.20
12.00	14.05
23.00	25.90

FRAME LIST	
FRAME DESIGN	LIST PRICE FRAME FOR 2 x 4 STUDS
80B	\$3.00
81B	6.00
82B	5.00
83B	6.00
84B	6.50
85B	7.50
86B	6.00
87B	7.50

Frames are made for sash square inside. Price given for frames subject to gable frame discount.



## Bent Windows



### Bent or Bow-Faced Windows and Frames

We make Bent Frames and Windows or Sash glazed with Plate or Window glass.

When ordering Bent Frames give accurate radius to inside of finished wall and thickness of wall.

Orders for Bent windows should give radius to outside of top sash (when frames are not ordered at the same time) and specify whether frames are made with parallel jambs like A or radiating jambs like Detail B.

If made like Detail B give distance between face of jambs at outside edge of top sash where indicated by arrow lines.

To prevent errors send full size paper pattern of wall.

For prices on Bent windows see Rule 16, page 309.



# Sash Extras

*Note "A"*—Unless otherwise specified, when a net extra or a list extra is provided, it will apply to either Open or Glazed list, and when a percentage of the list is provided, it applies to Open list only, and is to be applied before Glazing list is added,

*Note "B"*—The list extras specified are presumed and intended to enable the building up of a list which when completed shall be subject to the "oddwork" discount, except when ordered in stock quantities of a size and kind,

*Note "C"*—For irregular or intermediate sizes, use the same list as next larger listed size, both open and glazed.

## Larger Sizes

*Rule 1*—(a) For list on open windows wider than listed sizes, add to the open list for similar window of widest listed size of same height, for each additional 2 inches or part thereof 15c list

(b) For list on open windows longer than listed sizes, add to the open list for similar window of longest listed size of same width for each additional 4 inches or part thereof 15c list

## Wide Stiles, Rails, or Bars

*Rule 2*—For list on open windows, or sash, with stiles, rails or bars wider than regular stock sizes, add as follows:

(a) For stiles and top rails wider than 2 inches to glass rabbet, for each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch or part thereof, add of the open list to open or glazed list 10% list

(b) For bottom rails wider than 3 inches to glass rabbet, for each additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or part thereof, add of open list to open or glazed list 5% list

(c) For check rails thicker than  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch and not over  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches finished sizes, add of open list to open or glazed list 10% list

(d) For bars or muntins wider than stock add of the open list for each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch or part thereof on each bar or muntin to the open or glazed list  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$

(For example, a 6-light sash when made 3-light wide would be figured as containing 3 bars or muntins.)

NOTE—For rabbeting rails see Rule 20.

## O G Lugs

*Rule 3*—For list on  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch open or glazed windows with O G lugs add to open or glazed list for each sash with lugs 30c list

## Divided Sash

*Rule 4*—For list on open windows or sash divided into small lights, and not specifically listed, add to the list for similar 2-light window or 1-light sash for each light as follows:

If glazed see Rule 18, page 309, for glazing extras.

	$1\frac{3}{8}$ - INCH LIST	$1\frac{3}{4}$ - INCH LIST
(a) For rectangular or margin lights add	\$0.12	\$0.16
(b) For lights not rectangular, but formed by straight bars on all sides (diamond lights), (except suspended lights, see Note "c")	.30	.40

(c) For suspended diamond lights (similar to long and square lights in sash Nos. 17 and 18, page 291)  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -INCH LIST \$0.50  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -INCH LIST \$0.65

(d) For lights not rectangular but formed by curved bars 2.00 2.50

(e) For suspended circle lights similar to Fig. 21, in  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch open sash add \$5.00 list for the 1-light and 12c list for each additional light as shown in cut.

(f) For suspended circle lights similar to Fig. 21, in  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch open sash add \$6.00 list for the 1-light and 16c list for each additional light as shown in cut.

(g) For suspended circle lights similar to Fig. 21, if glazed with putty add to the glazed list 10c list extra for each of the 5 center lights and 5c list extra for each of the square lights.

## Cottage Style Windows

*Rule 5*—For cottage style windows (with top and bottom light of different height) not listed, add together one-half of the lists of windows of the same width containing the same or next larger glass size, for the bottom and top, respectively, and add 30c list

## Half Windows

*Rule 6*—For half windows (either top or bottom sash) add to half of the list of such window 30c list

## $1\frac{1}{8}$ Inches Thick

*Rule 7*—(a) For list on  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch sash, not listed, and for 2- and 4-light plain rail windows, use  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch list, open or glazed, and deduct from the open list 10%

(b) For list on  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch check rail windows, open or glazed, deduct from  $1\frac{3}{8}$  open list 5%

(c) For  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch single sash not listed add to list of  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch listed open sash 20%

## $1\frac{3}{8}$ Inch Plain Rail Windows

*Rule 8*—For  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch plain rail windows use  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch check rail list, open or glazed.

## $1\frac{3}{4}$ Inches Thick

*Rule 9*—(a) For  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch windows or sash, open or glazed, add of the  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch open list to the  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch open or glazed list, unless otherwise provided for 40% list

(b) For all extras for  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch windows or sash, unless otherwise provided for, add to extras for  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch sash 40% list



# Sash Extras

## 2 1/4 Inches Thick

Rule 10—For 2- or 2 1/4-inch windows or sash, open or glazed, add of the 1 3/4-inch open list to the 1 3/4-inch open or glazed list 100% list

## Single Sash

Rule 11—(a) To make open Sash list on 1 3/8-inch 1-light Transom, Cellar, or other single sash not otherwise provided for in this list, figure the united inches, width and length, added of the entire glass measurement not over 100 united inches at per inch 2 1/2c

(b) No sash to be figured at less than \$1.00 list

(c) For more than 1 light in the above add as per Rule 4.

## Casement Sash

Rule 12—For casement sash, figure each sash as per Rule 11. If rabbeted, see Rule 20.

## Store Sash

Rule 13—(a) Store sash with stiles and top rail 3 inches to glass line, and bottom rail 4 inches to glass line, 1 3/8 inches thick, per lineal foot around the opening, list 25c 1 3/4 35c

(b) Bars for 1 3/8-inch sash not over 1 inch between glass, per lineal foot, list 15c 20c

(c) For wider stiles, rails, etc., see Rule 2.

(d) For glass beads or stops, see Rule 15.

(e) For panels under store sash, see Rule 14.

## Panels for Store Fronts

Rule 14—(a) Panels for store front, solid stuck, 1 3/8 inches thick, per square foot, 70c list, subject to Door Discount.

(b) Panels for store front, solid stuck, 1 3/4 inches thick, per square foot, \$1.00 list, subject to Door Discount.

## Stops and Beads

Rule 15—For stock size and pattern stops or beads around square glass in sash or windows not over 1 3/4 inches thick, add for beads around each light:

(a) 24 united inches or less 20c list

(b) 25 to 60 inches 30c list

(c) 61 to 90 inches 40c list

(d) For over 90 united inches add 1/2 cent per inch list.

(e) For rabbeting sash to receive stops add per sash list 5c.

The minimum charge for stops or rabbeting will be net 15c.

(f) For stops or glass bead for diamond, also sprung stops for segment or circle lights add 50%

## Bent Sash

Rule 16—(a) For open square head 1-light bent sash, either 1 3/8 or 1 3/4 inches

thick, not over 2 feet wide, add to the open list of a regular sash of same size \$10.00 list

(b) For each additional 6 inches in width or fraction thereof add 2.50 list

(c) For bent bars add 20% of above extras for each bent bar.

(d) For bent open windows double the list for a similar bent sash.

(e) For bent sash thicker than 1 3/4 inches add to the above extras for each 1/2-inch or fraction thereof 25%

## Oil Finish

Rule 17—For windows or sash selected for oil finish, add of the open list to open or glazed list 10%

## Glazing

Rule 18—(a) For glazing with AA glass, add of the 1 3/8-inch glazed list 33 1/3%

(b) In figuring glass of unlisted glazed sash with marginal or divided lights, either diamond, square, peak, or otherwise, figure as though sash was glazed with but one full light of glass and add for extra cost of glazing with putty each square or diamond light, per light 5c list

(c) For each light cut odd shape, if glazed, add extra 10c list

(d) For windows or sash glazed with white chip, Florentine, or similar glass of equal value, add to D. S. glazed list for each square foot of glass measure 40c list

## Storm Sash

Rule 19—(a) 1 1/8-inch storm sash, with regular 2 1/4-inch wide stiles over-all, take the same list as given for a 1 3/8-inch check rail window with an equal number of lights of the same size. (b) For 1 3/8-inch storm sash add of the 1 1/8-inch open storm sash list to the open or glazed list 20%

## Rabbeting

Rule 20—(a) For rabbeting outside edge of rails, or stiles of windows or sash, add to the list for each edge rabbeted (except as below) 15c list

(b) For rabbeting standard size check rails of windows, per window 25c list

(c) For rabbeting in pairs center stiles of casement or cupboard sash, per pair 30c list

(d) For rabbeting sash for plate or other thick glass, not over 30 x 30 inches, add for each sash so rabbeted 5c list

(e) For rabbeting sash for plate or other thick glass over 30 x 30 inches, add of the open list or glazed list 15%

NOTE—The minimum charge under Rule 20 for any one order will be 15c net

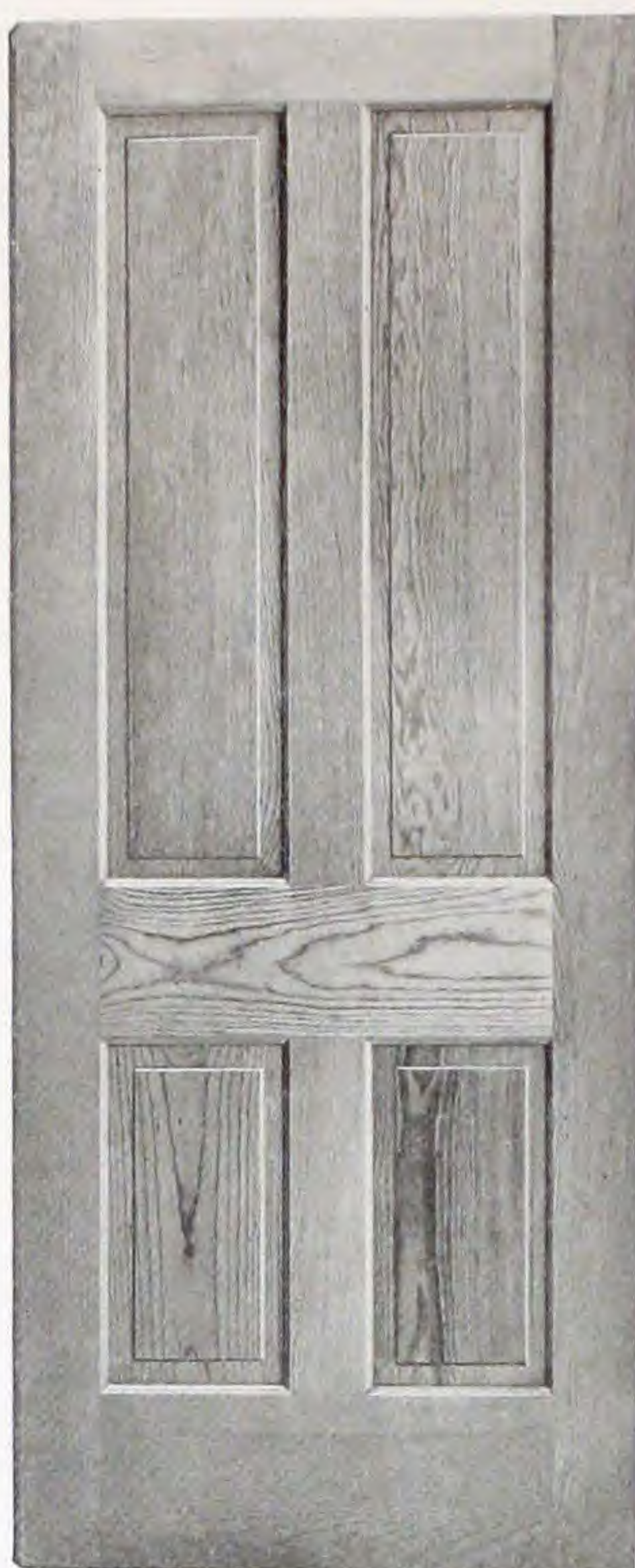
## Water Drips

Rule 21—Grooving bottom rail and furnishing stock pattern water drip for same, loose:

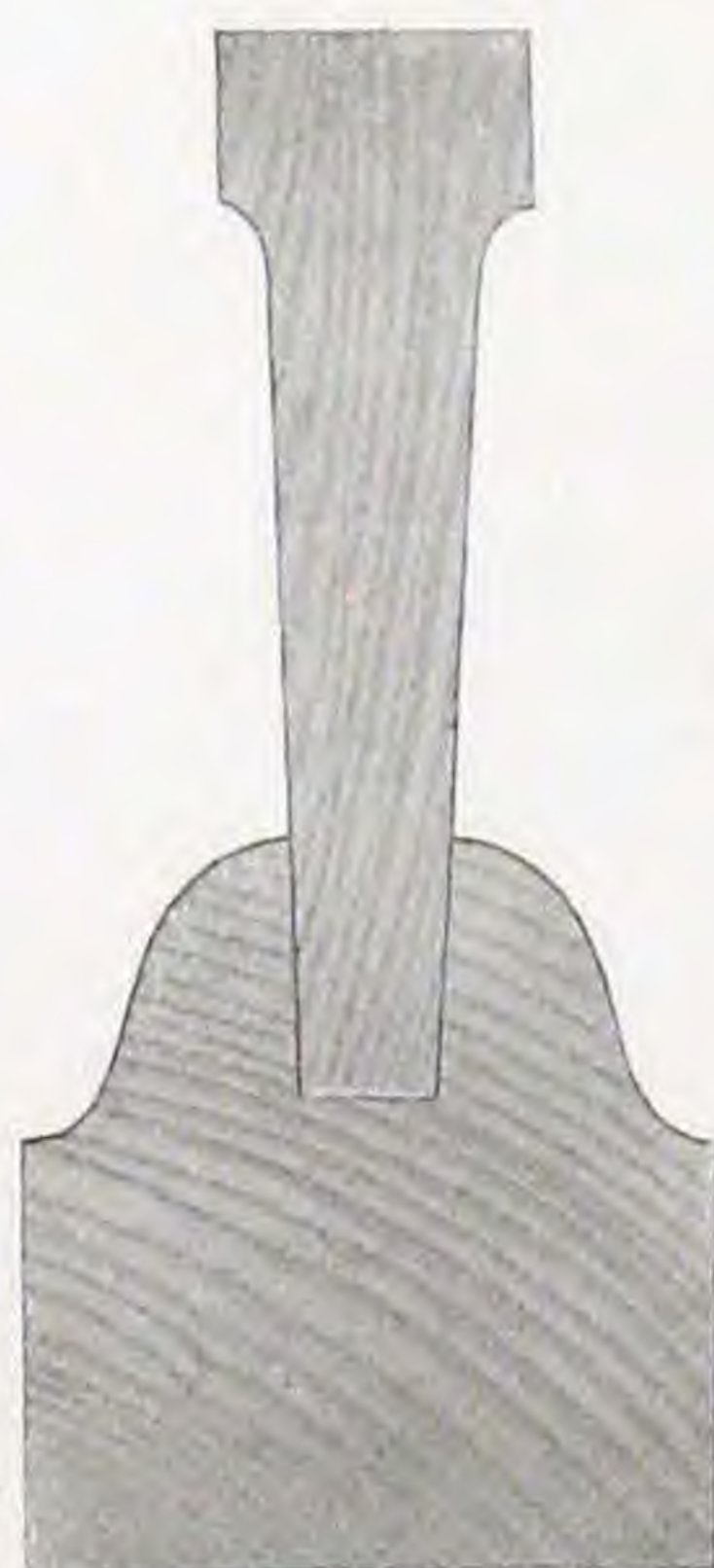
(a) 3 feet and under in length, add 75c list

(b) Over 3 feet, up to 5 feet, add \$1.25 list





Design 200



O G Sticking

# O G Doors

## Four-Panel O G Doors

Design 200

Raised panels both sides

SIZE OF DOOR	THICKNESS	LIST NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST NO. 2 QUALITY	LIST NO. 3 QUALITY
2- 0 x 6- 0	1 1/8	\$5.15	\$4.65	\$3.85
2- 6 x 6- 0	1 1/8	5.90	5.35	
2- 8 x 6- 0	1 1/8	6.05	5.50	
3- 0 x 6- 0	1 1/8	7.15	6.45	
2- 4 x 6- 4	1 1/8	5.55	5.05	
2- 0 x 6- 6	1 1/8	5.60	5.10	
2- 6 x 6- 6	1 1/8	5.90	5.35	4.30
2- 6 x 6- 8	1 1/8	6.00	5.45	
2- 8 x 6- 8	1 1/8	6.05	5.50	4.60
2-10 x 6-10	1 1/8	7.65	6.90	5.35
2- 6 x 7- 0	1 1/8	7.60	6.85	
3- 0 x 7- 0	1 1/8	8.15	7.30	5.70
2- 0 x 6- 0	1 3/8	5.70	5.15	4.20
2- 6 x 6- 0	1 3/8	6.50	5.90	
2- 8 x 6- 0	1 3/8	6.70	6.05	
3- 0 x 6- 0	1 3/8	7.90	7.15	
2- 4 x 6- 4	1 3/8	6.10	5.55	
2- 0 x 6- 6	1 3/8	6.15	5.60	
2- 2 x 6- 6	1 3/8	6.30	5.70	
2- 4 x 6- 6	1 3/8	6.30	5.70	
2- 6 x 6- 6	1 3/8	6.50	5.90	4.75
2- 8 x 6- 6	1 3/8	6.70	6.05	
3- 0 x 6- 6	1 3/8	8.50	7.70	
2- 0 x 6- 8	1 3/8	6.25	5.65	
2- 2 x 6- 8	1 3/8	6.40	5.80	
2- 4 x 6- 8	1 3/8	6.40	5.80	
2- 6 x 6- 8	1 3/8	6.65	6.00	
2- 8 x 6- 8	1 3/8	6.70	6.05	5.05
2-10 x 6- 8	1 3/8	8.00	7.25	
3- 0 x 6- 8	1 3/8	8.50	7.70	
2- 0 x 6-10	1 3/8	7.40	6.70	
2- 2 x 6-10	1 3/8	7.60	6.85	
2- 4 x 6-10	1 3/8	7.60	6.85	
2- 6 x 6-10	1 3/8	7.65	6.90	
2- 8 x 6-10	1 3/8	7.65	6.90	
2-10 x 6-10	1 3/8	8.00	7.25	5.90
3- 0 x 6-10	1 3/8	8.50	7.70	
2- 0 x 7- 0	1 3/8	7.55	6.85	
2- 2 x 7- 0	1 3/8	7.65	6.90	
2- 4 x 7- 0	1 3/8	7.65	6.90	
2- 6 x 7- 0	1 3/8	7.70	6.95	
2- 8 x 7- 0	1 3/8	7.90	7.15	
2-10 x 7- 0	1 3/8	8.15	7.35	
3- 0 x 7- 0	1 3/8	8.50	7.70	6.30
2- 6 x 7- 6	1 3/8	9.45	8.55	
2- 8 x 7- 6	1 3/8	9.90	8.95	
2-10 x 7- 6	1 3/8	10.40	9.40	
3- 0 x 7- 6	1 3/8	10.85	9.80	
2- 6 x 8- 0	1 3/8	10.80	9.75	
2- 8 x 8- 0	1 3/8	11.25	10.15	
3- 0 x 8- 0	1 3/8	12.30	11.10	
2- 6 x 6- 6	1 3/4	9.60	8.65	
2- 8 x 6- 8	1 3/4	9.90	8.95	



# O G Doors

## Four-Panel O G Doors

Design 200—Continued

Raised panels both sides

SIZE OF DOOR	THICKNESS	LIST NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST NO. 2 QUALITY	LIST NO. 3 QUALITY
2-10 x 6-10	1 3/4	\$11.85	\$10.70	
2- 6 x 7- 0	1 3/4	11.40	10.30	
2- 8 x 7- 0	1 3/4	11.70	10.55	
2-10 x 7- 0	1 3/4	12.10	10.90	
3- 0 x 7- 0	1 3/4	12.60	11.40	
2- 6 x 7- 6	1 3/4	14.05	12.70	
2- 8 x 7- 6	1 3/4	14.70	13.25	
2-10 x 7- 6	1 3/4	15.45	13.95	
3- 0 x 7- 6	1 3/4	16.15	14.55	
2- 6 x 8- 0	1 3/4	16.05	14.50	
2- 8 x 8- 0	1 3/4	16.75	15.10	
3- 0 x 8- 0	1 3/4	18.30	16.50	
3- 0 x 8- 6	1 3/4	21.50	19.40	
3- 0 x 9- 0	1 3/4	23.70	21.35	

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 318.

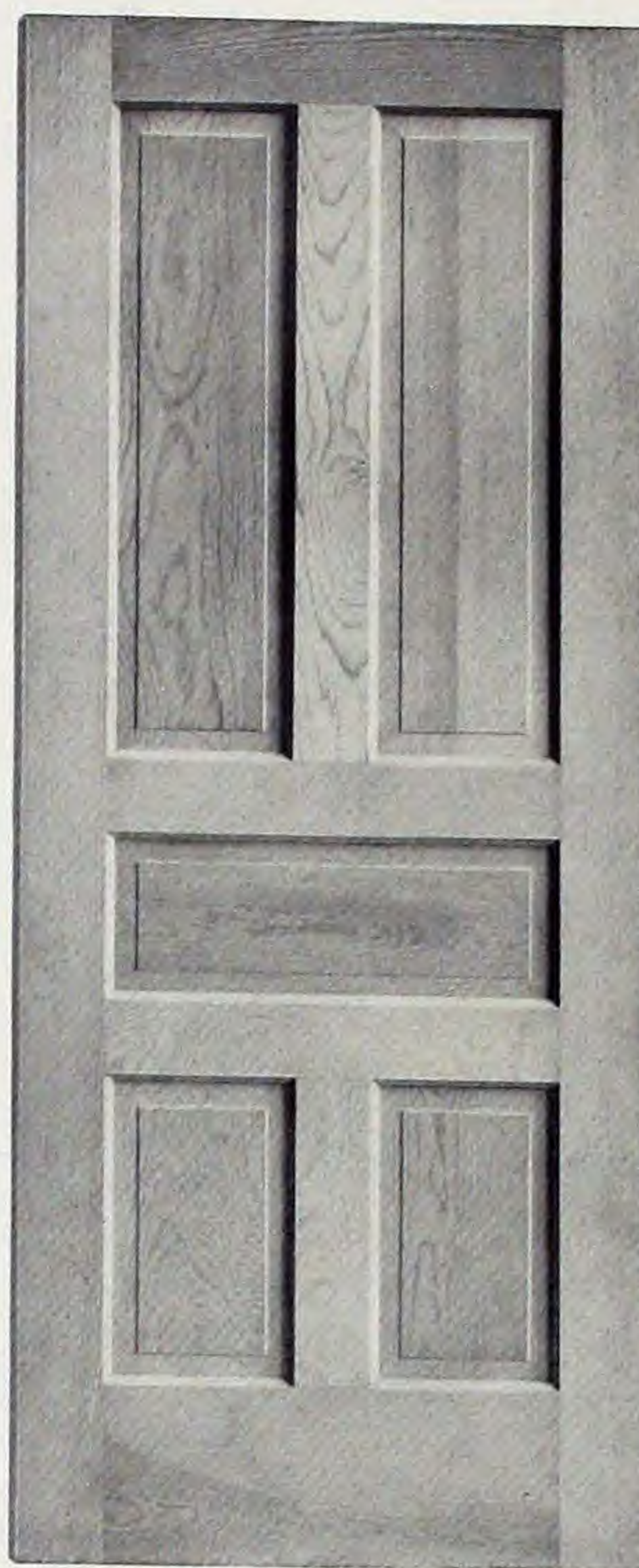
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 318.

For extras, see pages 318 and 319.

3/4 Inch Thick

SIZE OF DOOR	THICKNESS	LIST NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST NO. 2 QUALITY	LIST NO. 3 QUALITY
2-0 x 6-0	3/4	\$4.65	\$4.20	\$3.50
2-4 x 6-4	3/4	5.05	4.60	
2-0 x 6-6	3/4	5.05	4.60	
2-6 x 6-6	3/4	5.35	4.85	3.90
2-8 x 6-8	3/4	5.45	5.00	4.15

1-inch doors finish 3/4-inch thick; raised panels 1 S. flat 1 S.



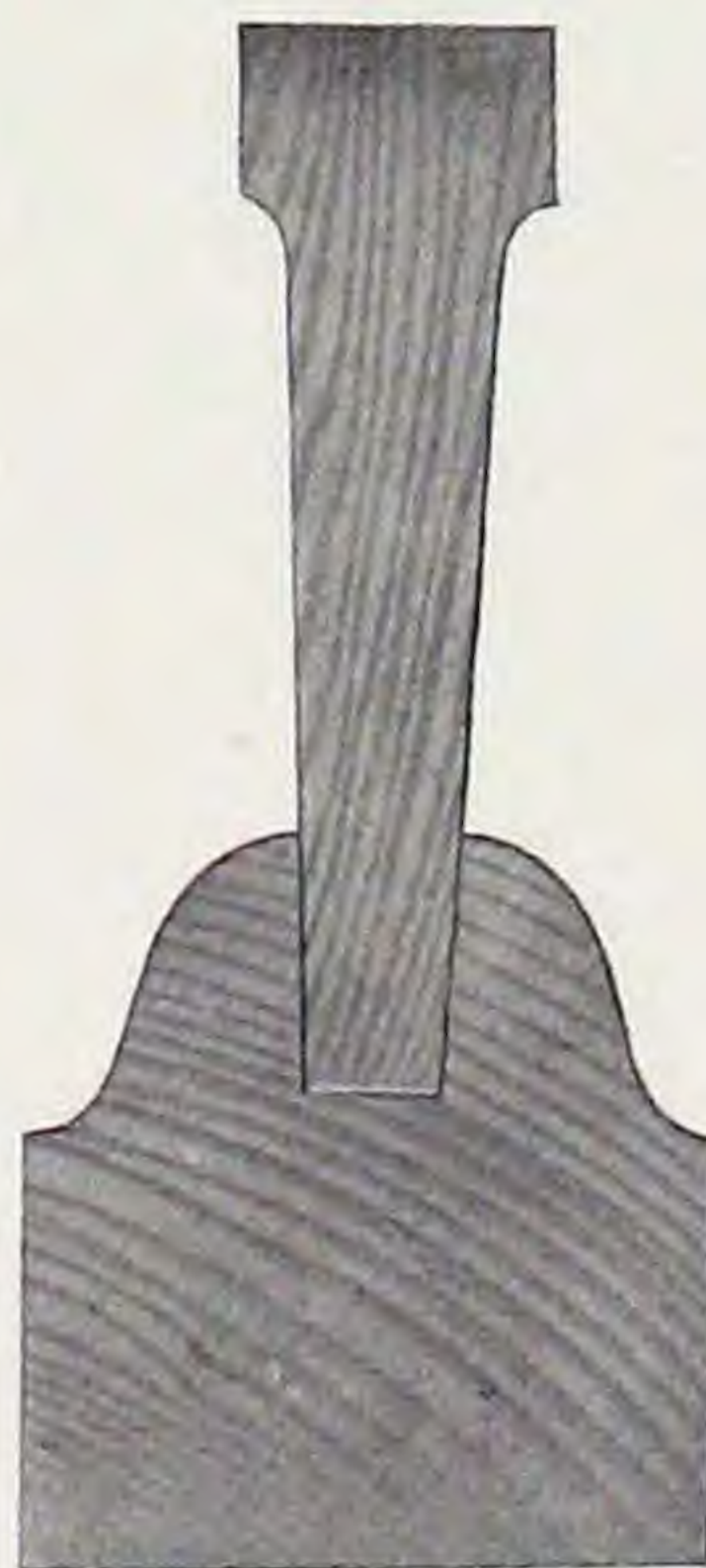
Design 201

## Five-Panel O G Doors

Design 201

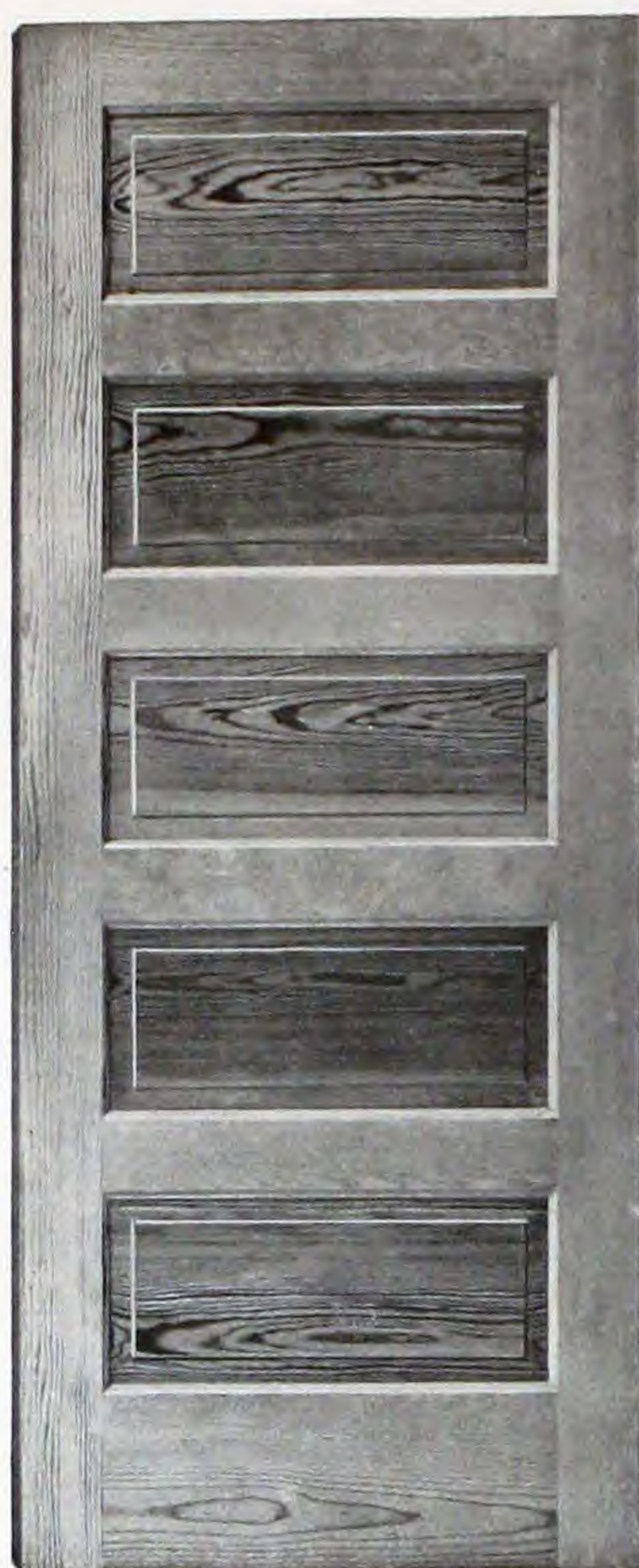
Raised panels both sides

SIZE OF DOOR	LIST 1 3/8 IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST 1 3/8 IN. NO. 2 QUALITY	LIST 1 3/4 IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST 1 3/4 IN. NO. 2 QUALITY
2- 0 x 6- 0	\$6.00	\$5.45		
2- 0 x 6- 6	6.70	6.10		
2- 4 x 6- 6	6.70	6.10		
2- 6 x 6- 6	6.80	6.20	\$9.90	\$8.95
2- 8 x 6- 6	7.00	6.35		
2- 0 x 6- 8	6.85	6.25		
2- 4 x 6- 8	6.85	6.25		
2- 6 x 6- 8	6.95	6.30		
2- 8 x 6- 8	7.00	6.35	10.20	9.25
2- 0 x 6-10	7.90	7.15		
2- 4 x 6-10	7.90	7.15		
2- 6 x 6-10	7.95	7.20		
2- 8 x 6-10	7.95	7.20		
2-10 x 6-10	8.30	7.55	12.15	11.00
2- 0 x 7- 0	7.95	7.20		



O G Sticking





Design 202 $\frac{1}{2}$

## O G Doors

### Five-Panel O G Doors

Design 201—Continued

Raised panels both sides

SIZE OF DOOR	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ IN. NO. 2 QUALITY	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ IN. NO. 2 QUALITY
2- 4 x 7- 0	\$7.95	\$7.20		
2- 6 x 7- 0	8.00	7.25	\$11.70	\$10.60
2- 8 x 7- 0	8.20	7.45	12.00	10.85
2-10 x 7- 0	8.45	7.65	12.40	11.20
3- 0 x 7- 0	8.80	8.00	12.90	11.70
2- 6 x 7- 6	9.75	8.85	14.35	13.00
2- 8 x 7- 6	10.20	9.25	15.00	13.55
2-10 x 7- 6	10.70	9.70	15.75	14.25
3- 0 x 7- 6	11.15	10.10	16.45	14.85
2- 6 x 8- 0	11.10	10.05	16.35	14.80
2- 8 x 8- 0	11.55	10.45	17.05	15.40
3- 0 x 8- 0	12.60	11.40	18.60	16.80

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 318.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 318.

For extras, see pages 318 and 319.

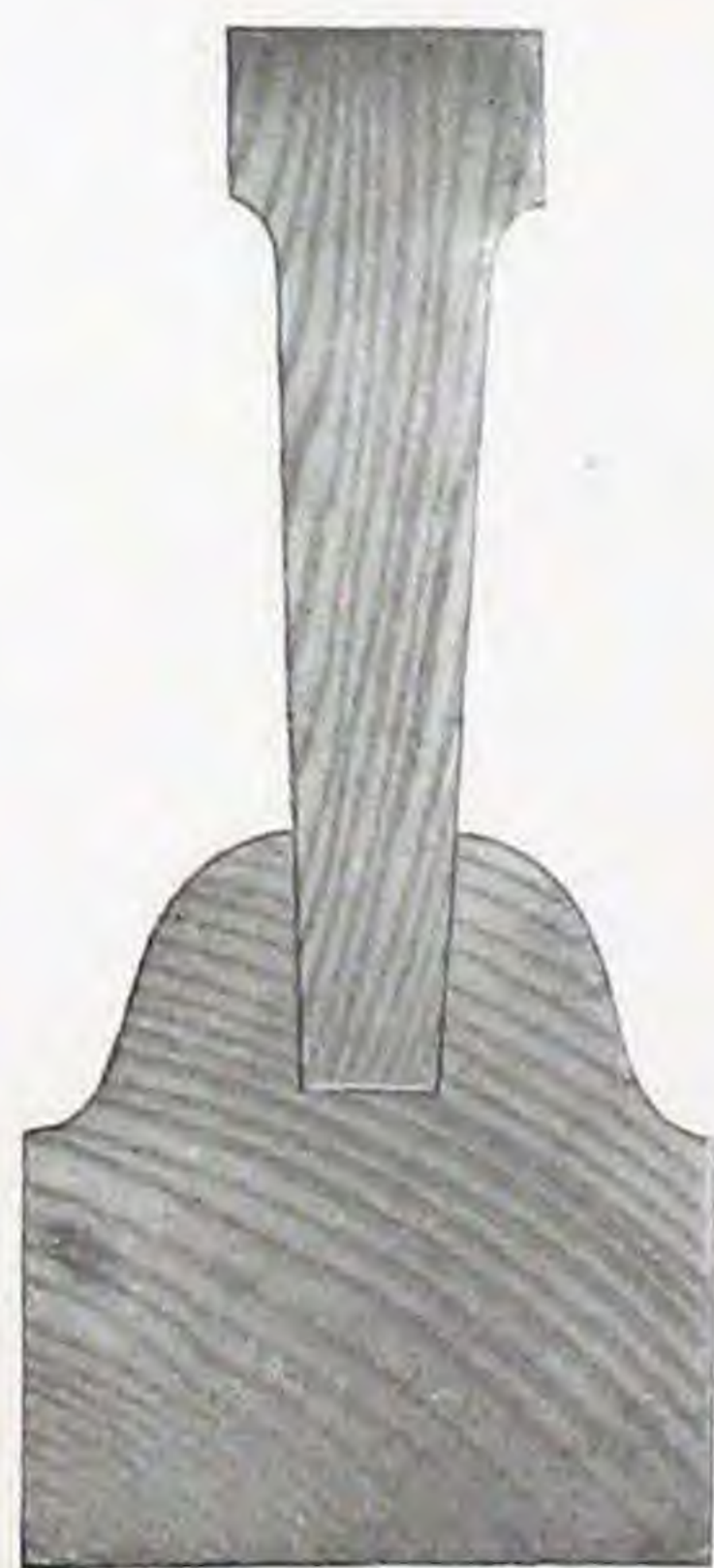
Five-panel 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch doors, when ordered in stock quantities, use list for 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch 4-panel door same size and add 30c. For same in less than stock quantities, use 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch 5-panel list for same size.

## Five Cross Panel O G Doors

Design 202 $\frac{1}{2}$

Raised panels both sides

SIZE OF DOOR	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ IN. NO. 2 QUALITY	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ IN. NO. 2 QUALITY
2- 0 x 6- 0	\$6.00	\$5.45		
2- 0 x 6- 6	6.70	6.10		
2- 4 x 6- 6	6.70	6.10		
2- 6 x 6- 6	6.80	6.20	\$9.90	\$8.95
2- 8 x 6- 6	7.00	6.35		
2- 0 x 6- 8	6.85	6.25		
2- 4 x 6- 8	6.85	6.25		
2- 6 x 6- 8	6.95	6.30		
2- 8 x 6- 8	7.00	6.35	10.20	9.25
2- 0 x 6-10	7.90	7.15		
2- 4 x 6-10	7.90	7.15		
2- 6 x 6-10	7.95	7.20		
2- 8 x 6-10	7.95	7.20		
2-10 x 6-10	8.30	7.55	12.15	11.00
2- 0 x 7- 0	7.95	7.20		
2- 4 x 7- 0	7.95	7.20		
2- 6 x 7- 0	8.00	7.25	11.70	10.60
2- 8 x 7- 0	8.20	7.45	12.00	10.85
2-10 x 7- 0	8.45	7.65	12.40	11.20
3- 0 x 7- 0	8.80	8.00	12.90	11.70
2- 6 x 7- 6	9.75	8.85	14.35	13.00
2- 8 x 7- 6	10.20	9.25	15.00	13.55
2-10 x 7- 6	10.70	9.70	15.75	14.25
3- 0 x 7- 6	11.15	10.10	16.45	14.85



O G Sticking



# O G Doors

## Five Cross Panel O G Doors

Design 202 $\frac{1}{2}$

Raised panels both sides

SIZE OF DOOR	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ IN. NO. 2 QUALITY	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ IN. NO. 2 QUALITY
2- 6 x 8- 0	\$11.10	\$10.05	\$16.35	\$14.80
2- 8 x 8- 0	11.55	10.45	17.05	15.40
3- 0 x 8- 0	12.60	11.40	18.60	16.80

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 318.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 318.

For extras, see pages 318 and 319.

Five cross panel 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch doors, when ordered in stock quantities, use list for 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch 4-panel door same size and add 30c.

For same in less than stock quantities, use 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch 5 cross panel list for same size.

For 201 $\frac{1}{2}$  O G Door, 3 cross and 2 upright panels, use 5 cross panel O G list for same size.

## Five Cross Panel Bead and Cove Doors

Design 203 $\frac{3}{4}$

Raised panels both sides

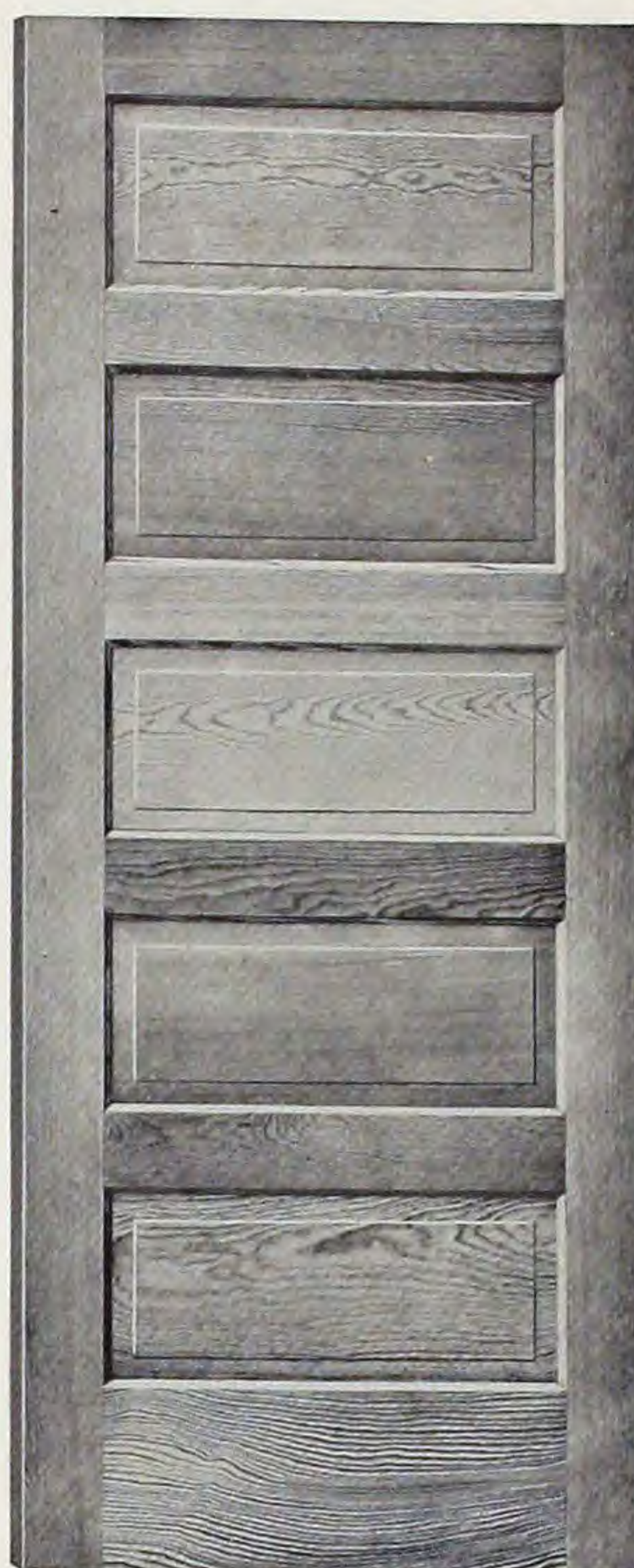
SIZE OF DOOR	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ IN. NO. 2 QUALITY	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ IN. NO. 2 QUALITY
2- 0 x 6- 0	\$6.20	\$5.65		
2- 0 x 6- 6	6.90	6.30		
2- 2 x 6- 6	6.90	6.30		
2- 4 x 6- 6	6.90	6.30		
2- 6 x 6- 6	7.00	6.40	\$10.10	\$ 9.15
2- 8 x 6- 6	7.20	6.55		
2- 0 x 6- 8	7.05	6.45		
2- 2 x 6- 8	7.05	6.45		
2- 4 x 6- 8	7.05	6.45		
2- 6 x 6- 8	7.15	6.50		
2- 8 x 6- 8	7.20	6.55	10.40	9.45
2- 0 x 6-10	8.10	7.35		
2- 2 x 6-10	8.10	7.35		
2- 4 x 6-10	8.10	7.35		
2- 6 x 6-10	8.15	7.40		
2- 8 x 6-10	8.15	7.40		
2-10 x 6-10	8.50	7.75	12.35	11.20
2- 0 x 7- 0	8.15	7.40		
2- 2 x 7- 0	8.15	7.40		
2- 4 x 7- 0	8.15	7.40		
2- 6 x 7- 0	8.20	7.45	11.90	10.80
2- 8 x 7- 0	8.40	7.65	12.20	11.05
2-10 x 7- 0	8.65	7.85	12.60	11.40
3- 0 x 7- 0	9.00	8.20	13.10	11.90
2- 6 x 7- 6	9.95	9.05	14.55	13.20
2- 8 x 7- 6	10.40	9.45	15.20	13.75
2-10 x 7- 6	10.90	9.90	15.95	14.45
3- 0 x 7- 6	11.35	10.30	16.65	15.05
2- 6 x 8- 0	11.30	10.25	16.55	15.00
2- 8 x 8- 0	11.75	10.65	17.25	15.60
3- 0 x 8- 0	12.80	11.60	18.80	17.00

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 318.

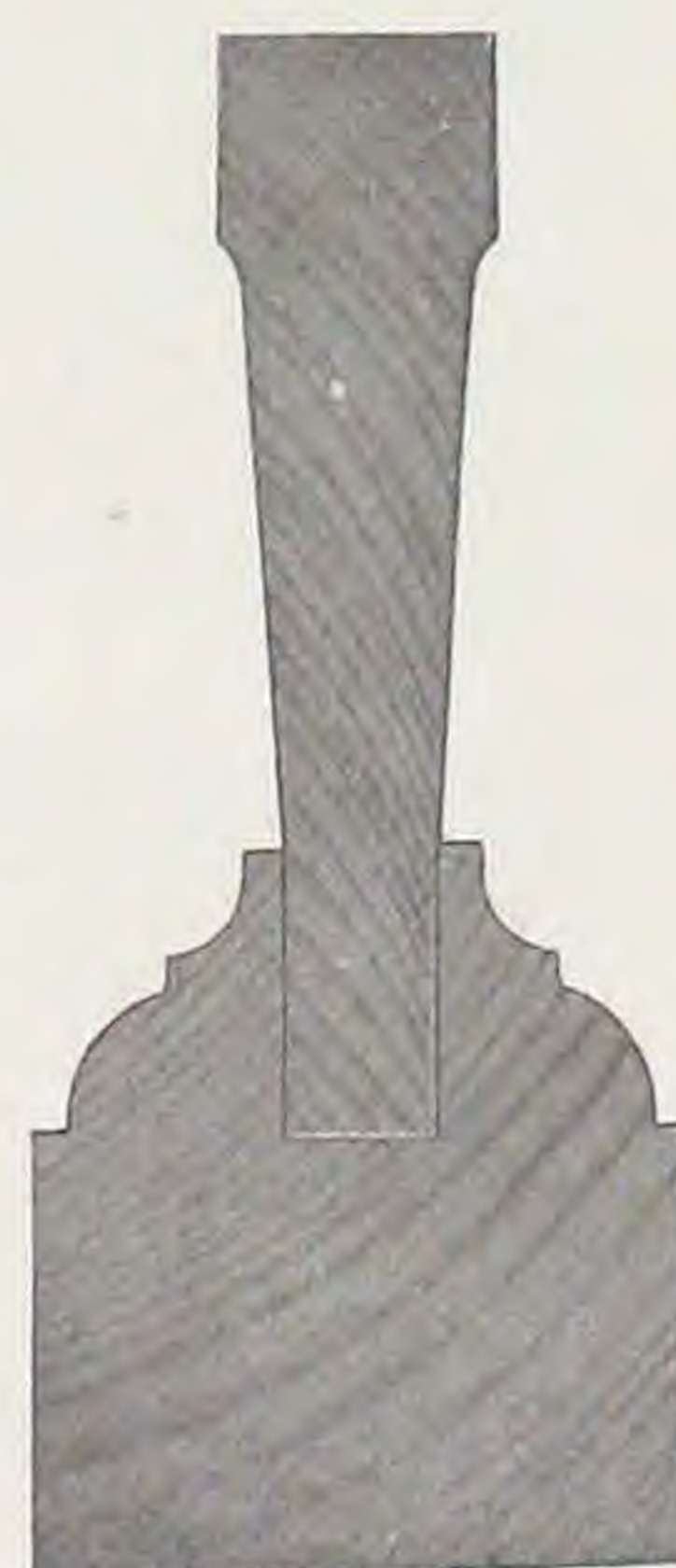
For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 318.

For extras see pages 318 and 319. For 5 cross panel 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch doors when ordered in stock quantities, use list for 1 $\frac{1}{8}$  inch 4 panel door, same size, and add 50c. For same in less than stock quantities, use 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch 5 cross panel list for same size.

For No. 201 $\frac{1}{2}$  bead and cove door, 3 cross and 2 upright panels, use 5 cross panel bead and cove list for same size.



O G Design 202 $\frac{1}{2}$   
B. & C. Design 202 $\frac{3}{4}$

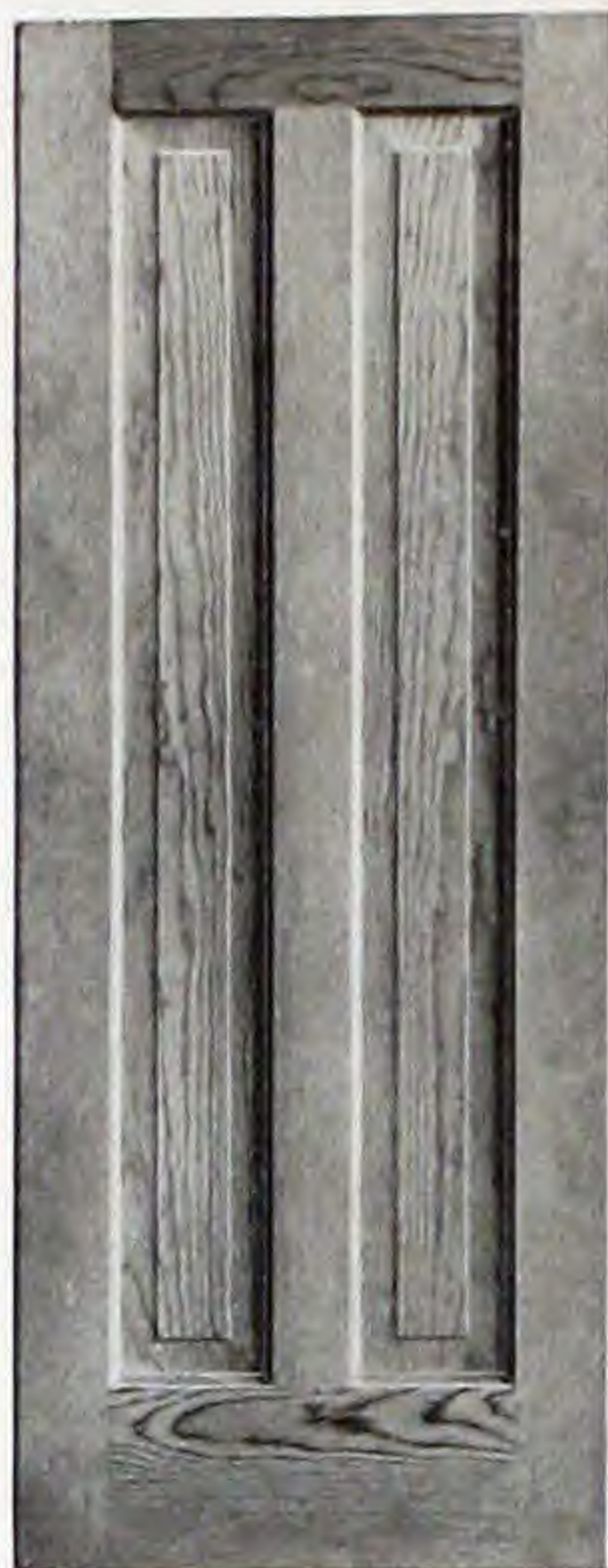


Bead and Cove Sticking

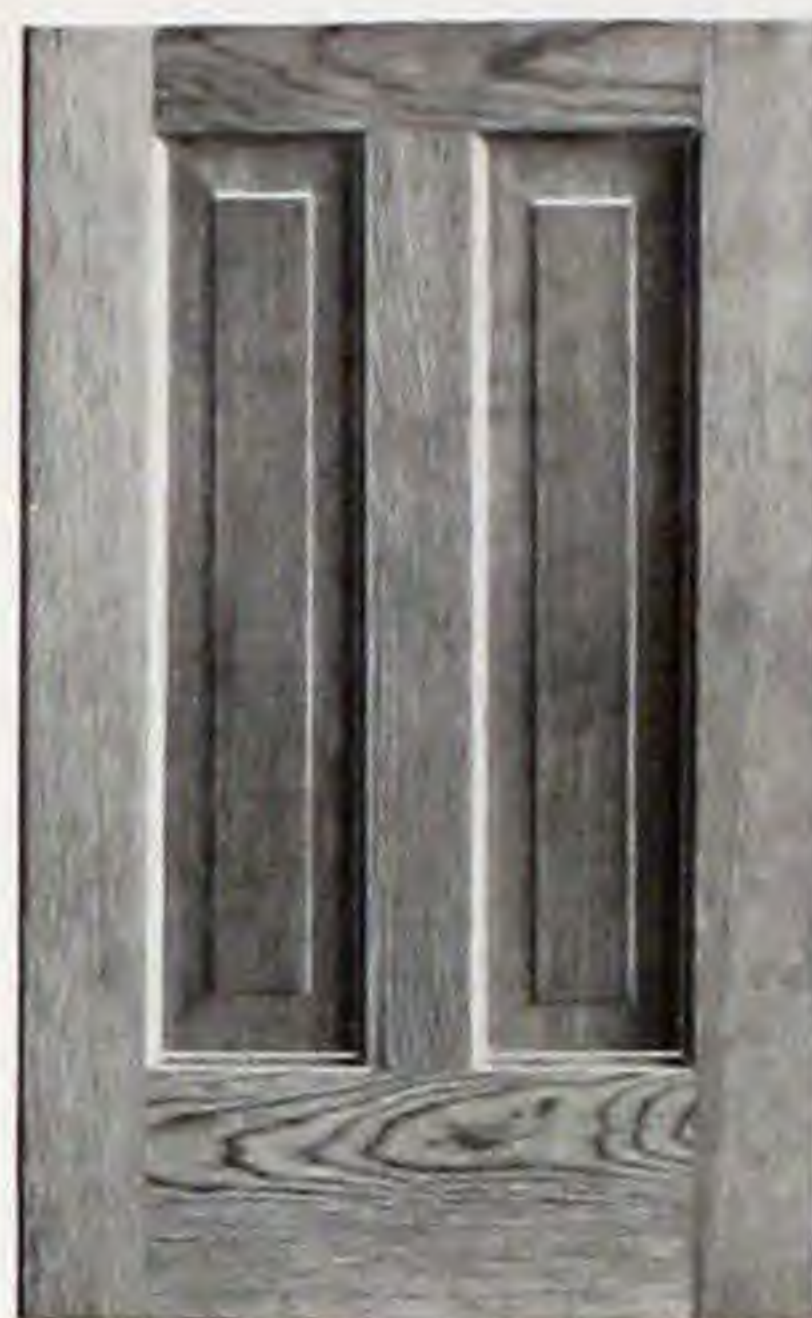


# Cupboard Panel O G Doors

$\frac{3}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  Inches Thick



Design 205



Design 206



Design 208



Design 207

SIZE OF DOOR	LIST $1\frac{1}{8}$ IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST $1\frac{1}{8}$ IN. NO. 2 QUALITY	LIST $\frac{3}{4}$ IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	LIST $\frac{3}{4}$ IN. NO. 2 QUALITY
1- 6 x 2- 6	\$1.85	\$1.75	\$1.50	\$1.40
2- 8	1.95	1.85	1.55	1.50
2-10	2.05	1.95	1.65	1.55
1- 8 x 2- 6	2.00	1.90	1.60	1.50
2- 8	2.10	2.00	1.70	1.60
2-10	2.20	2.10	1.75	1.65
1-10 x 2- 6	2.10	2.00	1.70	1.60
2- 8	2.20	2.10	1.75	1.65
2-10	2.30	2.20	1.85	1.75
2- 0 x 2- 6	2.25	2.15	1.80	1.70
2- 8	2.35	2.20	1.90	1.80
2-10	2.45	2.30	1.95	1.85
3- 0	2.60	2.45	2.10	2.00
1- 6 x 4- 0	2.95	2.80	2.35	2.25
4- 6	3.20	3.05	2.55	2.45
5- 0	3.50	3.30	2.80	2.65
1- 8 x 4- 0	3.15	3.00	2.50	2.35
4- 6	3.45	3.30	2.75	2.65
5- 0	3.75	3.60	3.00	2.85
1-10 x 4- 6	3.65	3.45	2.90	2.75
5- 0	4.00	3.80	3.20	3.05
5- 6	4.30	4.10	3.45	3.30
2- 0 x 4- 6	3.90	3.70	3.10	2.95
5- 0	4.25	4.05	3.40	3.25
5- 6	4.35	4.15	3.50	3.30

Doors 1- 6 x 2-6 to 1-8 x 2-10, 1 or 2 panel.

Doors 1-10 x 2-6 to 2-0 x 3- 0, 2 panel.

Doors 1- 6 x 4-0 to 2-0 x 5- 6, 2 or 4 panel.

For cupboard doors with cross panels add 15c list.

For rabbeting single pair, add 15c net; for two pair or more, add 10c net per pair.

For  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch cupboard doors, add to  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch list, 15 percent.

For bead and cove, add 10c list.

For cupboard doors with a greater number of panels than provided for in above list for such size, add 10c list for each extra panel.

Minimum charge, 50c net.

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 318.



# Sash Doors

## Two-and Four-Light O G Sash Doors

Raised panels, two sides—1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE	210 OR 211 PRICE OPEN	210 PRICE GLAZED	211 PRICE GLAZED
2- 6 x 6- 6	\$ 6.70	\$ 8.65	\$ 8.85
2- 8 x 6- 8	6.90	9.15	9.65
2-10 x 6-10	8.20	10.70	11.10
2- 6 x 7- 0	7.90	10.00	10.50
2- 8 x 7- 0	8.10	10.55	11.40
3- 0 x 7- 0	8.70	11.65	12.45
3- 0 x 7- 6	11.05	14.50	17.70
3- 0 x 8- 0	12.50	16.60	20.60

For 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Sash Doors, add 50 percent of the 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch 4-panel list, same size.

This list does not include Stops; for prices on Stops see Rule 8, page 319.

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 318.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 318.

For extras, see pages 318 and 319.



Design 210



Design 211

## One-Light O G Sash Doors

1 $\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE	212. 1 LT. O G SASH DOOR PRICE OPEN	PRICE GLAZED
2- 6 x 6- 6	\$ 6.45	\$ 9.75
2- 8 x 6- 8	6.65	10.75
2-10 x 6-10	7.95	12.60
2- 6 x 7- 0	7.65	12.30
2- 8 x 7- 0	7.85	12.50
3- 0 x 7- 0	8.45	14.55
3- 0 x 7- 6	10.80	18.00
3- 0 x 8- 0	12.25	20.20

SIZE	212 $\frac{1}{2}$ . 1 LT. O G SASH DOOR PRICE OPEN	PRICE GLAZED
2- 6 x 6- 6	\$ 6.75	\$ 9.70
2- 8 x 6- 8	6.95	10.25
2-10 x 6-10	8.25	12.35
2- 6 x 7- 0	7.95	11.25
2- 8 x 7- 0	8.15	12.25
3- 0 x 7- 0	8.75	13.40
3- 0 x 7- 6	11.10	17.20
3- 0 x 8- 0	12.55	19.75

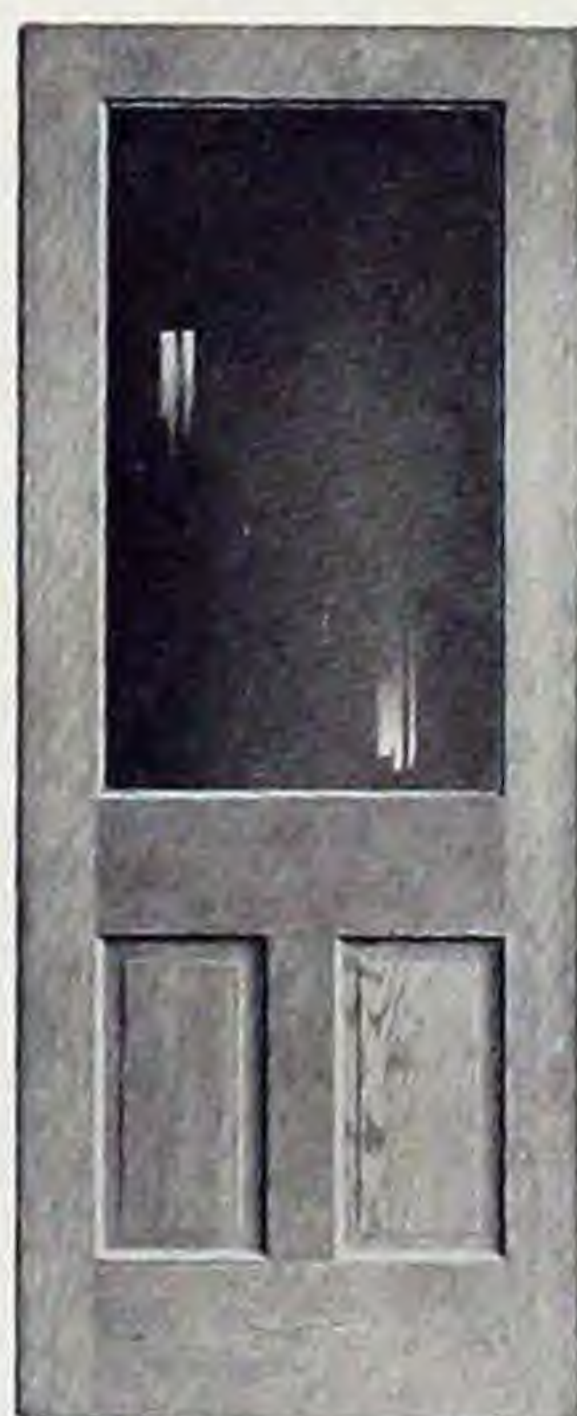
For 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Sash Doors, add 50 percent of the 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch 4-panel list, same size.

This list does not include Stops; for prices on Stops see Rule 8, page 319.

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 318.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 318.

For extras, see pages 318 and 319.



Design 212



Design 212 $\frac{1}{2}$





Design 214

## Sash Doors

### One-Light O G Sash Doors

Raised panels, two sides— $1\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE	LIST, OPEN	LIST, GLAZED D. S.
2- 6 x 6- 6	\$7.05	\$9.25
2- 8 x 6- 8	7.25	9.95
2-10 x 6-10	8.55	11.85
2- 6 x 7- 0	8.25	11.20
2- 8 x 7- 0	8.45	11.45
3- 0 x 7- 0	9.05	13.15
3- 0 x 7- 6	11.40	16.05
3- 0 x 8- 0	12.85	18.95

For  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Sash Doors, add 50 percent of the  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch 4-panel list, same size.

This list does not include Stops; for prices on Stops, see Rule 8, page 319.

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 318.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 318.

For extras, see pages 318 and 319.

## Side Lights for Doors

Two or three lights—O G two sides

$1\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE	THICKNESS	PRICE FOR EACH, OPEN	PRICE FOR EACH, GLAZED
1-0 x 6- 6	$1\frac{3}{8}$	\$2.60	\$3.60
6- 8	$1\frac{3}{8}$	2.65	3.65
6-10	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3.00	4.10
7- 0	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3.05	4.15
7- 6	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3.40	4.75
1-2 x 6- 6	$1\frac{3}{8}$	2.80	3.85
6- 8	$1\frac{3}{8}$	2.85	3.90
6-10	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3.20	4.30
7- 0	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3.25	4.35
7- 6	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3.60	4.95
8- 0	$1\frac{3}{8}$	4.35	5.85

Above prices are for two or three lights in each side light. State in ordering how many lights are desired.

Above list subject to door discount.

For above side lights,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches thick, add 50 percent of the open list, either open or glazed.

For bead and cove, add 10c list.

For moulding panel with flush moulding, add for each side moulded, for each panel, 55c list.

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 318.

For wider than listed sizes, add to list of 1' 2" side light of same length, for each additional 2 inches or part thereof in width, 15 percent list.

For extras, see pages 318 and 319.



Design 215



Design 216



# O G Doors

## No. 4 Quality O G Doors

$\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{8}$ , and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF DOOR	THICKNESS	LIST 4-PANEL DOOR NO. 4 QUALITY	LIST 4-PANEL DOOR PAINTED	LIST 5-PANEL DOOR NO. 4 QUALITY	LIST 5-PANEL DOOR PAINTED
2- 0 x 6- 0	$\frac{3}{4}$	\$2.35	\$3.00		
2- 6 x 6- 6	$\frac{3}{4}$	2.60	3.25		
2- 8 x 6- 8	$\frac{3}{4}$	2.75	3.40		

Above doors have beveled raised panels one side only.

2- 0 x 6- 0	$1\frac{1}{8}$	2.60	3.25	\$2.80	\$3.45
2- 6 x 6- 6	$1\frac{1}{8}$	2.90	3.55	3.10	3.75
2- 8 x 6- 8	$1\frac{1}{8}$	3.05	3.70	3.25	3.90
2-10 x 6-10	$1\frac{1}{8}$	3.55	4.20	3.75	4.40
3- 0 x 7- 0	$1\frac{1}{8}$	3.70	4.35	3.90	4.55
2- 0 x 6- 0	$1\frac{3}{8}$	2.85	3.50	3.05	3.70
2- 6 x 6- 6	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3.20	3.85	3.40	4.05
2- 8 x 6- 8	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3.40	4.05	3.60	4.25
2-10 x 6-10	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3.95	4.60	4.15	4.80
3- 0 x 7- 0	$1\frac{3}{8}$	4.10	4.75	4.30	4.95

## No. 4 Quality O G Sash Doors

$1\frac{3}{8}$  Inches Thick

SIZE OF DOOR	LIST OPEN NO. 4 QUALITY	LIST OPEN PAINTED	LIST GLAZED PAINTED
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### No. 210. Four-Light O G Door

2- 6 x 6- 6	\$3.55	\$4.20	\$6.15
2- 8 x 6- 8	3.75	4.40	6.65
2-10 x 6-10	4.30	4.95	7.45
3- 0 x 7- 0	4.45	5.10	8.05

### No. 211. Two-Light O G Door

2- 6 x 6- 6	3.55	4.20	6.35
2- 8 x 6- 8	3.75	4.40	7.15
2-10 x 6-10	4.30	4.95	7.85
3- 0 x 7- 0	4.45	5.10	8.85

### No. 212. One Light O G Door

2- 6 x 6- 6	3.40	4.05	7.35
2- 8 x 6- 8	3.60	4.25	8.35
2-10 x 6-10	4.15	4.80	9.45
3- 0 x 7- 0	4.30	4.95	11.05

### No. 212½. Three-Panel, One-Light O G Door

2- 6 x 6- 6	3.60	4.25	7.20
2- 8 x 6- 8	3.80	4.45	7.80
2-10 x 6-10	4.35	5.00	9.10
3- 0 x 7- 0	4.50	5.15	9.80

For Grained Doors, add 20c net. For No. 213 door, No. 4 quality or painted, add to list of No. 211 door, open or glazed, \$1.25.

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 318.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 318.

For extras, see pages 318 and 319.



# Door Extras

Note "A"—When the term "Stock Quantities" is used in these rules it means 10 or more of one size, style, and quantity.

Note "B"—For irregular or intermediate sizes in stock quantities, use same list as next larger listed size. For less than stock quantities on sizes not listed, an extra 10% will be charged.

## Larger Than Listed

- Rule 1—(a) For list on doors wider than listed sizes, use the list of a 3-foot door, same height, and add for each additional 6 inches or part thereof 25% list  
 (b) For list on doors longer than listed sizes use the list of the longest similar door of same width, and add for each additional 6 inches or part thereof 15% list  
 (c) For single doors made to represent a pair, add \$2.50 list

## Thick Doors

- Rule 2—(a) For 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch doors not otherwise provided for, add of the 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch four-panel door list for same size 50% list  
 (b) For list on 2 or 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch doors (single or double thick) form list for a similar 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch door and add 50% list  
 (c) For list on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch door (single or double thick) form list for a similar 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch door and add 70% list  
 (d) For list extras on doors thicker than 1 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, where extras are specified as applying to 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch doors, add for the different thicknesses same percentage as above.

## Wide Stiles, Rails, or Munts

- Rule 3—(a) For 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch doors with stiles and top rails wider than 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches (including solid mould), add for each additional 1 inch or part thereof 75c list  
 (b) For 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch doors with cross rails (other than top, lock, or bottom rails) wider than 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches (including solid mould), add for each wide rail for each additional 1 inch or part thereof 15c list  
 (c) For 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch doors with lock or bottom rails wider than 8 $\frac{5}{8}$  or 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, respectively (including solid mould), add for each wide rail for each additional 1 inch or part thereof 25c list  
 (d) Sliding doors having one stile wider than regular, add per door two-thirds price in Note "A."

## Panels

- Rule 4—(a) Arrangement of panels.  
 Doors No. 200 and 201, over 3- 0 and not wider than 4- 0, 3 panels wide  
 Doors No. 200 and 201, over 4- 0 and not wider than 4-10, 3 or 4 panels wide.  
 Doors No. 200 and 201, over 4-10 and not wider than 6- 0, 4 or 5 panels wide.  
 Doors No. 200 and 201, over 6- 0 and not wider than 7- 0, 5 or 6 panels wide.  
 Cross panel doors up to and including 7-4, 5 panels high.  
 Cross panel doors 7-6 and not higher than 8-6, 6 or 7 panels high.  
 Cross panel doors 8-8 and not higher than 10-0, 7 or 8 panels high.  
 For a less number of panels (making wider panels) special price will be charged.

## Additional Panels

- Note "B"—For more panels than provided for in the lists, add for each additional panel 30c list

## Cross Panels

- Note "C"—For doors having two or more cross panels not covered or otherwise provided for, add to their respective list for crossing panels 30c list

## Graduated Panels

- Note "D"—For graduated panels, add for each panel 30c list

## Moulded Panels

- Rule 5—Doors with moulded panels, add to the list of similar 1 $\frac{3}{8}$  or 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  inch O G door as follows:

Flush moulded, one side, per panel	40c list	Flush moulded, two sides, per panel	65c list
Raised mould, one side, per panel	80c list	Raised mould, two sides, per panel	\$1.30 list

## Different Styles of Doors

- Rule 6—(a) (One Panel) For one panel doors, special price.  
 (b) (Two Panel) For two panel doors, 1 wide and 2 high, special price.  
 (c) (Two Panel) For two panel doors, 2 wide and 1 high, use 4-panel list and add 15% list  
 (d) (Three Panel) For three-panel doors, special price.  
 (e) For four cross panel doors, special price.



# Door Extras

## Sash Doors

Rule 7—(a) For sash doors not listed add to the list of a similar panel door of the same size:

If 1 light No. 4 quality	20c list
No. 1 and 2 quality	25c list
If 2 light No. 4 quality	40c list
No. 1 and 2 quality	50c list
If 4 light No. 4 quality	40c list
No. 1 and 2 quality	50c list

(b) For sash doors with marginal or divided lights, add to the list of a similar 1-light door for each light, the same amount as provided in Rule 4, Sash Extras, page 308.

(c) For list on solid mould doors, 3 feet wide or less, segment head or segment corner glass, add to list for a similar 1-light door with square glass \$1.50 list

(d) For list on solid mould doors, 3 feet wide or less, half circle or gothic glass, add to list for a similar 1-light door with square glass 6.00 list

(e) For list on solid mould doors, 3 feet wide or less, with gothic 2-light glass, add to list for a similar 2-light door with square glass 2.80 list

(f) For raised mould sash or panel doors, 3 feet wide or less, with circle top glass or panels, add to proper list for each side moulded 2.50 list

(g) For doors glazed with enameled, chipped, or colored glass (any color except ruby), add to glazed list for each square foot of glass measure 40c per ft.

If ruby, add 70c per ft.

## Glass Beads

Rule 8—For beads or stops around glass in a door with one or more square lights, add to the proper list for such door for beads around each light of:

16 united inches or less	18c list	53 to 64 united inches or less	45c list
17 to 28 united inches or less	25c list	65 to 76 united inches or less	55c list
29 to 40 united inches or less	30c list	77 to 88 united inches or less	70c list
41 to 52 united inches or less	40c list	89 to 100 united inches or less	85c list

## Sticking

Rule 9—For P. G. Ovolo, B. & C. or C. & B. sticking, not covered in lists, add to list of a similar O G door 20c list

## Dutch Doors

Rule 10—For Dutch doors or doors made to cut through lock rail, add to list of a similar door of same size \$1.50 list

For same, cut and rabbeted 2.50 list

## Oil Finish AA

Rule 11—(a) For AA selected stock doors for oil finish (machine smoothed) add to proper list for No. 1 door 80c list

## Oil Finish AAA

(b) For AAA doors, 3-0 x 9-0 and under, free from sap and knots (machine smoothed), for oil finish, add to proper list for No. 1 door \$2.00 list

(c) For AAA doors, 3-0 x 9-0 and under, free from sap and knots (hand smoothed) for oil finish, add to proper list for No. 1 door 3.00 list

## Banding

Rule 12—For banding sliding doors, two sides, add to proper price for such doors for each lineal foot, measured around the opening of each door 5 cents net

## Rabbetting

Rule 13—For rabbeting and beading folding doors, made extra wide for rabbeting, add to proper price for such door, per pair 50 cents net

## Astragals

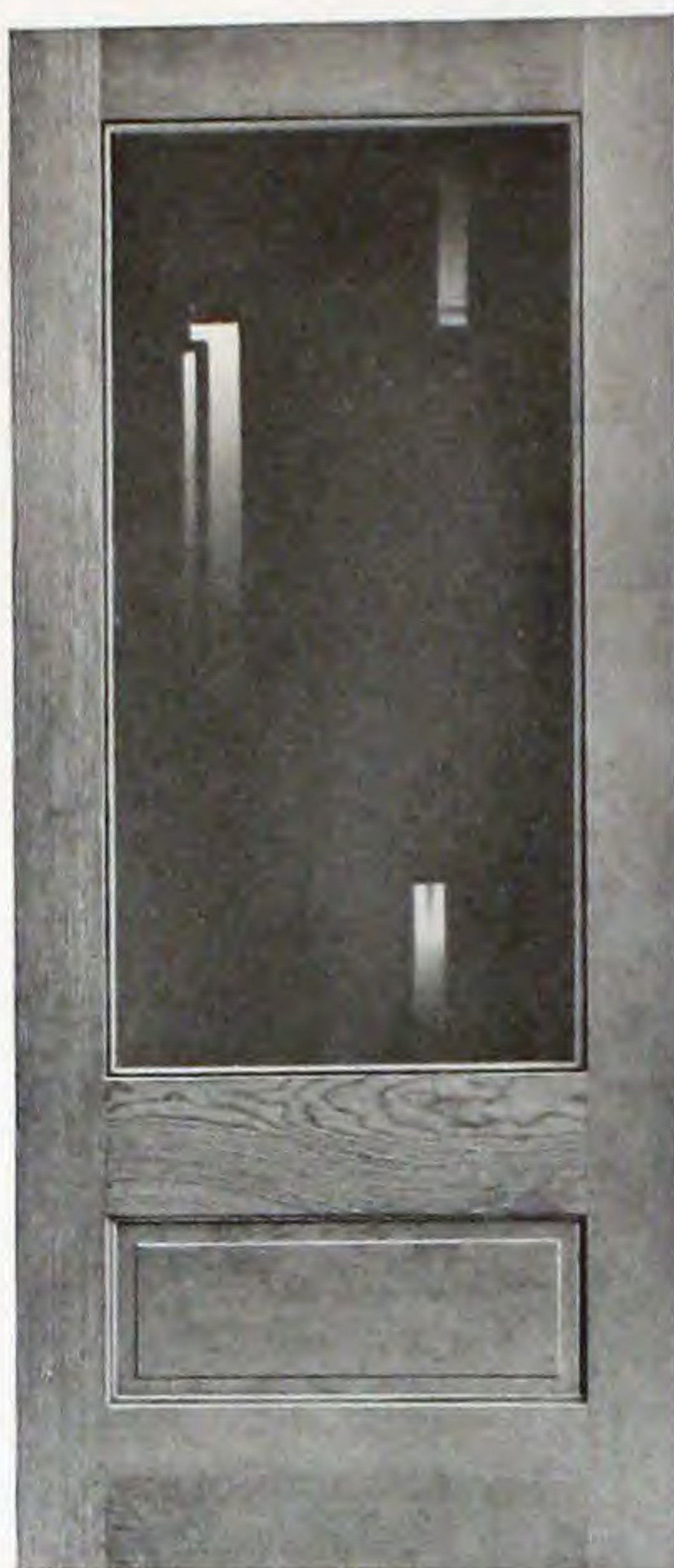
Rule 14—(a) For single astragals for folding doors not over eight feet high, add  
If doors are 1¾ inches thick or less 30c net If doors are 2¼ or 2½ inches thick 80c net

(b) For double astragal for sliding doors not over eight feet high, add:  
If doors are 1¾ inches thick or less 60c net If doors are 2¼ or 2½ inches thick or less \$1.25 net

(c) For lengths over eight feet, add for each additional two feet or part thereof 20%

(d) For astragal joint on stiles, add:  
If doors are 1¾ inches thick or less 50c net If doors are 2¼ or 2½ inches thick 75c net





Design 775

## Store Doors

### Single Store Doors and O G Store Panels

#### Design 775

SIZE OF DOOR	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -IN. OPEN	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -IN. GLAZED D. S.	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -IN. OPEN	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -IN. GLAZED D. S.
3-0 x 7-0	\$7.85	\$14.70	\$11.80	\$18.70
7-6	8.60	15.40	12.90	19.70
8-0	9.90	18.05	14.85	23.00
8-6	10.80	20.00	16.20	25.40
3-4 x 7-0	8.70	16.85	13.05	21.20
7-6	9.30	18.50	13.95	23.15
8-0	10.50	19.70	15.75	24.95
8-6	11.45	22.10	17.20	27.85

Panels for store front, solid mould, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick, per square foot, 70c list.

Panels for store front, solid mould, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick, per square foot, \$1.00 list.

For moulding panels with flush moulding, add for each panel moulded, per side, 60c list.

For moulding panels with raised moulding, add for each panel moulded, per side, \$1.20 list.

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 318.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 318.

For extras, see pages 318 and 319.



Design 780

Design 781

## Double Store Doors and O G Store Panels

#### Designs 780-781

SIZE OF PAIRS	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -IN. OPEN	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -IN. GLAZED D. S.	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -IN. OPEN	LIST 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -IN. GLAZED D. S.
5-0 x 7-0	\$14.35	\$23.75	\$21.55	\$30.95
7-6	15.75	26.25	23.60	34.20
8-0	18.40	30.75	27.60	39.95
8-6	20.30	33.90	30.45	44.10
6-0 x 7-6	17.20	30.80	25.80	39.40
8-0	19.80	36.10	29.70	46.00
8-6	21.60	40.00	32.40	50.80
9-0	24.25	42.70	36.40	54.80

Panels for store front, solid mould, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick, per square foot, 70c list.

Panels for store front, solid mould, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick, per square foot, \$1.00 list.

For moulding panels with flush moulding, add for each panel moulded, per side, 60c list.

For moulding panels with raised moulding, add for each panel moulded, per side, \$1.20 list.

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 318.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 318.

For extras, see pages 318 and 319.



# Outside Blinds

## For Eight-Light Windows, in Pairs

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST 1 1/8 IN. R. S. OR S. S.	LIST 1 1/8 IN. 1/2 S. S.	LIST 1 3/8 IN. R. S. OR S. S.	LIST 1 3/8 IN. 1/2 S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING
9 x 12	\$3.21	\$3.39	\$3.58	\$3.76	1-11 x 4- 7
14	3.65	3.86	4.07	4.28	5- 3
16	4.09	4.33	4.57	4.81	5-11
10 x 12	3.27	3.45	3.64	3.82	2-1 x 4- 7
14	3.72	3.93	4.16	4.35	5- 3
16	4.17	4.41	4.65	4.89	5-11
18	4.62	4.88	5.15	5.41	6- 7
20	5.31	5.62	5.89	6.20	7- 3
12 x 14	3.86	4.07	4.28	4.49	2-5 x 5- 3
16	4.32	4.56	4.80	5.04	5-11
18	4.79	5.05	5.32	5.58	6- 7
20	5.51	5.82	6.09	6.40	7- 3

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note A, page 327.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 327.

For extras, see page 327.



Half Stationary and Half Rolling Slats

## For Twelve-Light Windows in Pairs

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST 1 1/8 IN. R. S. OR S. S.	LIST 1 1/8 IN. 1/2 S. S.	LIST 1 3/8 IN. R. S. OR S. S.	LIST 1 3/8 IN. 1/2 S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING
8 x 10	\$2.92	\$3.08	\$3.23	\$3.39	2- 4 1/2 x 3-11
12	3.38	3.56	3.75	3.93	4- 7
14	3.84	4.05	4.26	4.47	5- 3
9 x 12	3.48	3.66	3.85	4.03	2- 7 1/2 x 4- 7
13	3.71	3.91	4.11	4.31	4-11
14	3.95	4.16	4.37	4.58	5- 3
15	4.18	4.40	4.63	4.85	5- 7
16	4.42	4.66	4.90	5.14	5-11
10 x 12	3.57	3.75	3.94	4.12	2-10 1/2 x 4- 7
14	4.06	4.27	4.48	4.69	5- 3
15	4.30	4.52	4.75	4.97	5- 7
16	4.54	4.78	5.02	5.26	5-11
18	5.03	5.29	5.56	5.82	6- 7
20	5.79	6.09	6.37	6.67	7- 3

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note A, page 327.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 327.

For extras, see page 327.



Rolling Slats





Stationary Slats



Panel Shutters

## Outside Blinds

### For Four-Light Windows, in Pairs

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST 1 1/8 IN. R. S. OR S. S.	LIST 1 1/8 IN. 1/2 S. S.	LIST 1 3/8 IN. R. S. OR S. S.	LIST 1 3/8 IN. 1/2 S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING
10 x 20	\$2.82	\$2.98	\$3.13	\$3.29	2- 1 x 3-11
24	3.27	3.45	3.64	3.82	4- 7
26	3.49	3.69	3.89	4.09	4-11
28	3.72	3.93	4.14	4.35	5- 3
30	3.94	4.16	4.39	4.61	5- 7
32	4.17	4.41	4.65	4.89	5-11
34	4.40	4.65	4.90	5.15	6- 3
36	4.62	4.88	5.15	5.41	6- 7
38	5.12	5.38	5.68	5.94	6-11
40	5.31	5.62	5.89	6.20	7- 3
12 x 20	2.94	3.10	3.25	3.41	2- 5 x 3-11
22	3.17	3.34	3.51	3.68	4- 3
24	3.40	3.58	3.77	3.95	4- 7
26	3.63	3.83	4.03	4.23	4-11
28	3.86	4.07	4.28	4.49	5- 3
30	4.09	4.31	4.54	4.76	5- 7
32	4.32	4.56	4.80	5.04	5-11
34	4.56	4.81	5.06	5.31	6- 3
36	4.79	5.05	5.32	5.58	6- 7
38	5.27	5.57	5.83	6.13	6-11
40	5.51	5.82	6.09	6.40	7- 3
14 x 24	3.52	3.70	3.89	4.07	2- 9 x 4- 7
26	3.76	3.96	4.16	4.36	4-11
28	4.00	4.21	4.42	4.63	5- 3
30	4.24	4.46	4.69	4.91	5- 7
32	4.48	4.72	4.96	5.20	5-11
34	4.72	4.97	5.22	5.47	6- 3
36	4.96	5.22	5.49	5.75	5- 7
38	5.46	5.75	6.02	6.31	6-11
40	5.71	6.02	6.29	6.60	7- 3
15 x 24	3.58	3.76	3.95	4.13	2-11 x 4- 7
26	3.82	4.02	4.22	4.42	4-11
28	4.07	4.28	4.49	4.70	5- 3
30	4.32	4.54	4.77	4.99	5- 7
32	4.56	4.80	5.04	5.28	5-11
34	4.80	5.05	5.30	5.55	6- 3
36	5.05	5.31	5.58	5.84	6- 7
38	5.55	5.85	6.11	6.41	6-11
40	5.81	6.11	6.39	6.69	7- 3

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note A, page 327.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1 page 327.

For extras, see page 327.



# Outside Blinds

## For Two-Light Windows, in Pairs

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST 1 1/8 IN. R. S. OR S. S.	LIST 1 1/8 IN. 1/2 S. S.	LIST 1 3/8 IN. R. S. OR S. S.	LIST 1 3/8 IN. 1/2 S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING
20 x 20	\$2.80	\$2.96	\$3.11	\$3.27	2-0 x 3-11
24	3.24	3.42	3.61	3.79	4- 7
26	3.46	3.66	3.86	4.06	4-11
28	3.69	3.90	4.11	4.32	5- 3
30	3.91	4.13	4.36	4.58	5- 7
32	4.13	4.37	4.61	4.85	5-11
34	4.36	4.61	4.86	5.11	6- 3
36	4.58	4.84	5.11	5.37	6- 7
38	5.04	5.33	5.60	5.89	6-11
40	5.27	5.58	5.85	6.16	7- 3
22 x 24	3.30	3.48	3.67	3.85	2-2 x 4- 7
26	3.53	3.73	3.93	4.13	4-11
28	3.76	3.97	4.18	4.39	5- 3
30	3.98	4.20	4.43	4.65	5- 7
32	4.21	4.45	4.69	4.93	5-11
34	4.44	4.69	4.94	5.19	6- 3
36	4.66	4.92	5.19	5.45	6- 7
38	5.13	5.43	5.69	5.99	6-11
40	5.37	5.67	5.95	6.25	7- 3
24 x 24	3.36	3.54	3.73	3.91	2-4 x 4- 7
26	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4-11
28	3.83	4.04	4.25	4.46	5- 3
30	4.06	4.28	4.51	4.73	5- 7
32	4.29	4.53	4.77	5.01	5-11
34	4.52	4.77	5.02	5.27	6- 3
36	4.75	5.01	5.28	5.54	6- 7
38	5.23	5.52	5.89	6.08	6-11
40	5.46	5.76	6.04	6.34	7- 3
26 x 24	3.43	3.61	3.80	3.98	2-6 x 4- 7
26	3.66	3.86	4.06	4.26	4-11
28	3.90	4.11	4.32	4.53	5- 3
30	4.13	4.35	4.58	4.80	5- 7
32	4.36	4.60	4.84	5.08	5-11
34	4.60	4.85	5.10	5.35	6- 3
36	4.84	5.10	5.37	5.63	6- 7
38	5.32	5.62	5.88	6.18	6-11
40	5.57	5.87	6.15	6.35	7- 3
28 x 24	3.49	3.67	3.86	4.04	2-8 x 4- 7
26	3.72	3.92	4.12	4.32	4-11
28	3.97	4.18	4.39	4.60	5- 3
30	4.20	4.42	4.65	4.87	5- 7
32	4.44	4.68	4.92	5.16	5-11
34	4.68	4.93	5.18	5.43	6- 3
36	4.92	5.18	5.45	5.71	6- 7
38	5.42	5.71	5.98	6.27	6-11
40	5.86	5.96	6.44	6.54	7- 3
30 x 24	3.55	3.73	3.92	4.10	2-10 x 4- 7
26	3.79	3.99	4.19	4.39	4-11
28	4.04	4.25	4.46	4.67	5- 3
30	4.28	4.50	4.73	4.95	5- 7
32	4.52	4.76	5.00	5.24	5-11
34	4.76	5.01	5.26	5.51	6- 3
36	5.00	5.26	5.53	5.79	6- 7
38	5.50	5.80	6.06	6.36	6-11
40	5.76	6.07	6.34	6.65	7- 3

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note A, page 327.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 327.

For extras see page 327.



# Single Outside Blinds

## For Two-Light Windows

SIZE OF GLASS	LIST 1 1/8 IN. R. S. OR S. S.	LIST 1 1/8 IN. 1/2 S. S.	LIST 1 3/8 IN. R. S. OR S. S.	LIST 1 3/8 IN. 1/2 S. S.	SIZE OF OPENING
12 x 24	\$1.75	\$1.84	\$1.94	\$2.03	1-4 x 4- 7
26	1.87	1.97	2.07	2.17	4-11
28	1.99	2.10	2.20	2.31	5- 3
30	2.11	2.22	2.34	2.45	5- 7
32	2.22	2.34	2.46	2.59	5-11
34	2.35	2.47	2.60	2.72	6- 3
36	2.46	2.59	2.73	2.86	6- 7
14 x 24	1.81	1.90	2.00	2.09	1-6 x 4- 7
26	1.94	2.04	2.14	2.24	4-11
28	2.06	2.16	2.27	2.37	5- 3
30	2.18	2.29	2.41	2.52	5- 7
32	2.30	2.42	2.54	2.66	5-11
34	2.43	2.55	2.68	2.80	6- 3
36	2.55	2.68	2.82	2.95	6- 7

Single blinds for 4-light pantry windows not over 1 foot 6 1/8 inches in width, same price as 2-light pantry window blinds of the same height.

## Rolling Slat Door Blinds

SIZE	THICKNESS	LIST PRICE PER PAIR
2- 6 x 6- 6	1 1/8	\$6.30
2- 8 x 6- 8	1 1/8	6.75
2-10 x 6-10	1 1/8	7.00
3- 0 x 7- 0	1 1/8	7.45

All door blinds made in pairs and rabbeted, same as window blinds, unless otherwise ordered.

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note A, page 327.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 327.

For extras, see page 327.

## Blinds

There is nothing that can keep a house as cool in hot weather as trees. But blinds do almost as well. Every piece of wood in CURTIS blinds is white pine. That serviceable wood is little affected by rain or sun.

There are three kinds of blinds: those with stationary slats, those with rolling slats, and those with the upper half stationary and lower half rolling slats.

The blinds with rolling slats are fitted with smooth, round rods. The slats are so made that they operate very easily, and sufficient strength is given their projecting pivots that they will not break in ordinary use.

The slats are thick enough to be stapled without splitting and will not split when operated.

The ends of the stationary slats fit snugly into the stiles, leaving no openings for paint to accumulate and blister.



Rolling Slat Blind



# Water Closet Doors



Design 811



Design 812



Design 810



Design 813

SIZE OF DOOR	810 LIST 1 1/8 IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	811 LIST 1 1/8 IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	812 LIST 1 1/8 IN. NO. 1 QUALITY	813 LIST 1 1/8 IN. NO. 1 QUALITY
2- 0 x 4- 0	\$5.90	\$5.00	\$4.80	\$5.60
4- 6	6.10	5.20	5.00	5.80
5- 0	6.30	5.40	5.20	6.00
6- 0	6.75	5.85	5.65	6.45
2- 6 x 6- 6	7.55	6.65	6.45	7.25
2- 8 x 6- 8	7.75	6.85	6.65	7.45
2-10 x 6-10	8.90	8.00	7.80	8.60
3- 0 x 7- 0	9.45	8.55	8.35	9.15

For 1 3/8-inch closet doors, add to above prices 15 percent list.

For irregular or intermediate sizes, see Note B, page 327.

For larger than listed sizes, see Rule 1, page 327.

For extras, see page 327.



## Inside Blinds



Design 550



Design 551



Design 552



Design 553

*List Price No. 1 Pine,  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $1\frac{1}{8}$  Inch Thick, All Panel, All Slat, or a Combination of Both*

	LIST PRICE PER LINEAL FOOT IN HEIGHT
2 Fold—2 feet wide and under	\$1.00
4 Fold—2 feet 11 inches wide and under	1.50
4 Fold—Over 2 feet 11 inches wide and not over 3 feet 5 inches wide	1.75
6 Fold—Up to 4 feet 5 inches wide	2.50
8 Fold—Up to 5 feet 5 inches wide	3.00

Prices for blinds made of other woods will be quoted on application.

If inside blinds are wanted hand cleaned for oil finish, add 50%.

### *Directions for Ordering*

*First*—In all cases give the exact outside measure of blinds wanted.

*Second*—Give the number of folds.

*Third*—State if blinds are to be all slats or half panels and half slats.

*Fourth*—State distance from top of window to center of meeting rail of sash, or where blinds are to be cut.

*Fifth*—Give thickness of blinds.

*Sixth*—If blinds fold in pockets, give size of pockets.

*Seventh*—State if blinds are to be painted or finished in oil.

*Eighth*—Always state style wanted.

If hardwood is wanted, such as Cherry, Ash, Maple, or Black Walnut, write for prices.

For blind extras see page 327.



# Blind Extras

Note "A"—For irregular or intermediate sizes, use the same list as next larger listed size.

Note "B"—The list extras specified are presumed and intended to enable the building up of a list which when completed shall be subject to the "odd work" discount, except when ordered in stock quantities of a size and kind.

## Larger Sizes

Rule 1—For list on outside blinds larger than listed sizes, use list on largest size of a similar blind and add as follows:

(a) For each additional 4 inches in length or part thereof, for  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch blinds 50c list.

(b) For each additional 4 inches in length or part thereof, for  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch blinds 60c list.

(c) For each additional 2 inches in width or part thereof, for  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch blinds 25c list.

(d) For each additional 2 inches in width or part thereof, for  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch blinds 30c list.

## Segment Head

Rule 2—For list on segment head blinds, add to proper list \$3.00.

For wide top rail for imitation segment head, add to proper list \$1.00.

## Peak Head

Rule 3—For list on peak head blinds, add to proper list \$4.00.

## Circle Top Head

Rule 4—For half circle top blinds, add to proper list \$5.00.

## Gothic Head

Rule 5—For gothic head blinds, add to proper list \$6.00.

## Sticking

Rule 6—(a) Stock blinds are made with O.G. sticking for rolling slat blinds, and square sticking for stationary or half stationary blinds. For special sticking use proper list and add 5% list.

(b) NOTE—A minimum charge of \$1.00 will be made for any one order. This charge is net.

## Single Blinds

Rule 7—For single blinds not otherwise listed, or for one-half of a pair of blinds, use one-half of the list of a pair double the opening of the single blind, and add 25% list.

## Mullion Blinds

Rule 8—(a) For list on mullion blinds use list of a pair of similar blinds of the same opening and add 25% list.

(b) For same center beaded to represent a pair, add 35% list.

(c) All pairs of 2-fold blinds 4-4 and wider are made with center mullion rail.

## Four-Fold Blinds

Rule 9—For list on four-fold outside blinds use double the list of a pair one-half the width of the opening, and add 40c list.

Rule 10—(a) Minimum price, single blinds, \$1.80 list.

(b) Minimum price, pair blinds, \$2.80 list.

## Solid Stuck Panel Shutters

Rule 11—For solid stuck panel shutters use the list of stationary slat blind of the same size and thickness and add 40% list.

Rule 12—For shutters bead and butt l. S. solid stuck l. S. use list of a stationary slat blind of the same size and thickness, and add 60% list.

## Blinds for 34-In. Glass and Longer

Rule 13—Blinds for 34-in. glass and longer, are made three panels high, unless otherwise ordered.

## $1\frac{3}{4}$ In. Thick

Rule 14—For  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. blinds, use  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. list for similar size and style, and add 75% list.



## Mouldings

ARCHITECTURE," says Ruskin, "is the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man for whatsoever uses, that the sight of them contributes to his mental health, power, and pleasure."

And one of the architect's favorite adornments is the moulding. Its design is usually of some simple curve or form and in its origin was taken from some natural object, as for instance, a flower, a stone, or a leaf.

Of course, time has modified those forms until they are largely conventional, and the designs pictured on the following pages are the ones now commonly recognized as standard.

The woods used in the mouldings are appropriate for the uses they are to serve. For exterior mouldings white pine is the favorite because it is the ideal wood for use in places where the weather attacks it severely. It will not warp and is very durable. It also takes paint well and it is free from rosin or pitch to blister.

If the mouldings are for interior use, then they are of those woods that match the rest of the interior trim, in order to preserve its uniformity of color and grain.

The workmanship on <sup>1866</sup>CURTIS mouldings is of the same character as on all other articles of woodwork bearing our trademark. The delicate mouldings require even and smooth cutting and for that reason the machinery that produces them is firmly anchored to the floor to prevent vibrations that might jar the knives to uneven cutting.

On special mouldings, ordered cut to length, every piece is sand-papered, to remove the marks of the planer. They are as near perfect as good material, modern machinery and skilled operators can make them.

We ship every piece of special trim in the most careful manner. In a bundle of trim we turn the smooth surfaces in to keep them clean and unmarred. When they reach the user they show the bright, clean character of the wood. We keep all stock mouldings in dry racks until wanted, protected against dust so that they can reach the user clean enough to take any finish without preliminary cleaning.

NOTE:—New designs with new numbers have come into use since the last publication of moulding data, and these new designs appear among the pictures according to their style classification. The new designs are in numerical sequence but not in numerical order with respect to the old designs. Therefore, *To find illustrations of any design number, refer to the page number as indicated in the following table.*

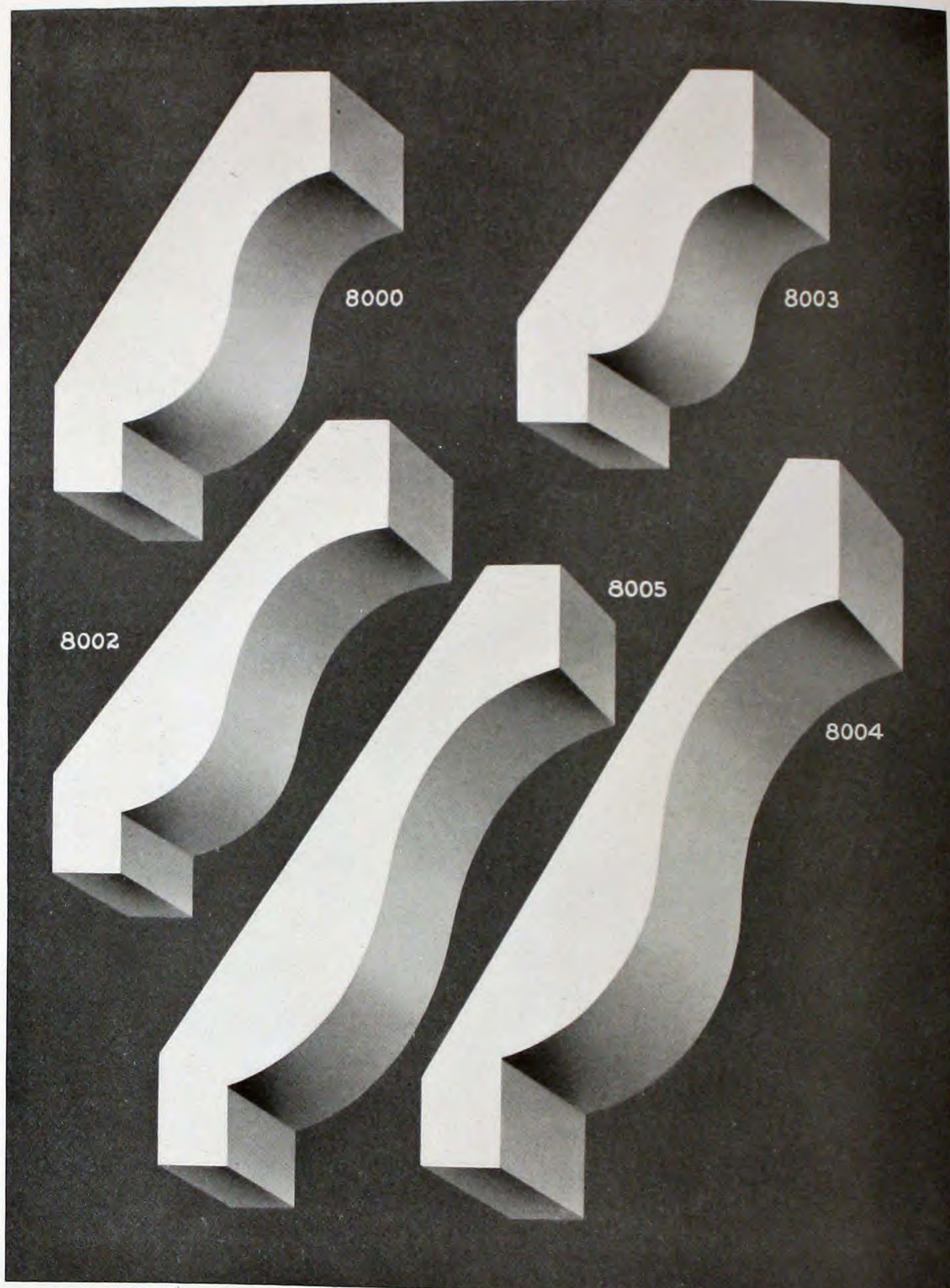


# Numerical Index

## Moulding Section

Moulding No.	Price	Page	Moulding No.	Price	Page	Moulding No.	Price	Page
8000	\$3.50	330	8142	\$1.75	341	8430	\$1.50	365
8002	4.00	330	8143	2.00	341	8431	5.50	365
8003	3.00	330	8145	.80	341	8432	1.00	365
8004	6.00	330	8146	1.00	341	8433	5.00	366
8005	5.50	330	8147	2.00	341	8434	3.30	366
8006	4.75	331	8153	1.25	341	8435	8.25	366
8007	2.00	331	8161	1.25	341	8436	9.10	366
8008	2.50	331	8167	1.50	341	8437	5.50	365
8009	4.00	331	8174	2.00	341	8438	5.50	365
8010	3.00	331	8177	2.25	342	8439	12.40	367
8011	2.50	331	8178	2.25	342	8440	6.50	367
8012	4.75	332	8180	2.75	342	8441	3.75	369
8013	5.50	332	8199	3.50	342	8443	4.75	369
8014	3.50	332	8221	2.75	342	8444	4.75	369
8015	1.25	332	8233	3.25	343	8446	....	368
8016	2.00	332	8234	2.75	343	8447	....	368
8017	1.75	332	8238	5.00	343	8449	....	368
8018	2.50	333	8242	2.25	343	8520	2.25	333
8019	3.00	333	8256	3.30	344	8530	1.00	336
8020	3.50	333	8258	3.25	344	8531	1.25	336
8021	4.75	333	8263	2.00	344	8532	2.25	336
8022	5.50	333	8264	2.00	344	8535	1.00	336
8023	4.00	334	8265	2.00	344	8540	1.25	338
8024	2.00	334	8266	3.25	345	8541	1.50	338
8025	2.50	334	8267	6.60	345	8542	2.00	338
8026	3.00	334	8269	7.85	345	8543	2.25	338
8029	3.50	334	8269 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5.80	345	8544	2.50	338
8030	2.50	334	8271	2.00	346	8560	1.00	338
8031	2.00	334	8272	3.75	346	8561	1.00	338
8032	2.25	334	8273	2.50	346	8562	1.00	338
8033	3.00	335	8274	2.50	346	8563	1.00	338
8035	1.00	335	8278	4.00	346	8564	1.00	338
8036	1.50	335	8280	.85	346	8570	1.00	339
8037	2.90	335	8281	1.00	346	8571	1.00	339
8038	3.30	335	8282	1.40	346	8600	2.00	340
8042	1.00	335	8283	3.30	347	8601	1.75	340
8044	1.25	335	8284	3.75	347	8602	1.00	340
8045	1.75	335	8285	4.55	347	8610	.80	340
8046	3.30	335	8286	5.40	347	8611	.80	340
8048	6.20	335	8287	6.20	347	8612	1.00	340
8050	3.25	336	8289	5.00	348	8613	2.00	340
8051	2.25	336	8290	6.00	348	8614	2.00	340
8052	1.25	336	8308	4.20	349	8615	3.00	340
8056	4.00	336	8309	5.00	349	8616	1.00	341
8059	1.00	336	8310	6.00	349	8617	1.00	341
8060	1.00	336	8311	6.00	350	8619	1.00	341
8061	1.25	336	8341	5.00	350	8620	1.00	341
8063	1.00	336	8342	6.00	350	8621	1.75	341
8064	1.00	336	8358	4.20	351	8623	3.50	342
8065	1.00	336	8359	5.00	350	8624	2.50	342
8067	1.75	336	8368	3.15	351	8627	2.75	343
8068	2.00	337	8374	2.35	351	8628	2.50	343
8069	2.50	337	8378	2.35	351	8629	2.50	343
8075	1.00	337	8384	5.00	355	8635	2.75	344
8076	1.00	337	8385	6.00	355	8636	4.00	344
8077	1.00	337	8386	8.00	355	8638	9.90	345
8078	1.25	337	8387	3.15	356	8640	4.20	348
8079	1.50	337	8389	3.55	356	8641	4.20	348
8080	2.00	337	8393	5.50	356	8644	4.00	349
8082	1.00	337	8394	5.50	356	8648	5.00	351
8083	1.00	337	8395	1.10	356	8650	4.20	352
8084	1.10	337	8396	4.15	356	8651	2.35	352
8085	1.40	337	8397	6.00	357	8660	5.00	352
8086	1.60	337	8398	1.10	357	8670	5.00	353
8089	1.25	337	8399	5.50	358	8671	2.50	353
8090	2.00	337	8400	9.10	358	8673	2.00	353
8094	2.25	337	8401	5.50	360	8690	6.50	354
8095	2.00	338	8403	1.20	360	8691	8.00	354
8096	1.50	338	8404	3.35	360	8692	8.00	355
8097	1.25	338	8410	5.00	361	8715	3.75	357
8098	1.50	338	8413	4.25	361	8725	2.00	359
8100	2.50	338	8414	3.25	362	8726	3.75	359
8123	1.75	339	8415	8.00	362	8730	8.00	362
8124	3.75	339	8420	2.75	363	8731	1.00	362
8125	5.00	339	8421	8.00	363	8740	2.25	363
8126	9.00	339	8422	1.00	363	8741	6.50	363
8131	1.50	340	8424	8.00	364	8828	8.00	364
8132	1.00	340	8426	8.00	364	8865	4.75	369
8139	.80	340	8427	1.00	364	8875	....	368
8140	.80	341	8428	8.00	364	8890	1.75	368
8141	1.25	341	8429	7.85	365	8891	1.00	368

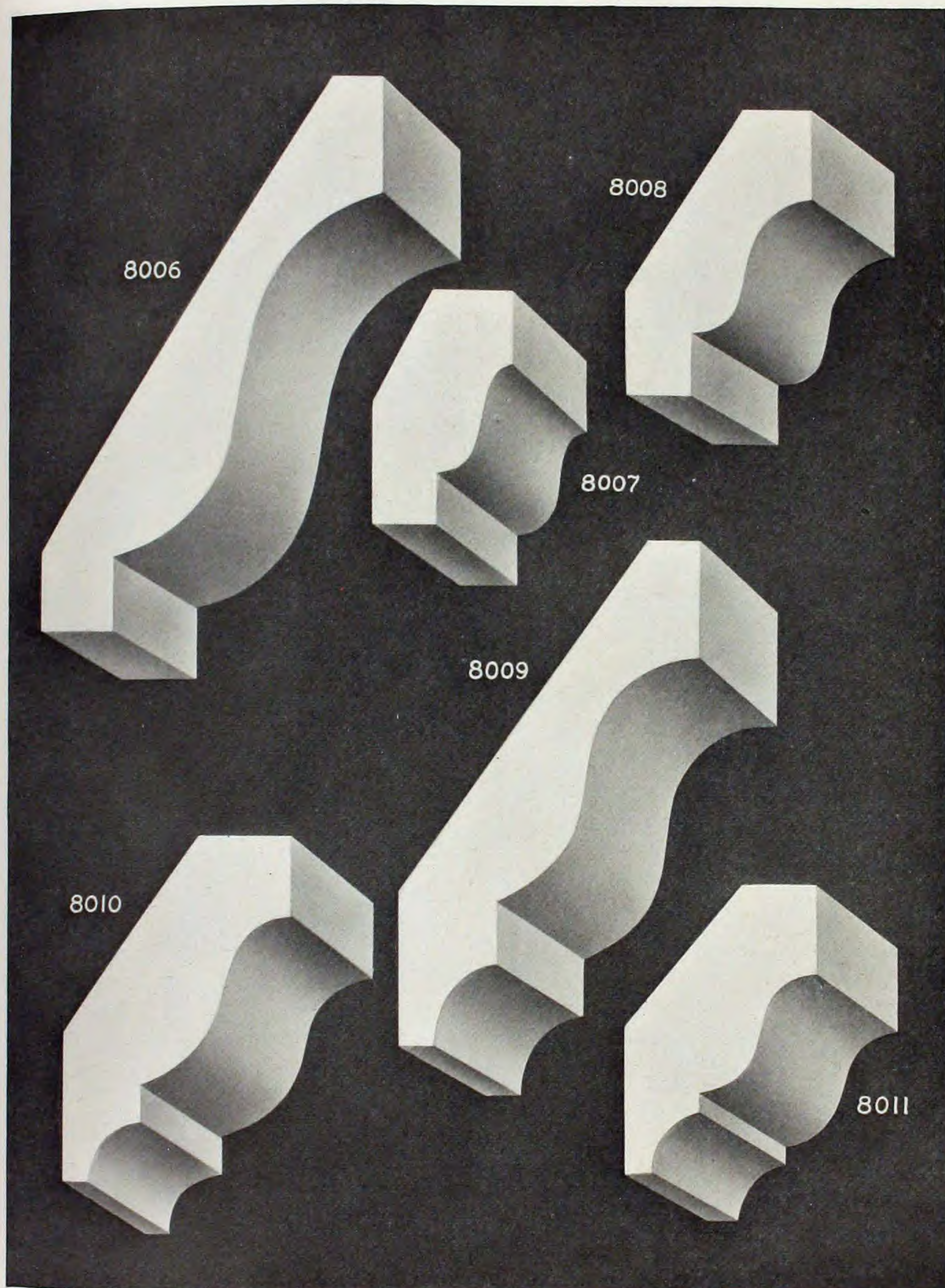




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8000	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	\$3.50
8002	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$	4.00
8003	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	3.00
8004	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$	6.00
8005	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$	5.50

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

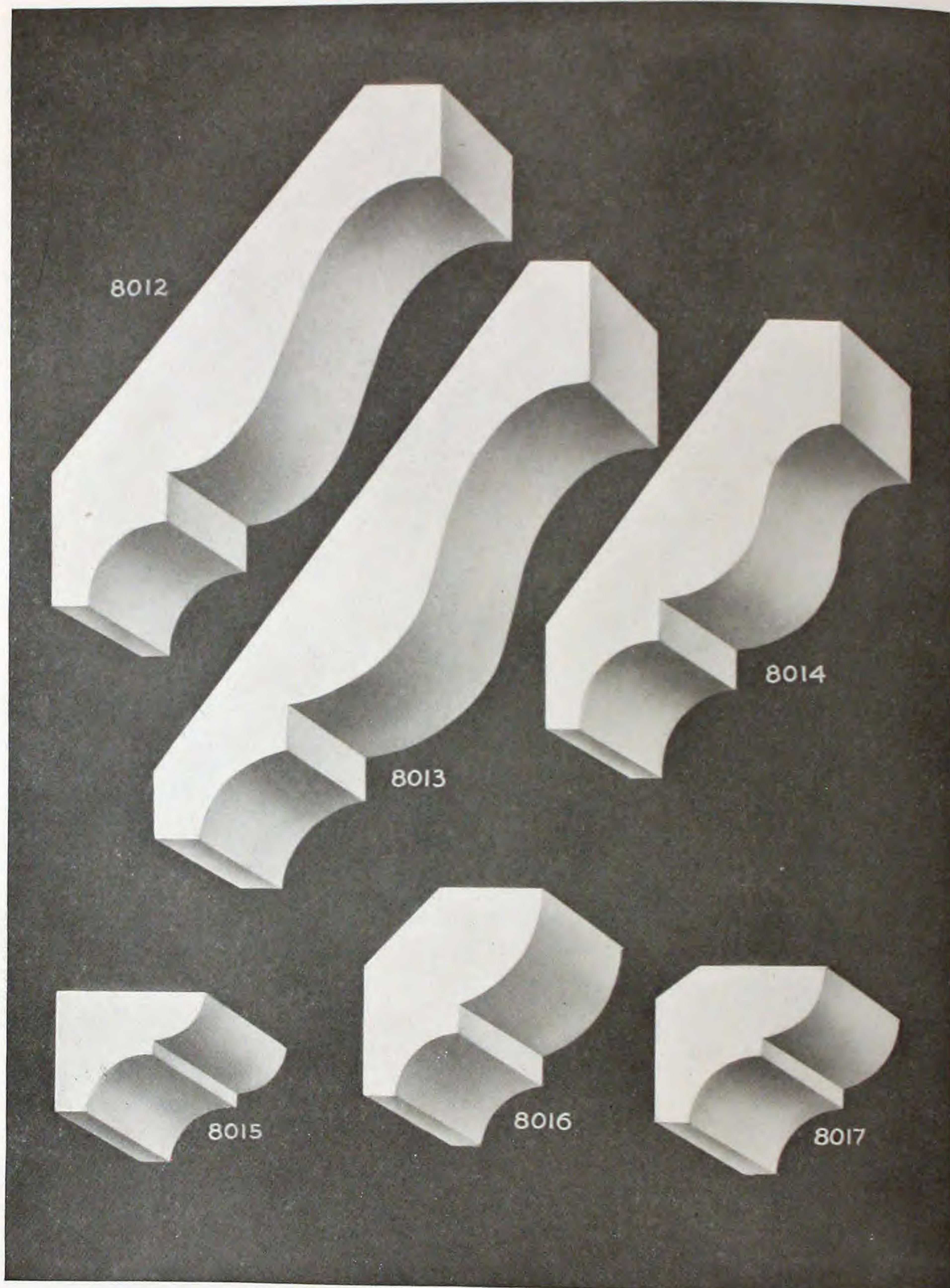




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8006	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$	\$4.75
8007	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	2.00
8008	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$	2.50
8009	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$	4.00
8010	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$	3.00
8011	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$	2.50

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

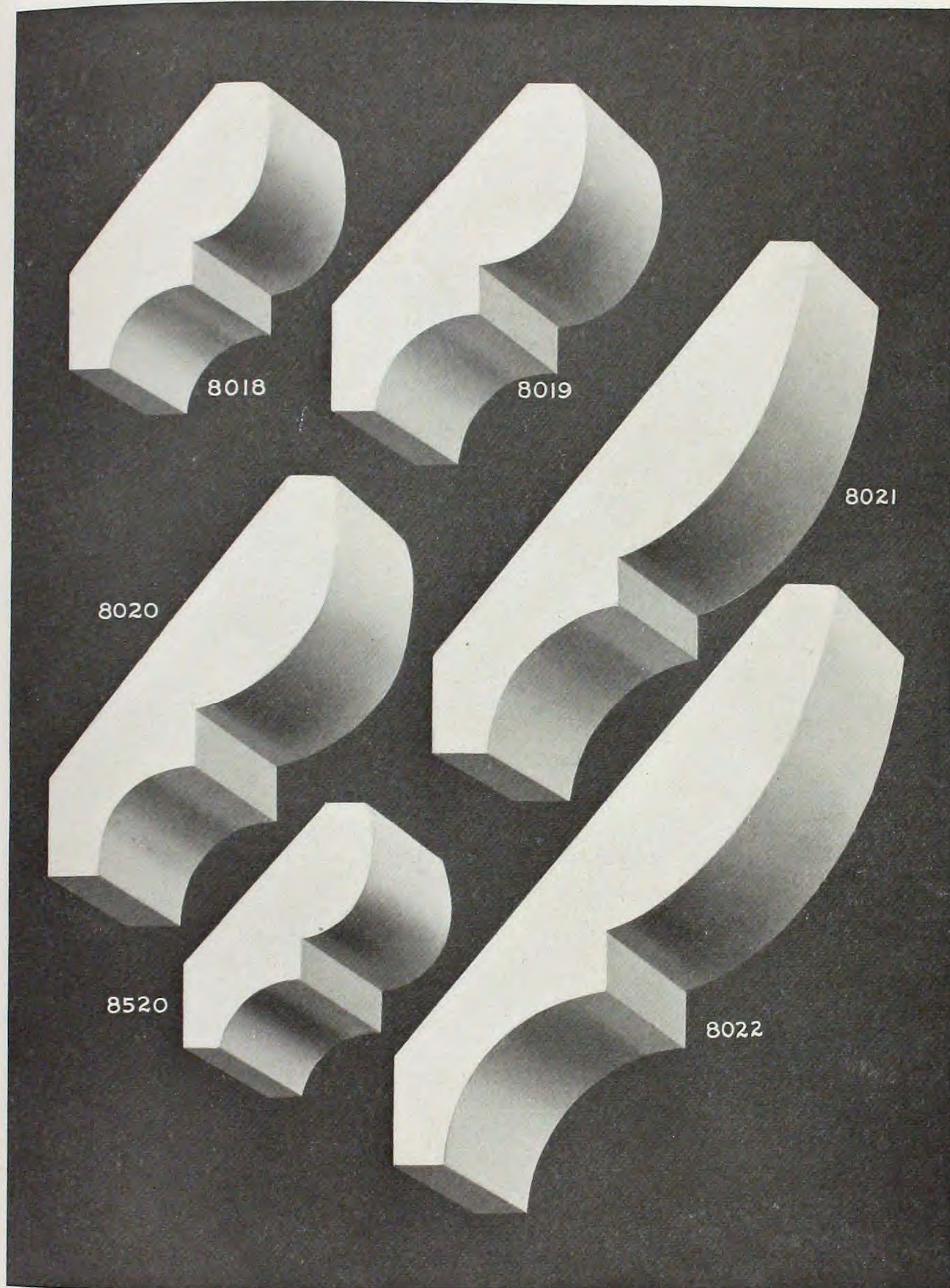




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8012	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$	\$4.75
8013	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{5}{8}$	5.50
8014	Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$	3.50
8015	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1	1.25
8016	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	2.00
8017	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	1.75

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

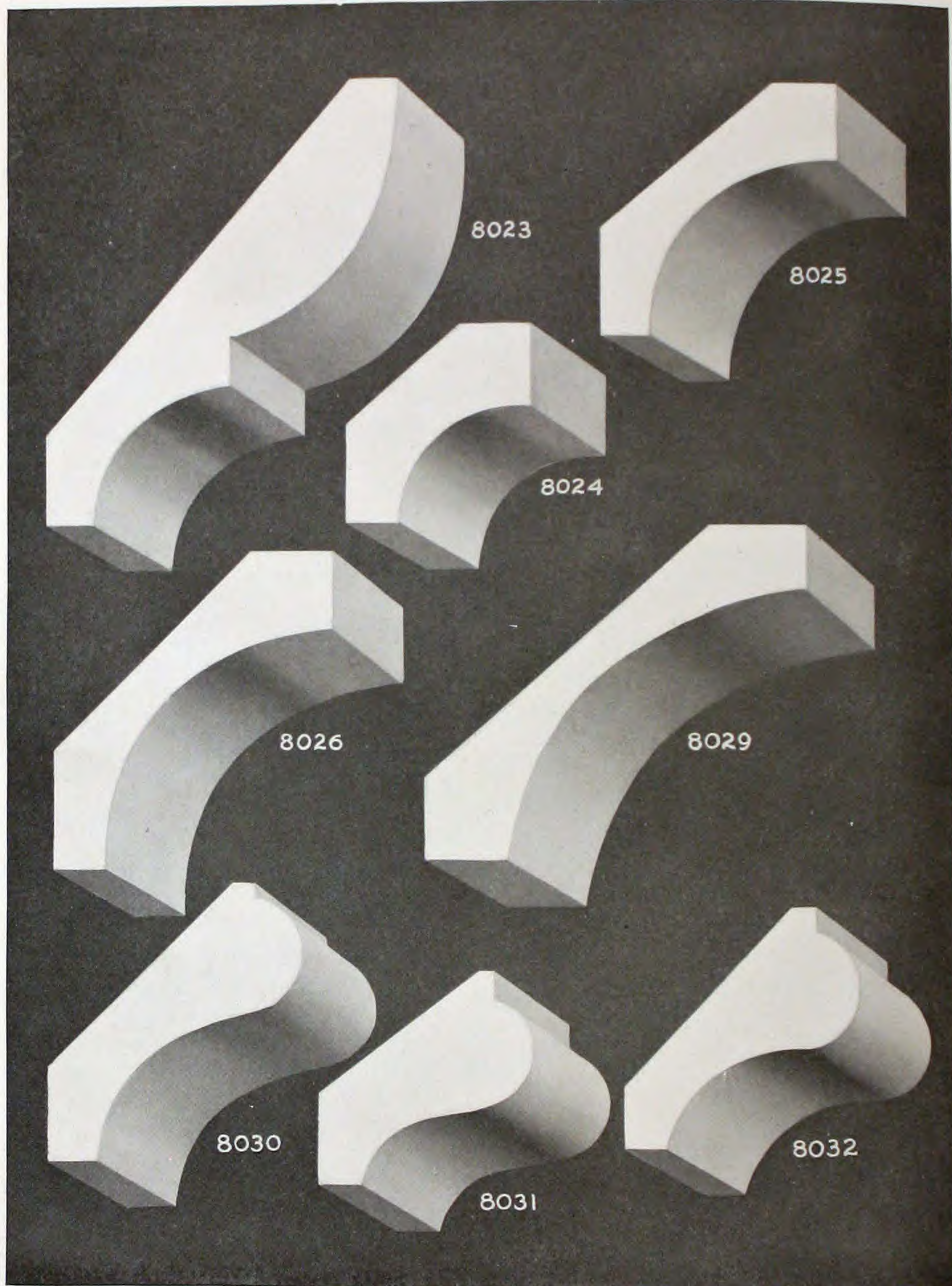




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8018	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$	\$2.50
8019	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$	3.00
8020	Bed or Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$	3.50
8021	Bed or Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$	4.75
8022	Bed or Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{5}{8}$	5.50
8520	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 2	2.25

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

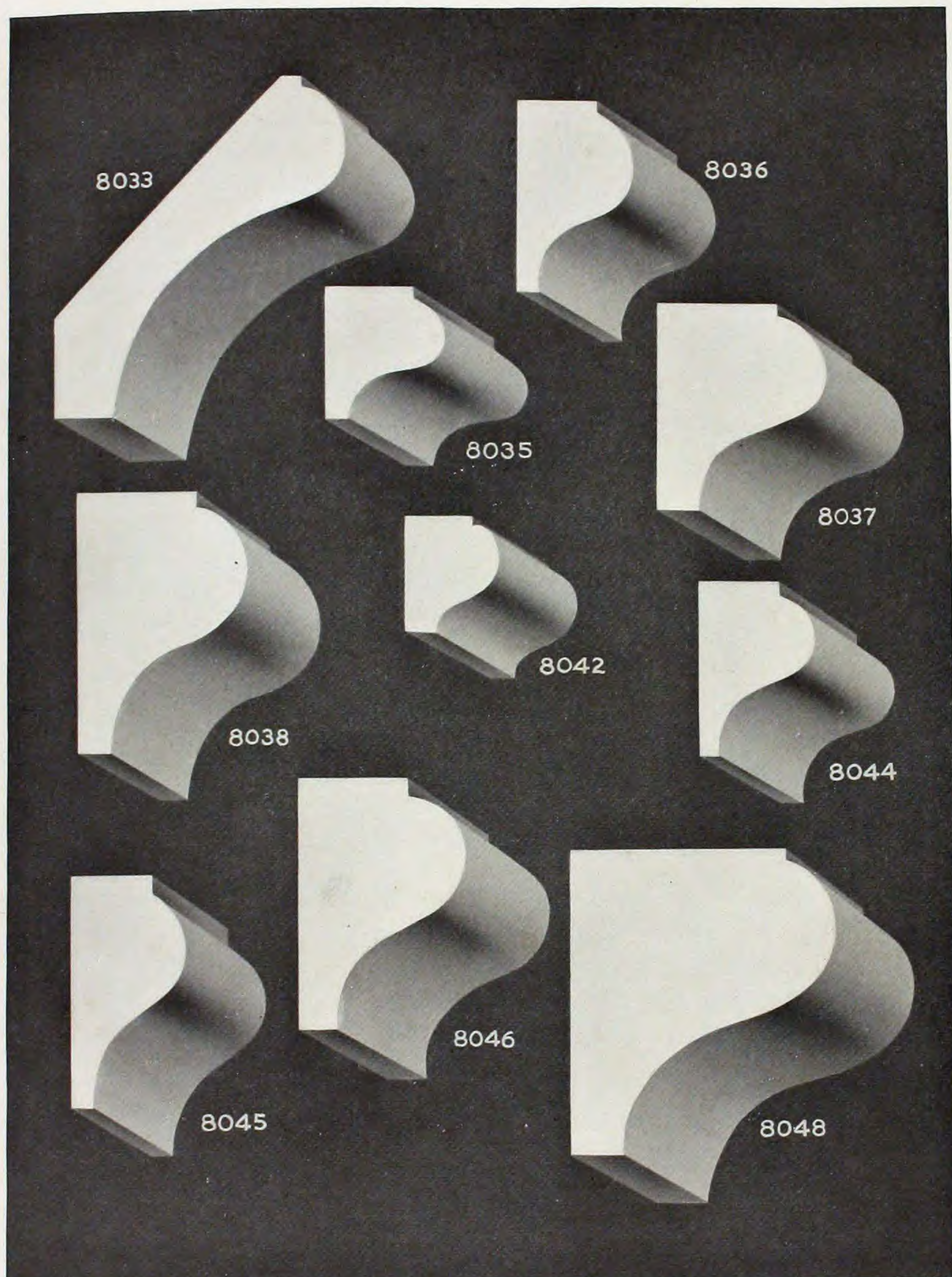




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8023	Bed or Crown Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$	\$4.00
8024	Sprung Cove Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	2.00
8025	Sprung Cove Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$	2.50
8026	Sprung Cove Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$	3.00
8029	Sprung Cove Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$	3.50
8030	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$	2.50
8031	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	2.00
8032	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 2	2.25

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

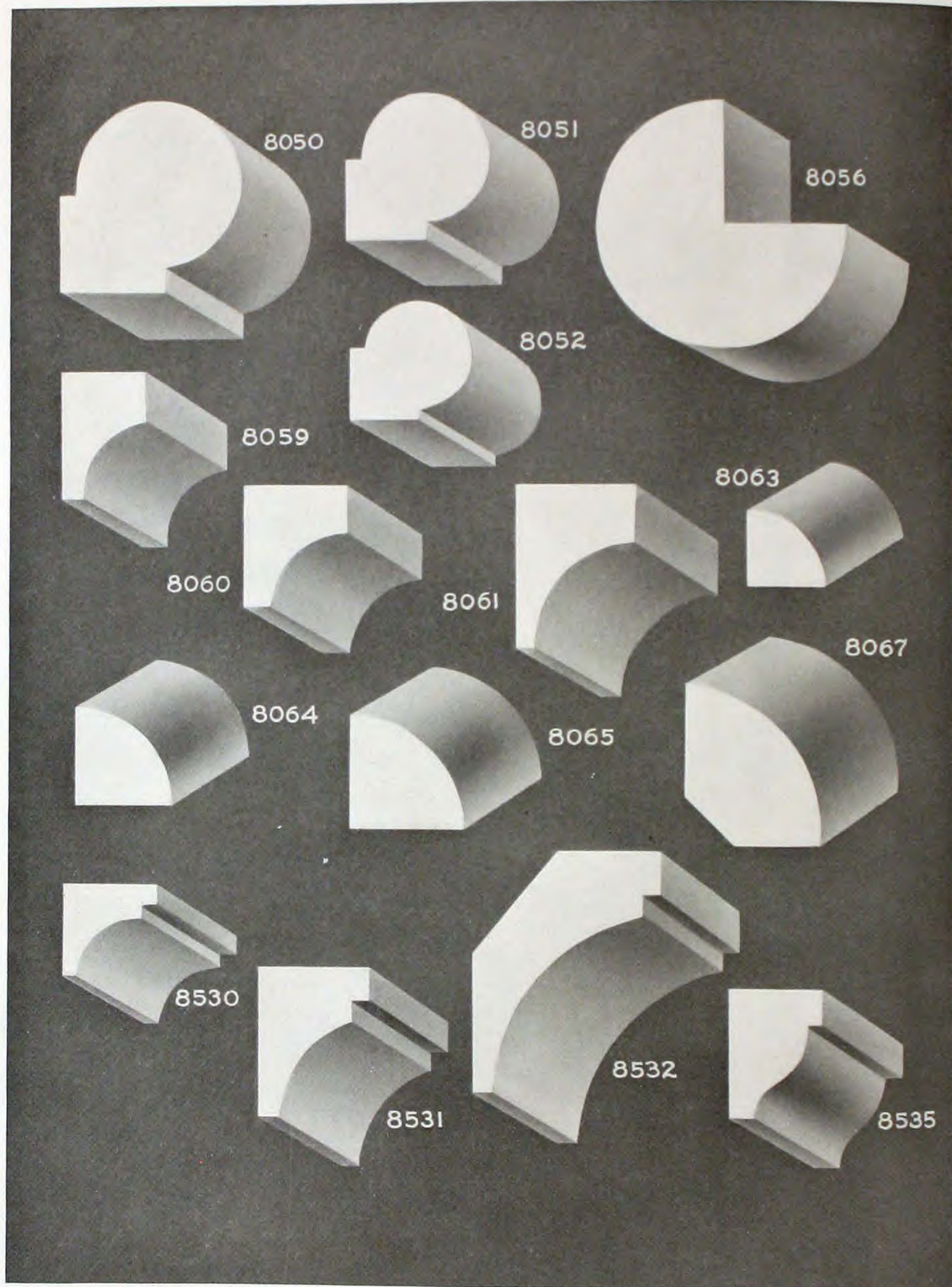




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE 100 LIN. FEET	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE 100 LIN. FEET
8033	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$	\$3.00	8042	Bed Moulding	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	\$1.00
8035	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$	1.00	8044	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$	1.25
8036	Bed Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$	1.50	8045	Brick Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	1.75
8037	Bed Moulding	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$	2.90	8046	Brick Moulding	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{5}{8}$	3.30
8038	Bed Moulding	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	3.30	8048	Brick Moulding	$1\frac{3}{4}$ x 2	6.20

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.



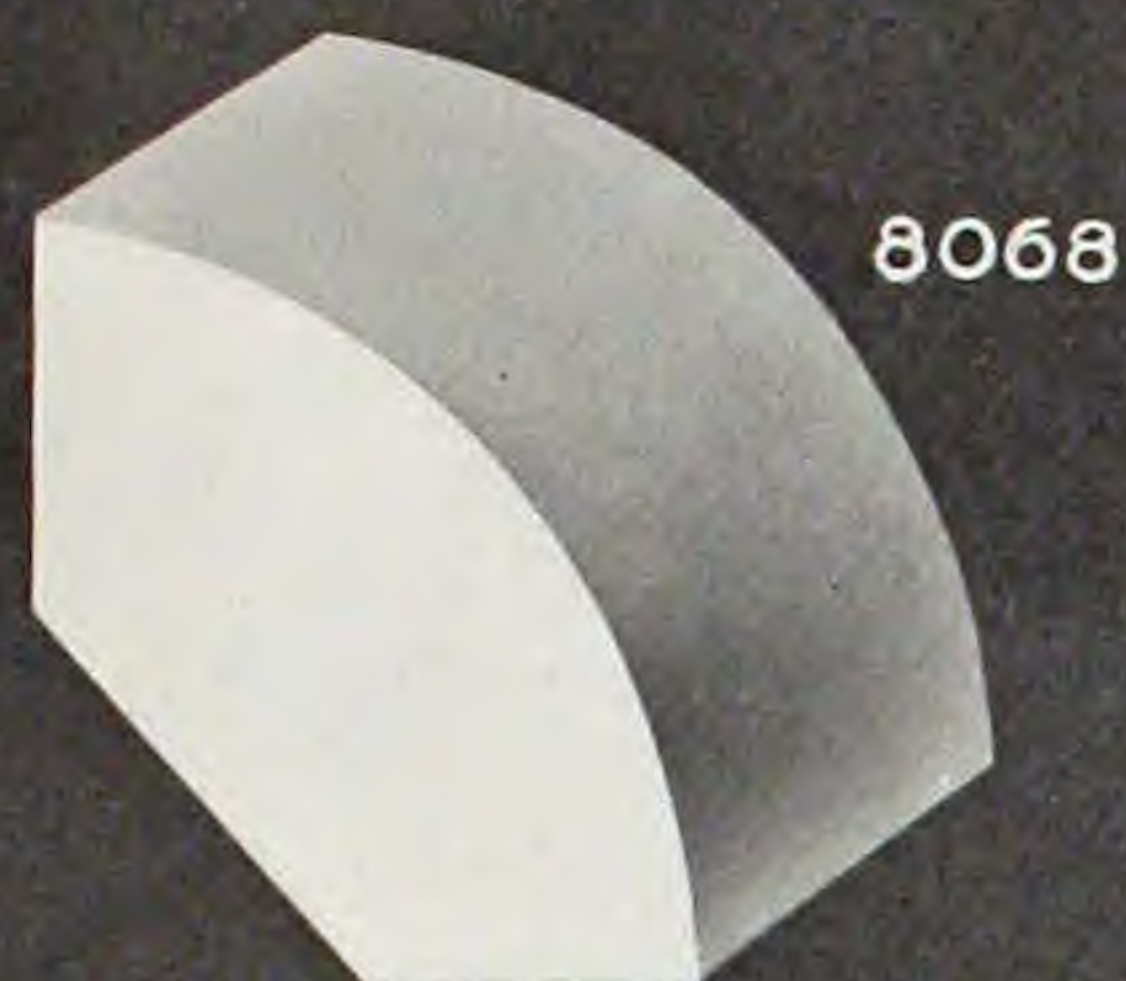


NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE 100 LIN. FEET
8050	Return Bead	1 1/4 x 1 1/4	\$3.25
8051	Return Bead	1 x 1	2.25
8052	Return Bead	3/4 x 3/4	1.25
8056	Three-quarter Round	1 5/8 x 1 3/8	4.00
8059	Cove	1/2 x 7/8	1.00
✓8060	Cove	3/4 x 7/8	1.00
8061	Cove	3/4 x 1 1/8	1.25
8063	Quarter Round	1/2 x 1/2	1.00

NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE 100 LIN. FEET
8064	Quarter Round	5/8 x 5/8	\$1.00
8065	Quarter Round	3/4 x 3/4	1.00
8067	Quarter Round	3/4 x 1 3/8	1.75
8530	Cove	5/8 x 5/8	1.00
8531	Cove	3/4 x 1	1.25
8532	Cove	3/4 x 2	2.25
8535	Apron Moulding	5/8 x 7/8	1.00

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.





8068



8075



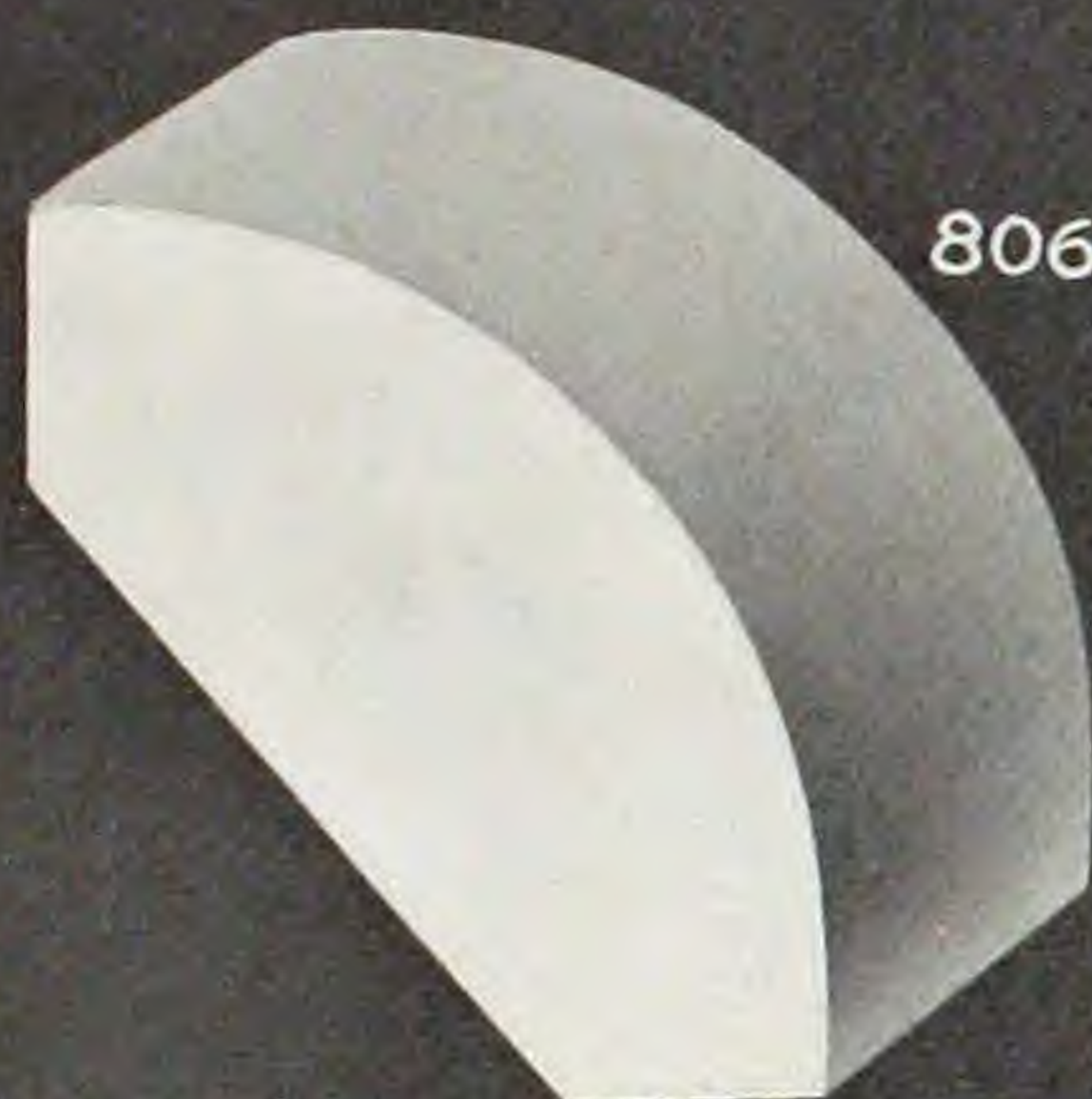
8076



8077



8078



8069



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8080



8082



8086



8083



8089



8084



8090



8085

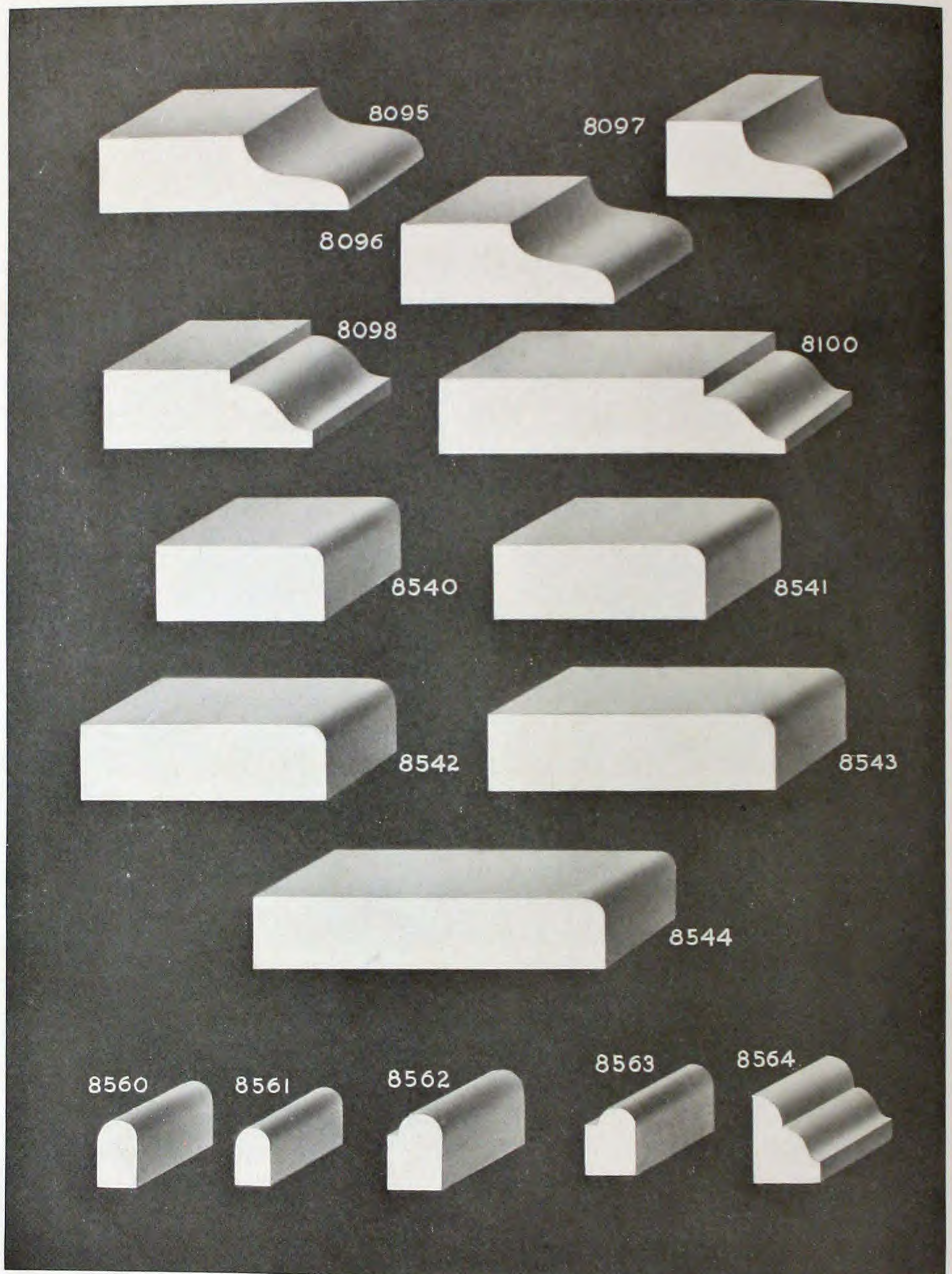


8094

NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE 100 LIN. FEET	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE 100 LIN. FEET
8068	Quarter Round	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	\$2.00	8082	Stop	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$	\$1.00
8069	Quarter Round	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$	2.50	8083	Stop	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	1.00
8075	Half Round	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{16}$	1.00	8084	Stop	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	1.10
8076	Half Round	$\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{5}{8}$	1.00	8085	Stop	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	1.40
8077	Half Round	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{11}{16}$	1.00	8086	Stop	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$	1.60
8078	Half Round	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1$	1.25	8089	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	1.25
8079	Half Round	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	1.50	8090	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	2.00
8080	Half Round	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	2.00	8094	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$	2.25

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

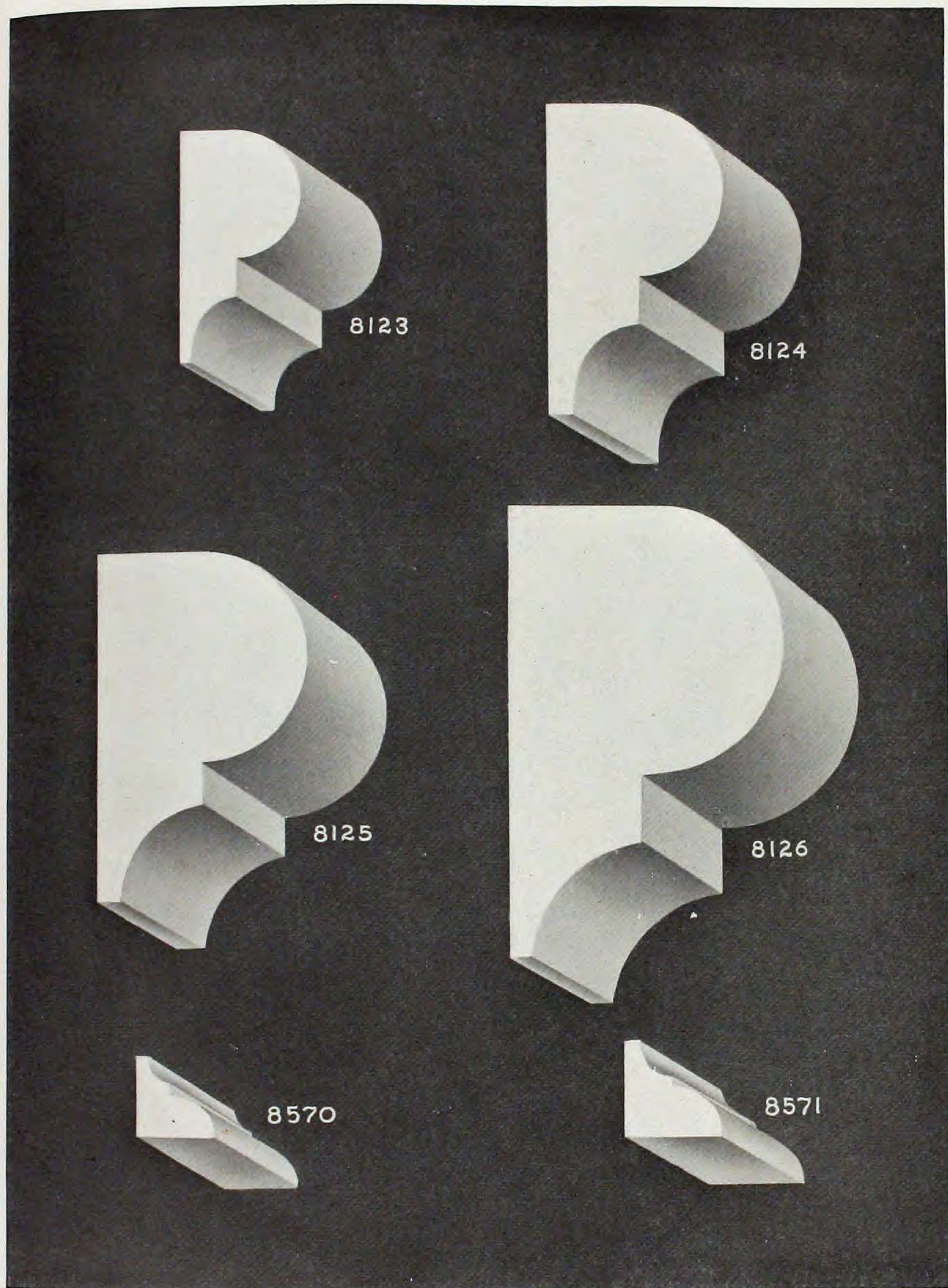




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE 100 LIN. FEET	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE 100 LIN. FEET
8095	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	\$2.00	8543	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$	\$2.25
8096	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	1.50	8544	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	2.50
8097	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	1.25	8560	Glass Stop	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$	1.00
8098	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	1.50	8561	Glass Stop	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$	1.00
8100	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	2.50	8562	Glass Stop	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$	1.00
8540	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	1.25	8563	Glass Stop	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{7}{16}$	1.00
8541	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	1.50	8564	Glass Stop	$\frac{7}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$	1.00
8542	Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	2.00				

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

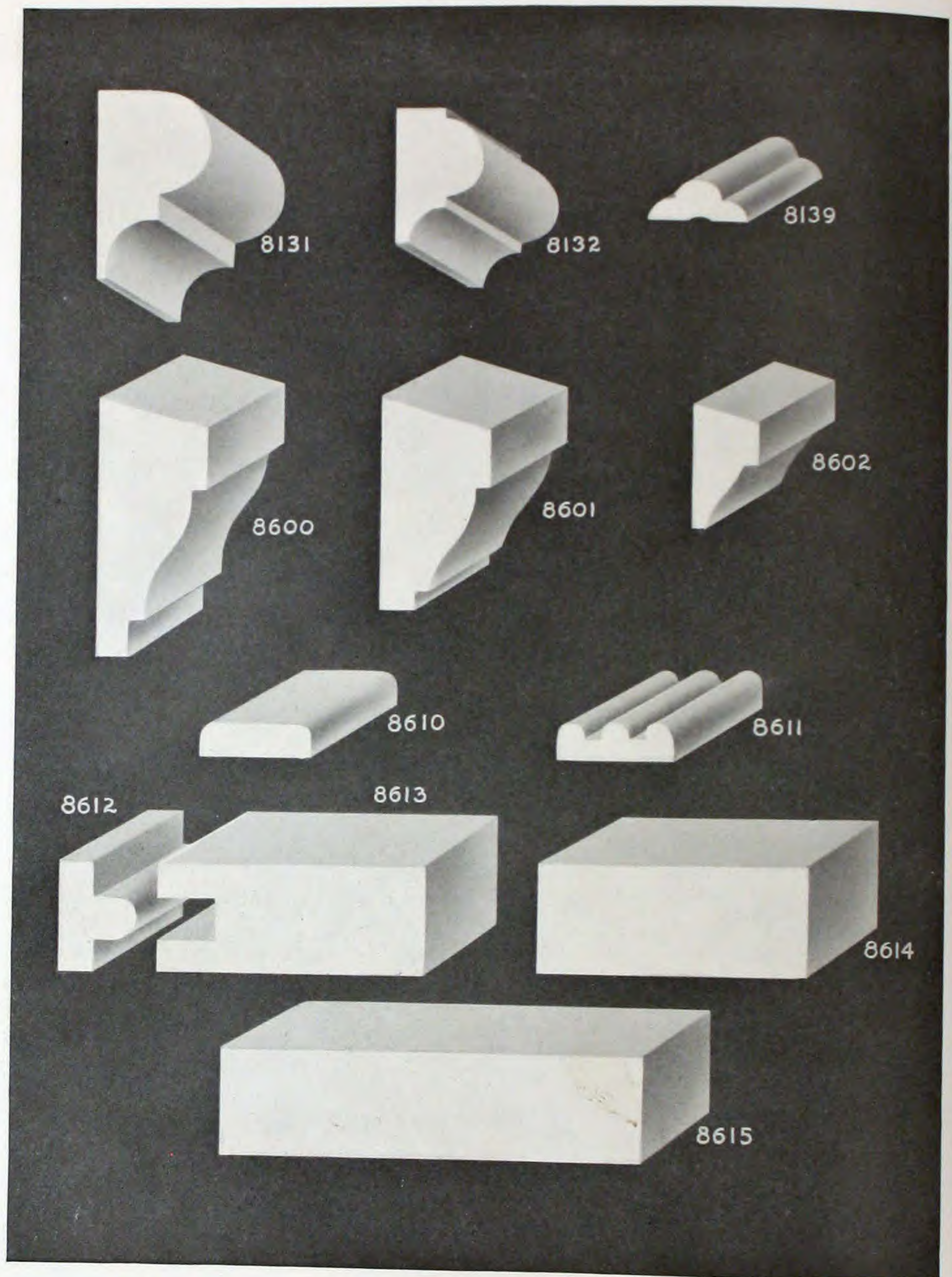




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8123	Nosing	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	\$1.75
8124	Nosing	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x 2	3.75
8125	Nosing	$1\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$	5.00
8126	Nosing	$1\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{7}{8}$	9.00
8570	Glass Stop	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{9}{16}$	1.00
8571	Glass Stop	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$	1.00

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

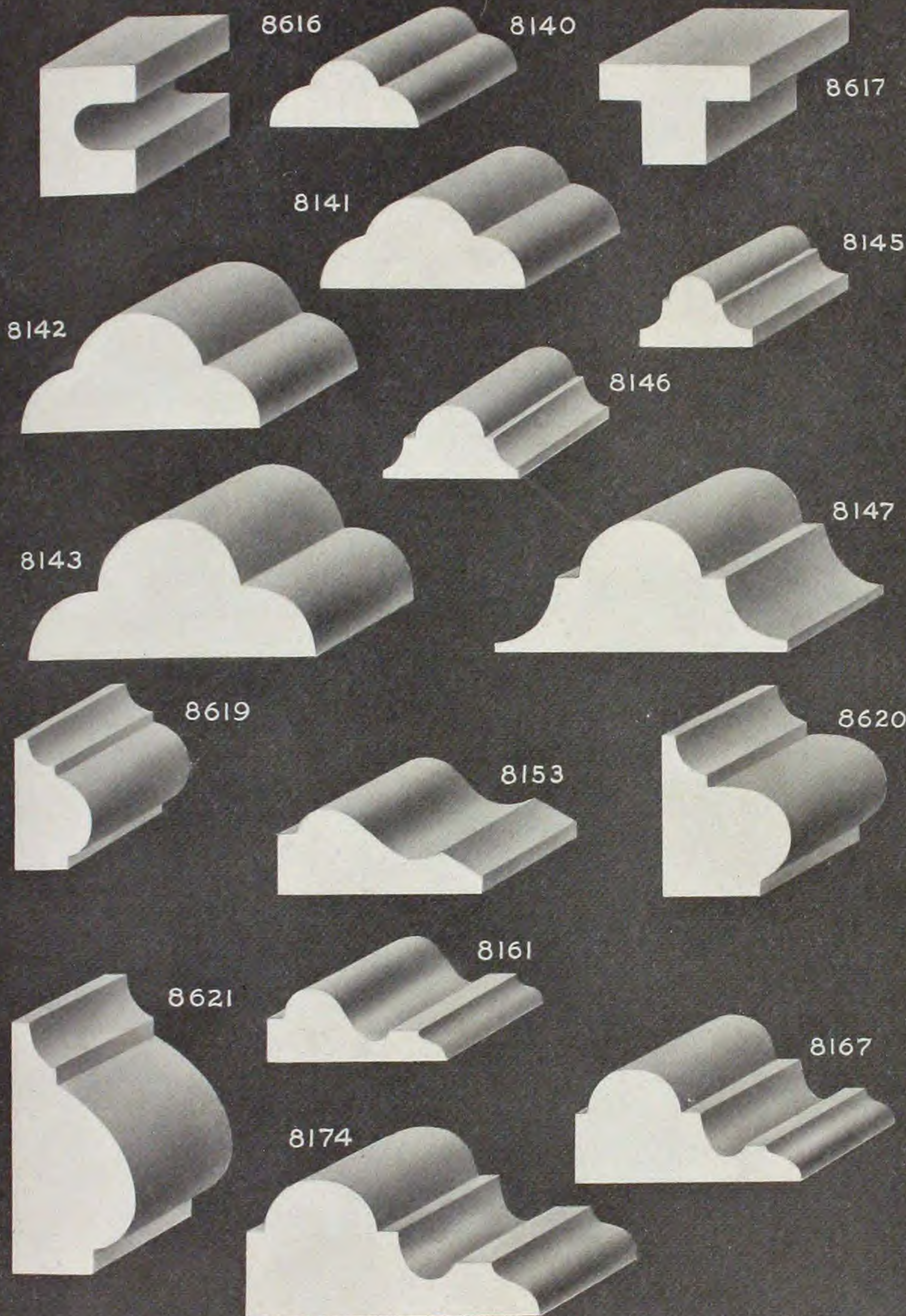




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE 100 LIN. FEET	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE 100 LIN. FEET
8131	Nosing	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	\$1.50	8610	Screen Moulding	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$	\$0.80
8132	Frieze Moulding	$\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{7}{8}$	1.00	8611	Screen Moulding	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$	.80
8139	Screen Moulding	$\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{5}{8}$	.80	8612	Screen Slide	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$	1.00
8600	Frieze Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	2.00	8613	Screen Stock	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	2.00
8601	Frieze Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	1.75	8614	Screen Stock	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	2.00
8602	Frieze Moulding	$\frac{7}{16} \times \frac{13}{16}$	1.00	8615	Screen Stock	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	3.00

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.



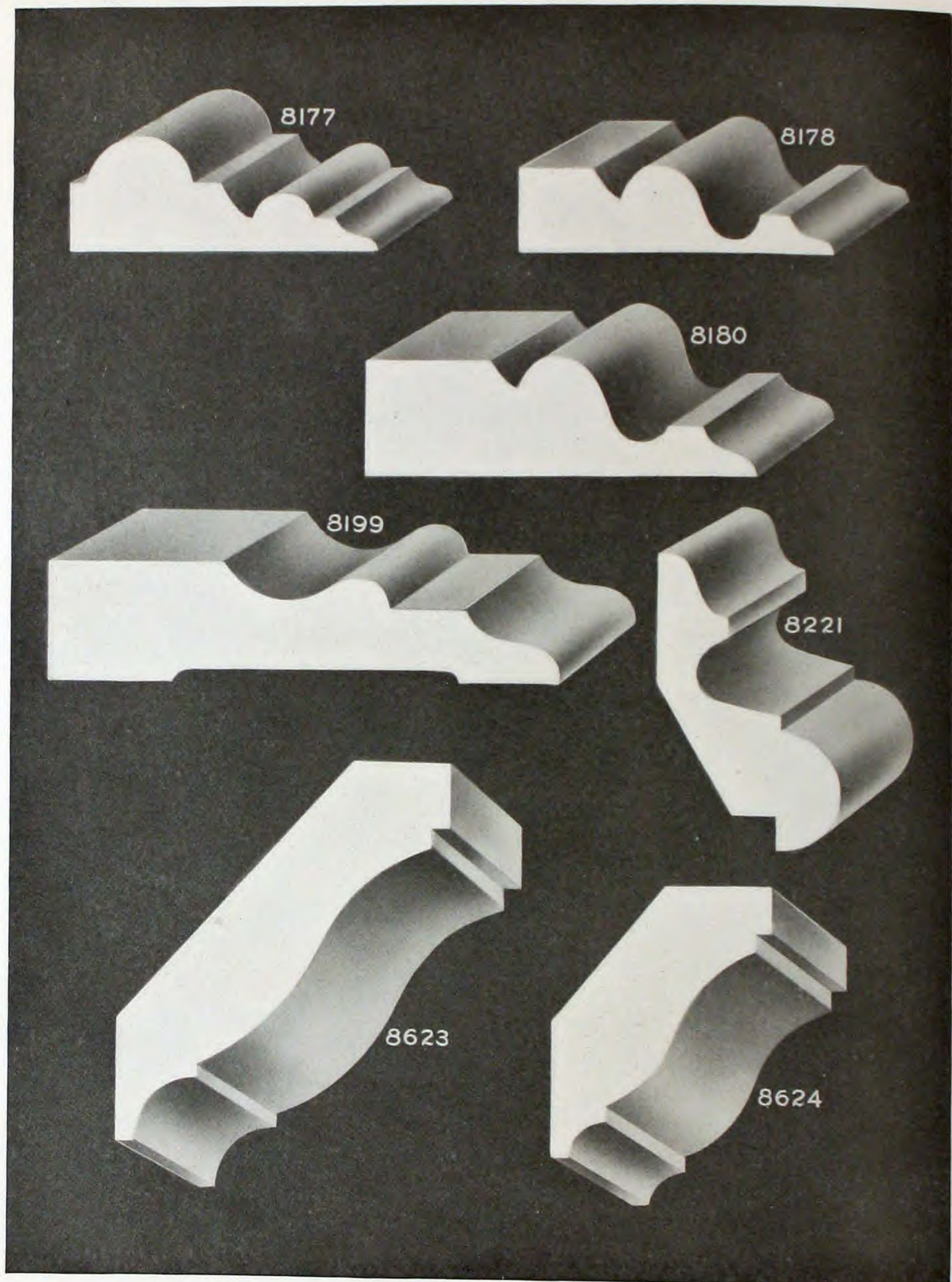


NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE 100 LIN. FEET
8616	Screen Slide	$\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{3}{4}$	\$1.00
8140	Screen Moulding	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$	.80
8141	Screen Moulding	$\frac{5}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	1.25
8617	Screen Moulding	$\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{9}{16}$	1.00
8142	Astragal or Batten Mldg.	$\frac{11}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	1.75
8143	Astragal or Batten Mldg.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	2.00
8145	Screen Moulding	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$	.80
8146	Screen Moulding	$\frac{7}{16} \times \frac{3}{4}$	1.00

NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE 100 LIN. FEET
8147	Astragal or Batten Mldg.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	\$2.00
8619	Panel or Base Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$	1.00
8153	Panel Moulding	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	1.25
8161	Panel Moulding	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1$	1.25
8620	Panel or Base Mldg.	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{8}$	1.00
8621	Base Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	1.75
8167	Panel Moulding	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	1.50
8174	Panel or Base Mldg.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	2.00

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

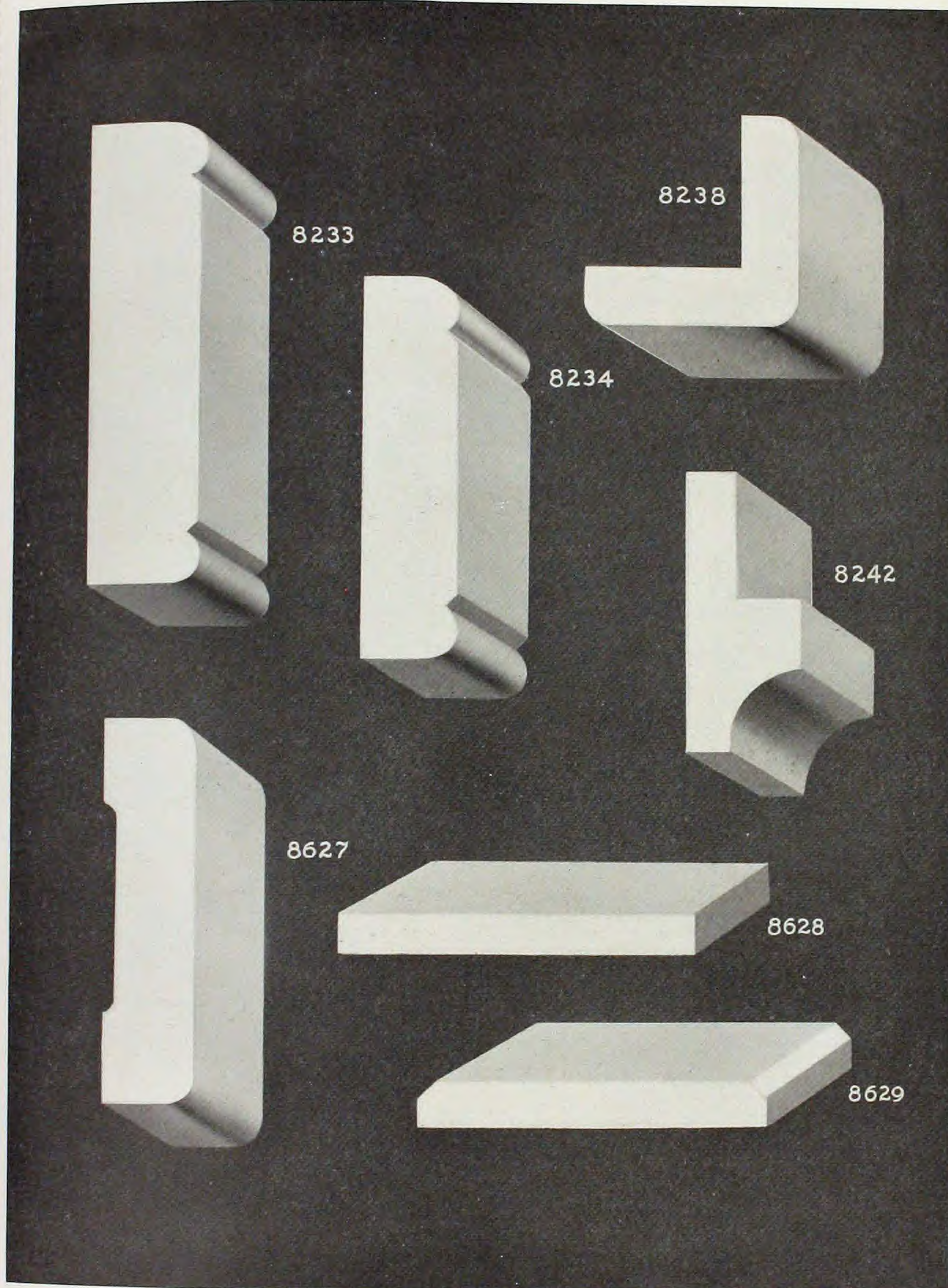




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8177	Band Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 2	\$2.25
8178	Band Moulding	$\frac{9}{16}$ x 2	2.25
8180	Band Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	2.75
8199	Band Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$	3.50
8221	Base Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{8}$	2.75
8623	Cornice Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$	3.50
8624	Cornice Moulding	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$	2.50

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

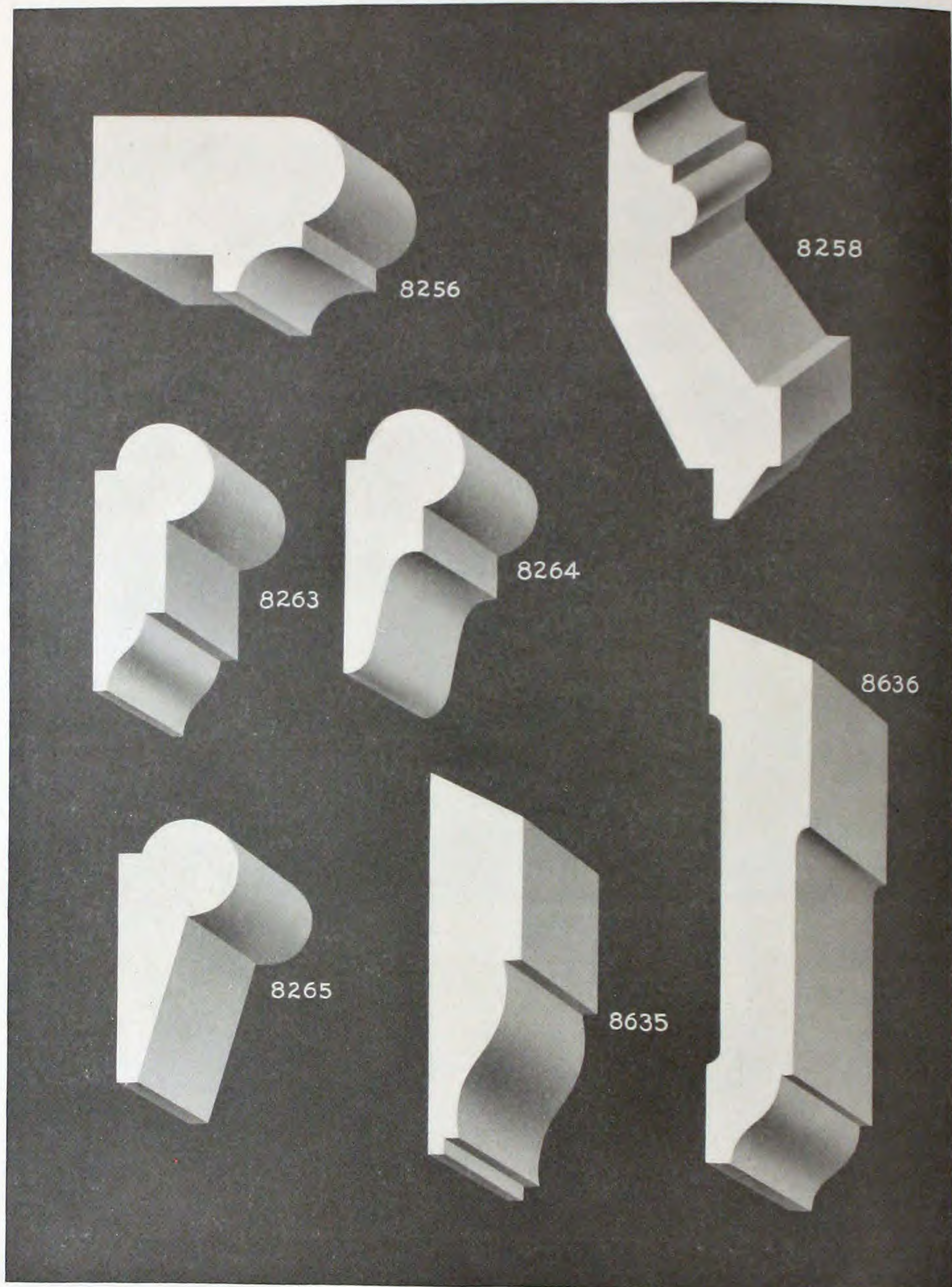




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8233	Hook Strip	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3	\$3.25
8234	Hook Strip	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	2.75
8238	Corner Bead	$1\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$	5.00
8242	Shelf Cleat	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{7}{8}$	2.25
8627	Hook Strip	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	2.75
8628	Panel Strip	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$	2.50
8629	Panel Strip	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$	2.50

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

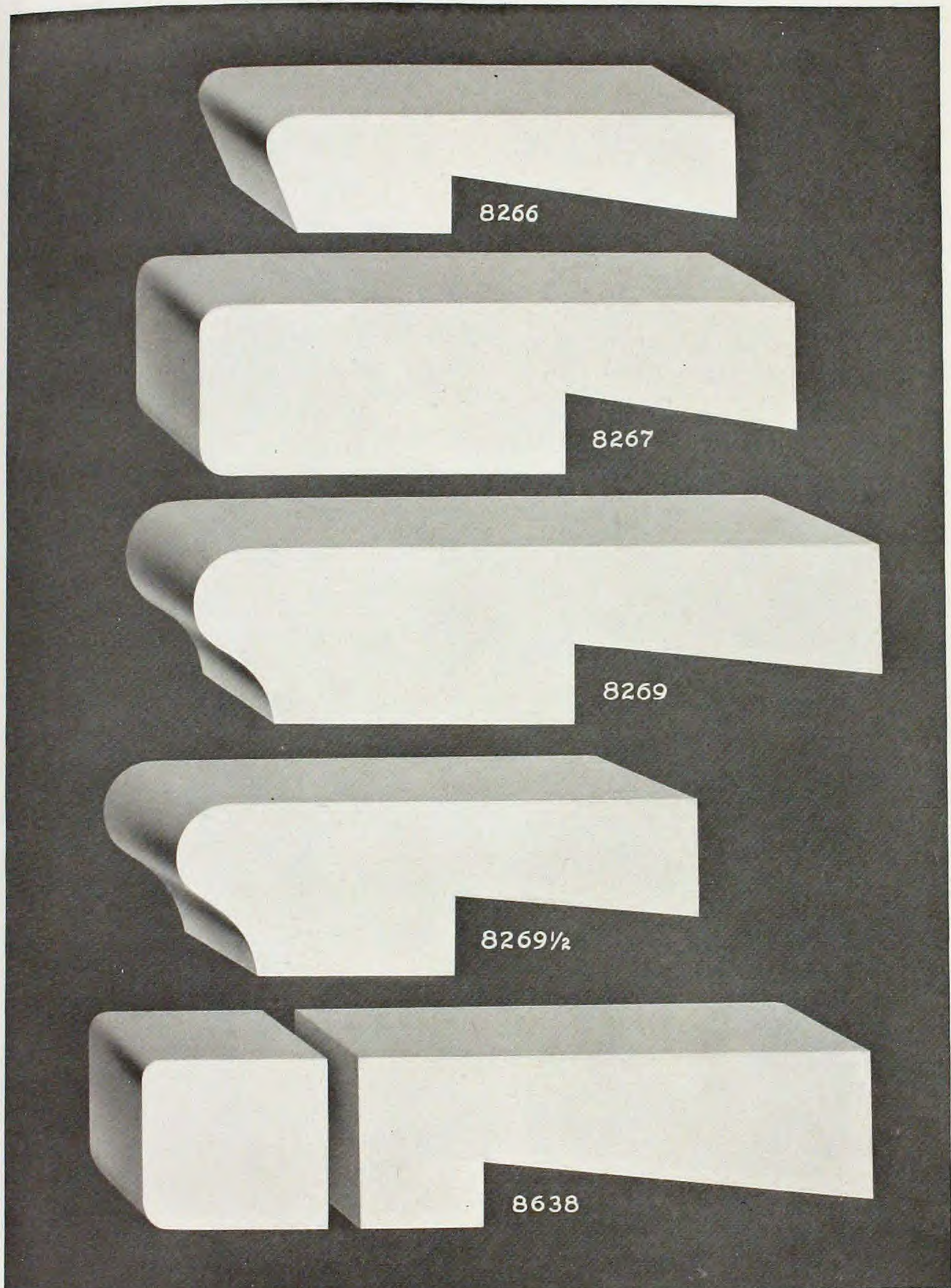




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8256	Wainscot Cap	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	\$3.30
8258	Wainscot Cap	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	3.25
8263	Picture Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	2.00
8264	Picture Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	2.00
8265	Picture Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	2.00
8635	Wainscot Cap	$\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	2.75
8636	Wainscot Cap	$\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	4.00

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

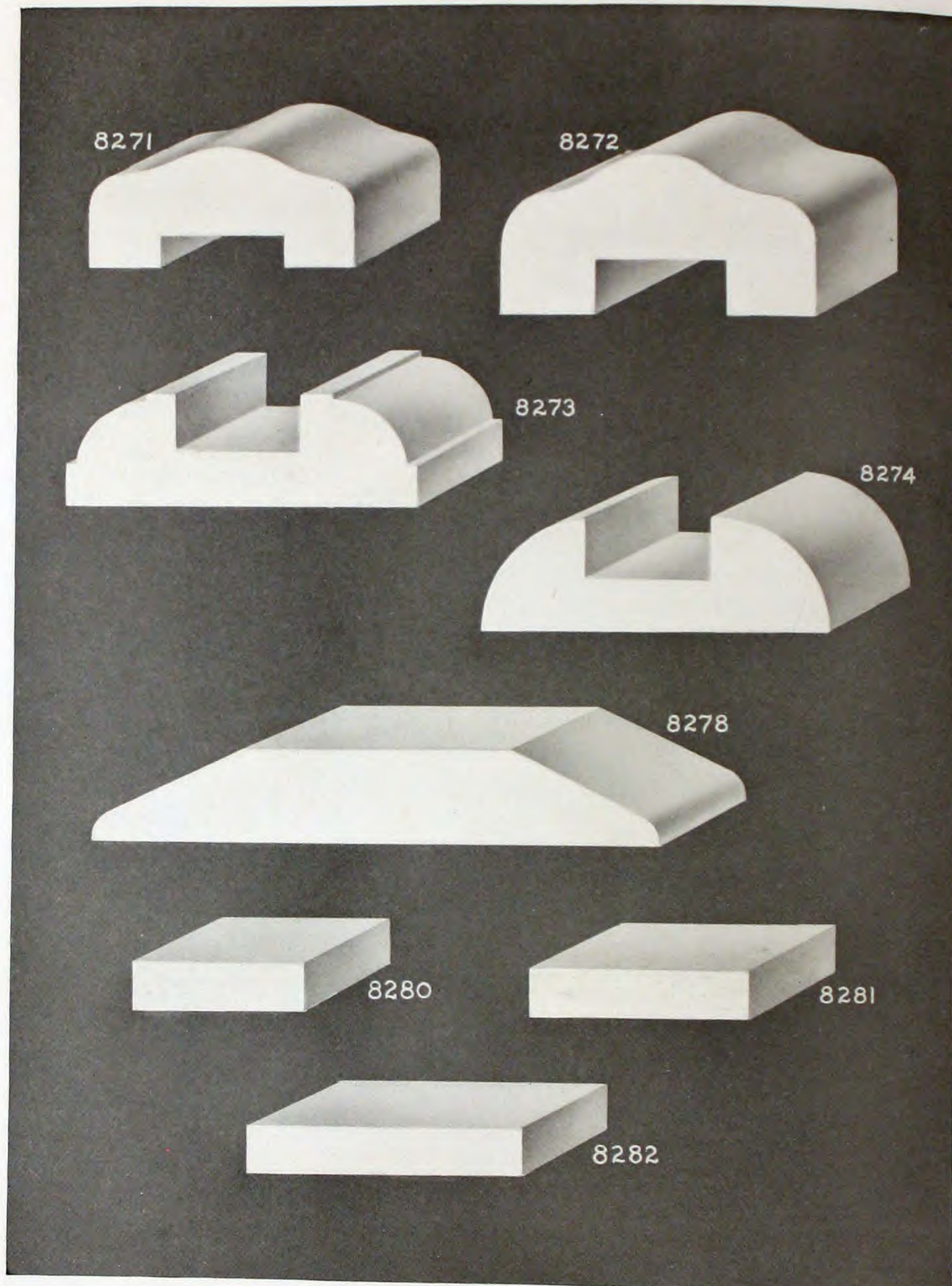




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8266	Window Stool	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3$	\$3.25
8267	Window Stool	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	6.60
8269	Window Stool	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	7.85
8269 $\frac{1}{2}$	Window Stool	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	5.80
8638	Window Stool	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$	9.90

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

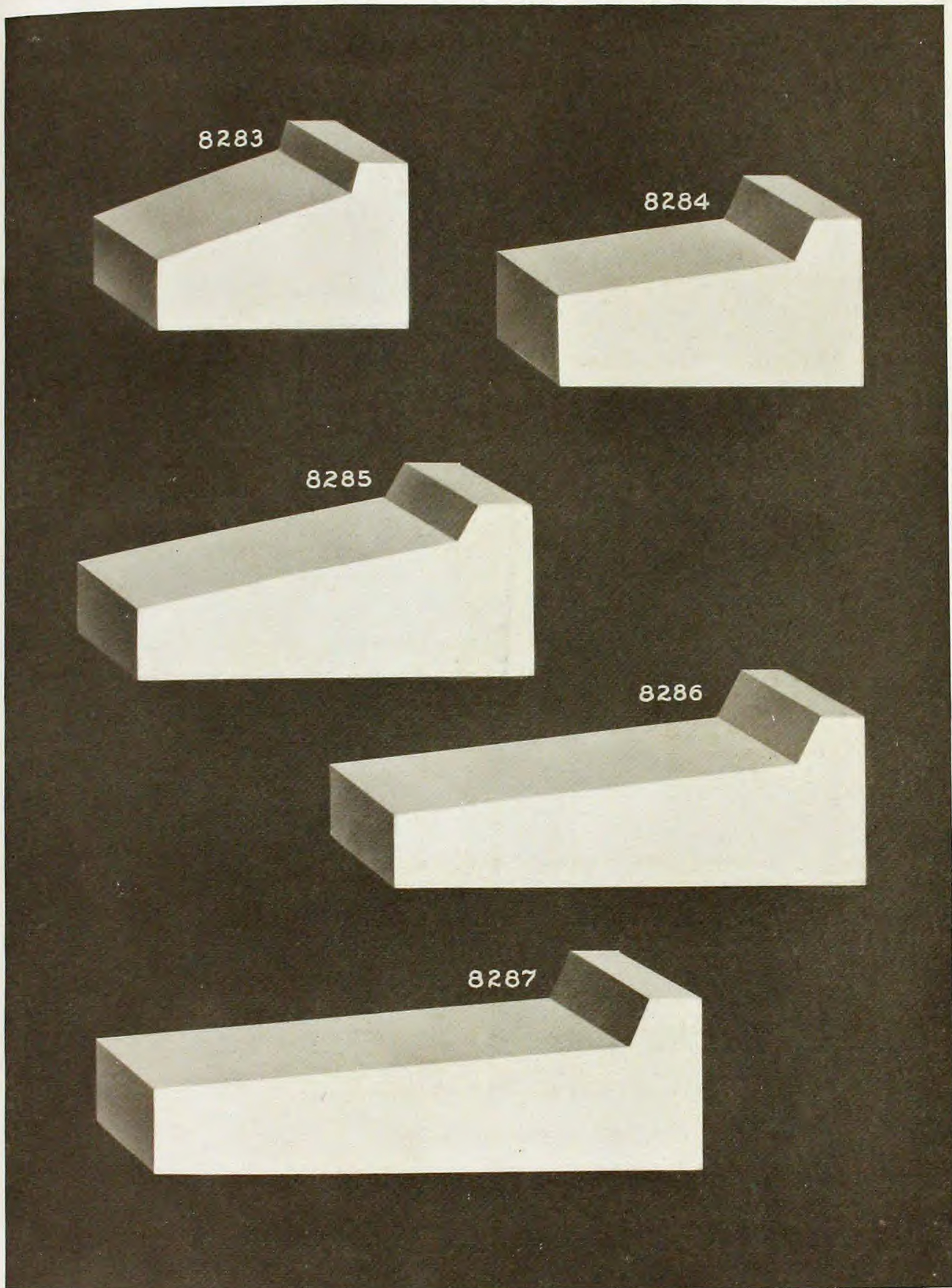




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8271	Partition Cap	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	\$2.00
8272	Partition Cap	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2$	3.75
8273	Partition Shoe	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	2.50
8274	Partition Shoe	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	2.50
8278	Threshold	$\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$	4.00
8280	Lattice Strip	$\frac{5}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	.85
8281	Lattice Strip	$\frac{5}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	1.00
8282	Lattice Strip	$\frac{5}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	1.40

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

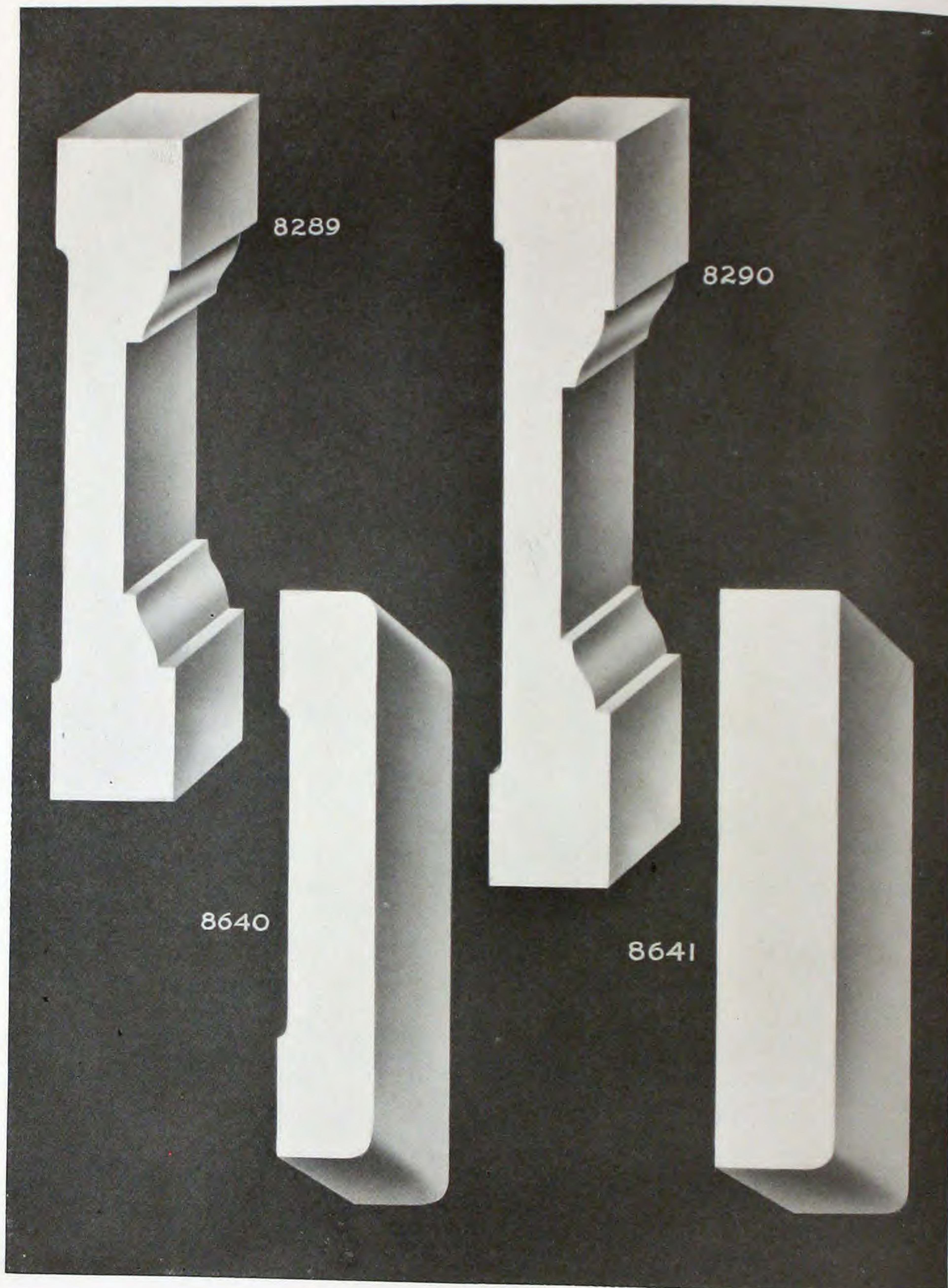




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8283	Drip Cap	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$	\$3.30
8284	Drip Cap	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2$	3.75
8285	Drip Cap	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	4.55
8286	Drip Cap	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3$	5.40
8287	Drip Cap	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	6.20

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

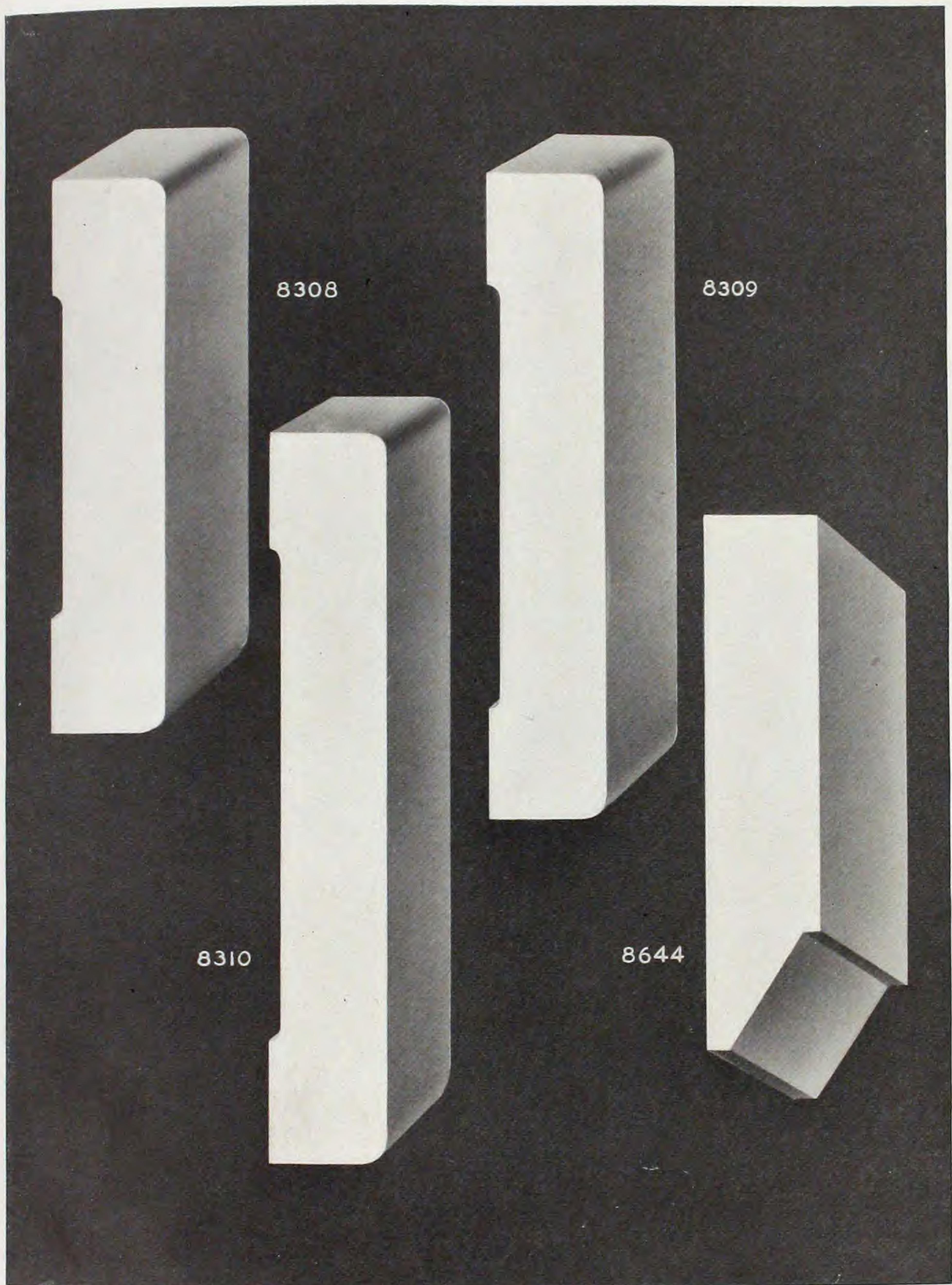




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8289	Casing	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$	\$5.00
8290	Casing	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$	6.00
8640	Chair Rail or Casing	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$	4.20
8641	Apron	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$	4.20

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

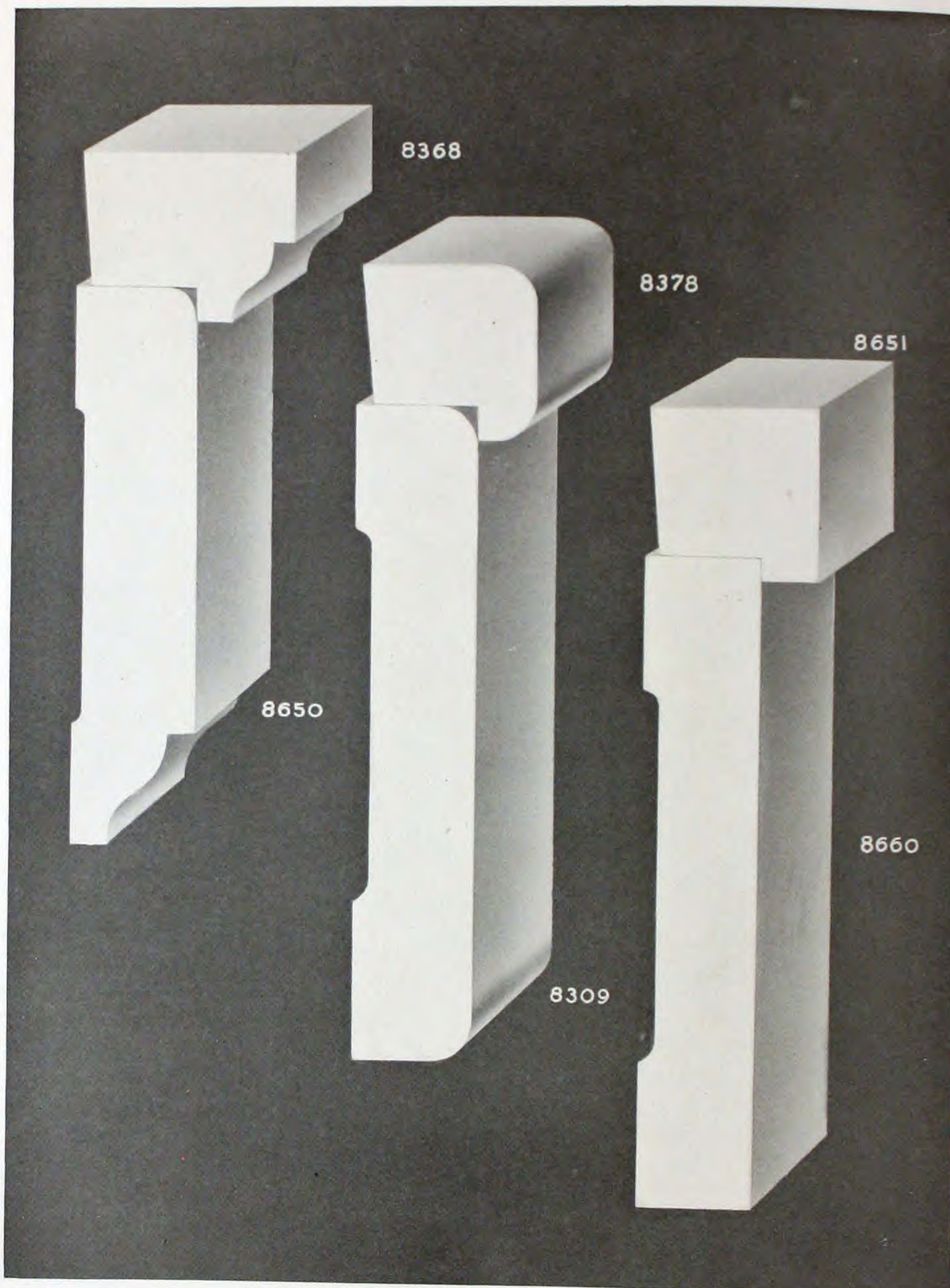




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8308	Casing	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$	\$4.20
8309	Casing	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	5.00
8310	Casing	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	6.00
8644	Apron	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	4.00

*Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.*

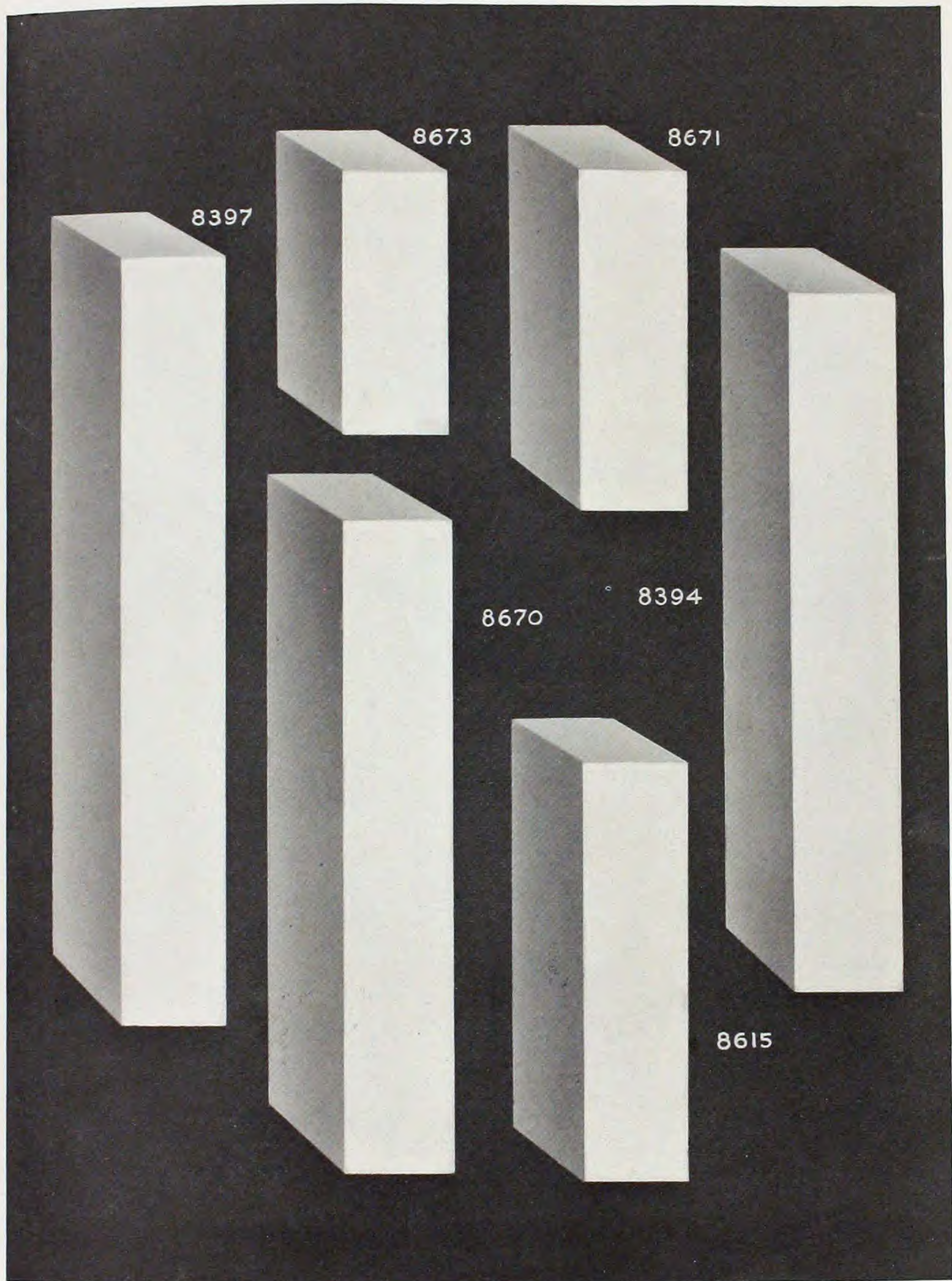




	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Back Band Casing	8368	Back Band Casing	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$	\$3.15
	8650		$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$	4.20
Back Band Casing	8378	Back Band Casing	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	2.35
	8309		$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	5.00
Back Band Casing	8651	Back Band Casing	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	2.35
	8660		$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	5.00

*Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.*

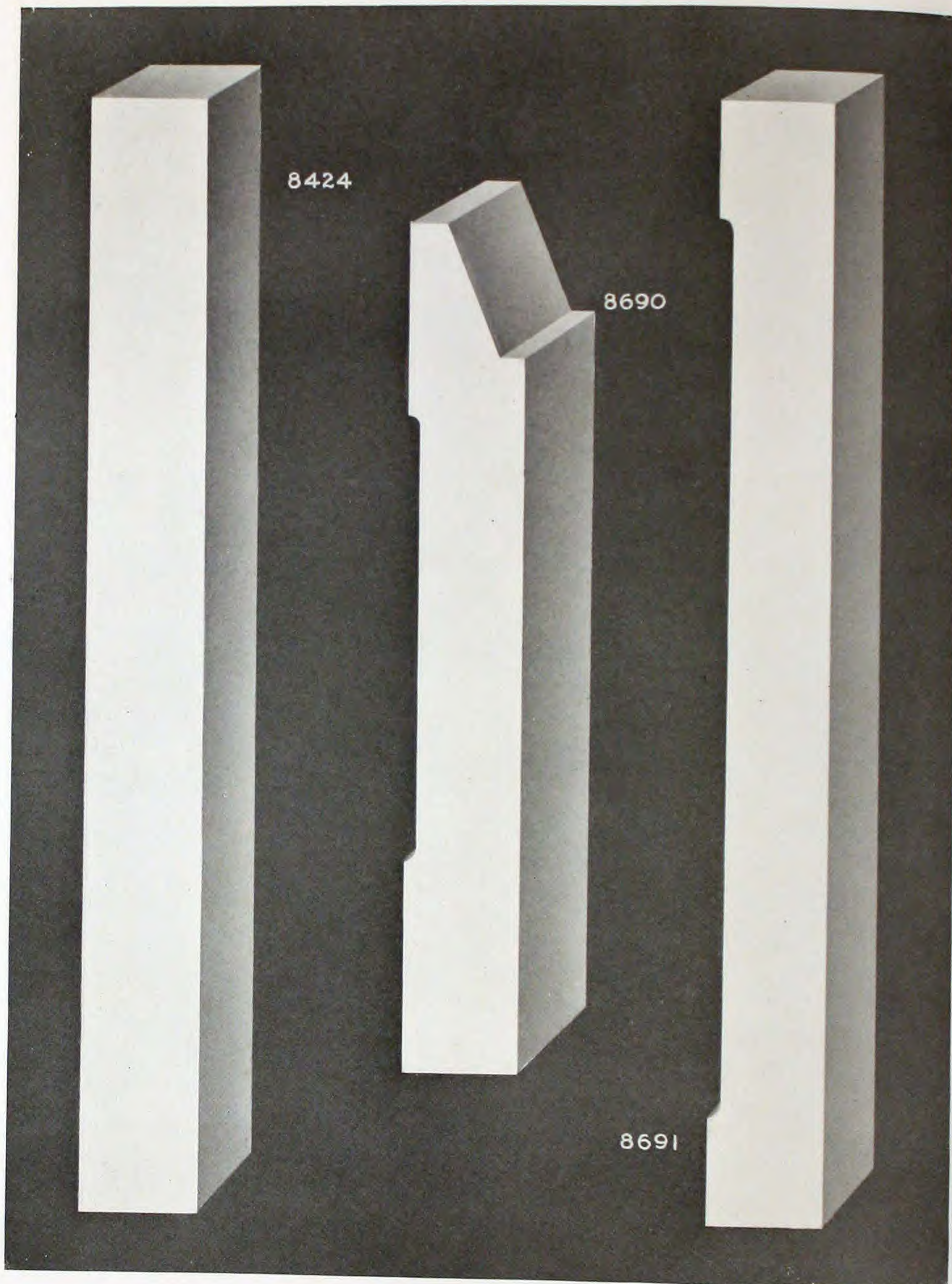




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8397	Square Stock	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 5	\$6.00
8673	Square Stock	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	2.00
8670	Square Stock	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$	5.00
8671	Square Stock	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$	2.50
8615	Square Stock	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$	3.00
8394	Square Stock	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{5}{8}$	5.50

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

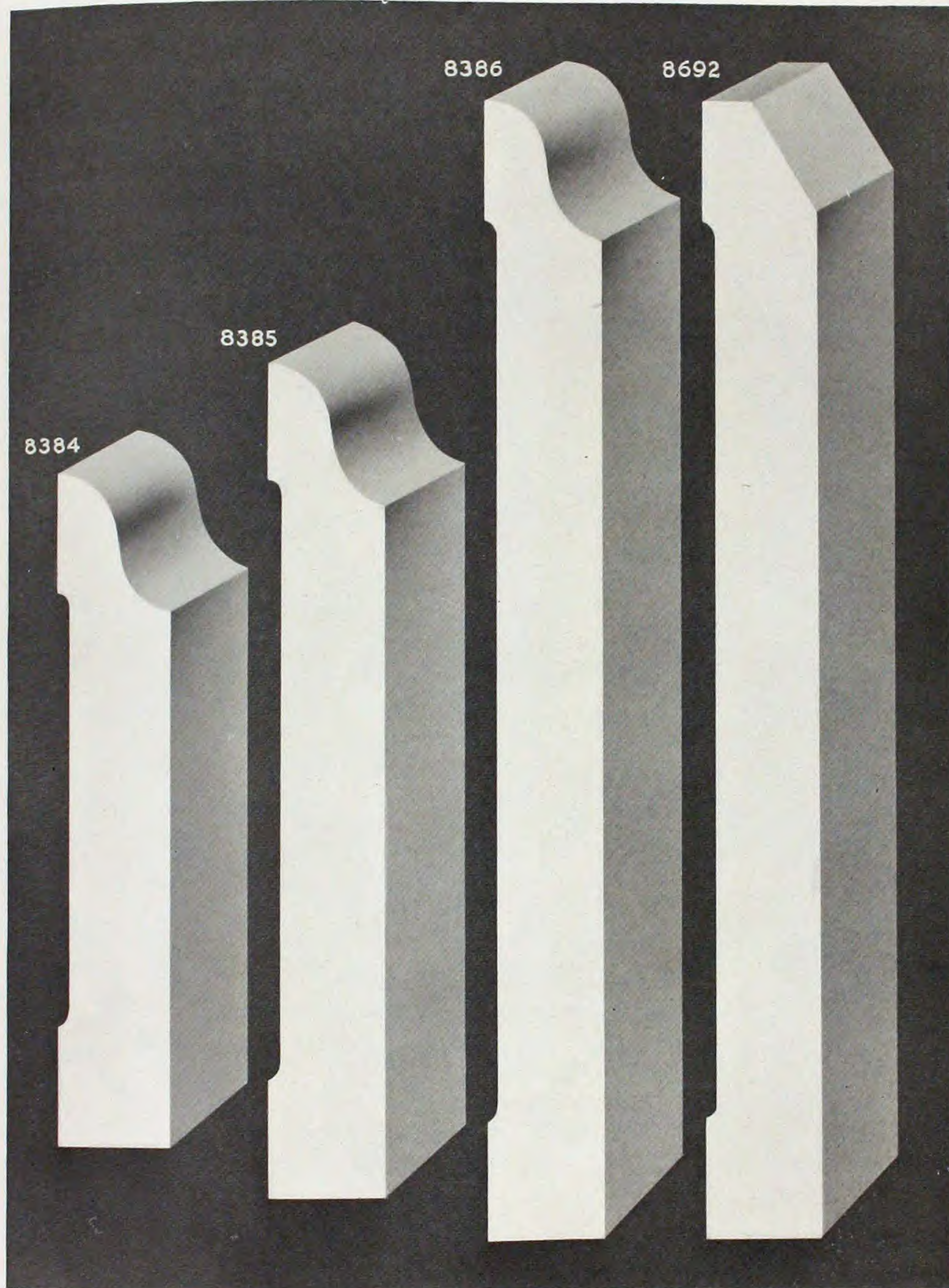




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8424	Square Stock	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	\$8.00
8690	Base	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	6.50
8691	Base	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	8.00

*Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.*

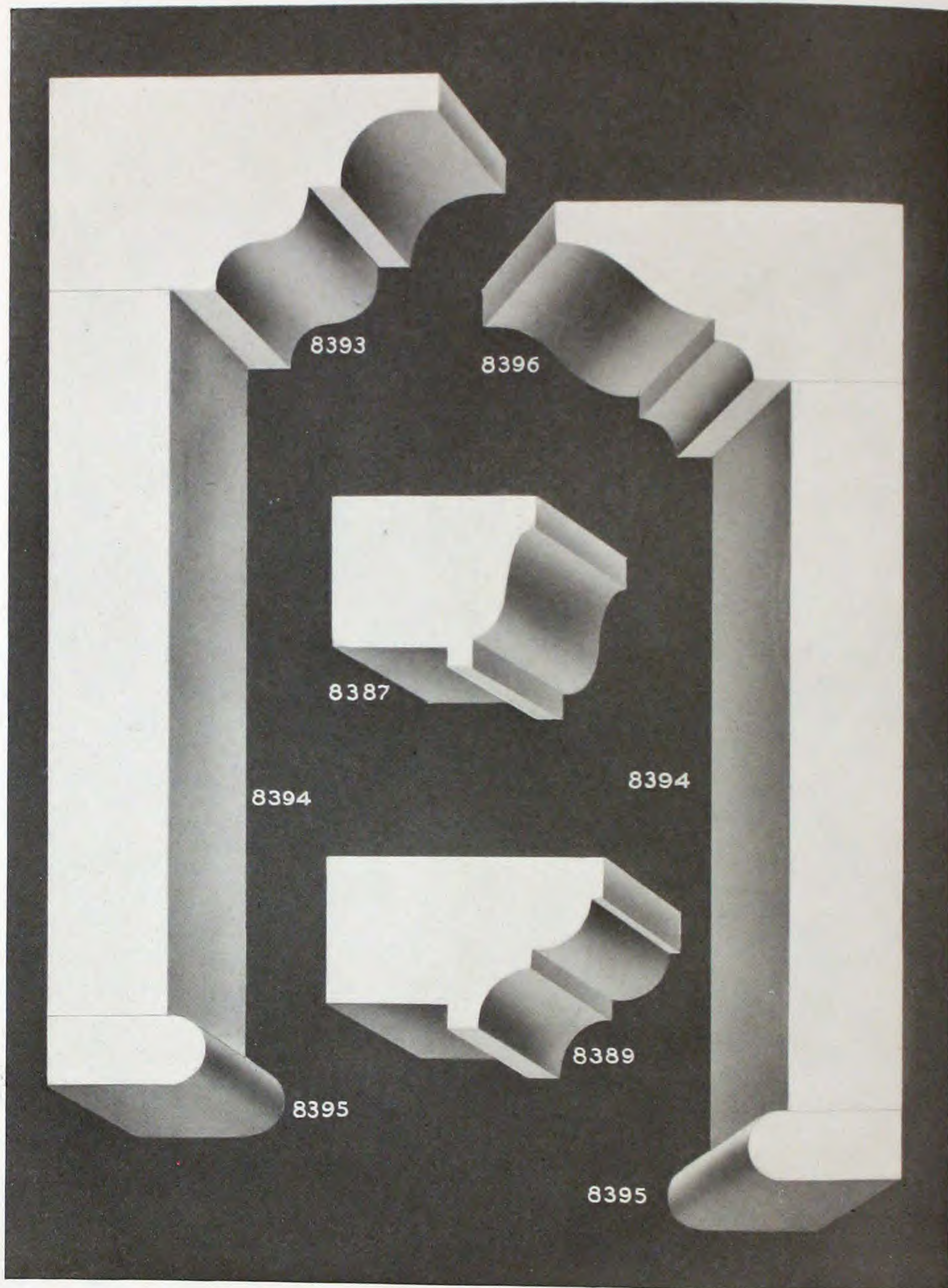




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8384	Casing	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$	\$5.00
8385	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{4}$	6.00
8386	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$	8.00
8692	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$	8.00

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

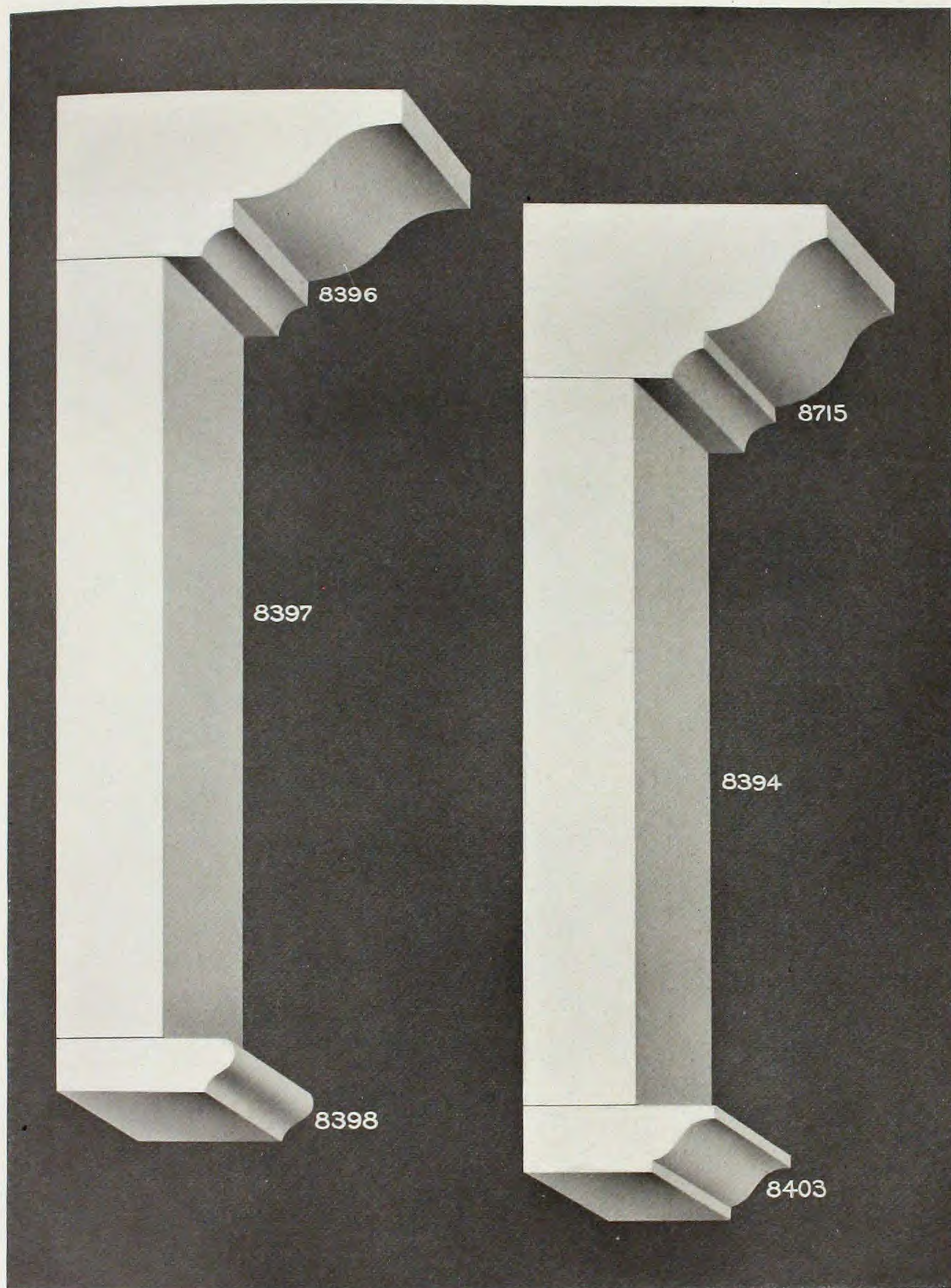




	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Cap Trim	8393	Cap Moulding	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	\$5.50
	8394	Head Casing	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$	5.50
	8395	Fillet	$\frac{7}{16} \times 1$	1.10
	8387	Back Band	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$	3.15
	8389	Back Band	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	3.55
Cap Trim	8396	Cap Moulding	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	4.15
	8394	Head Casing	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$	5.50
	8395	Fillet	$\frac{7}{16} \times 1$	1.10

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

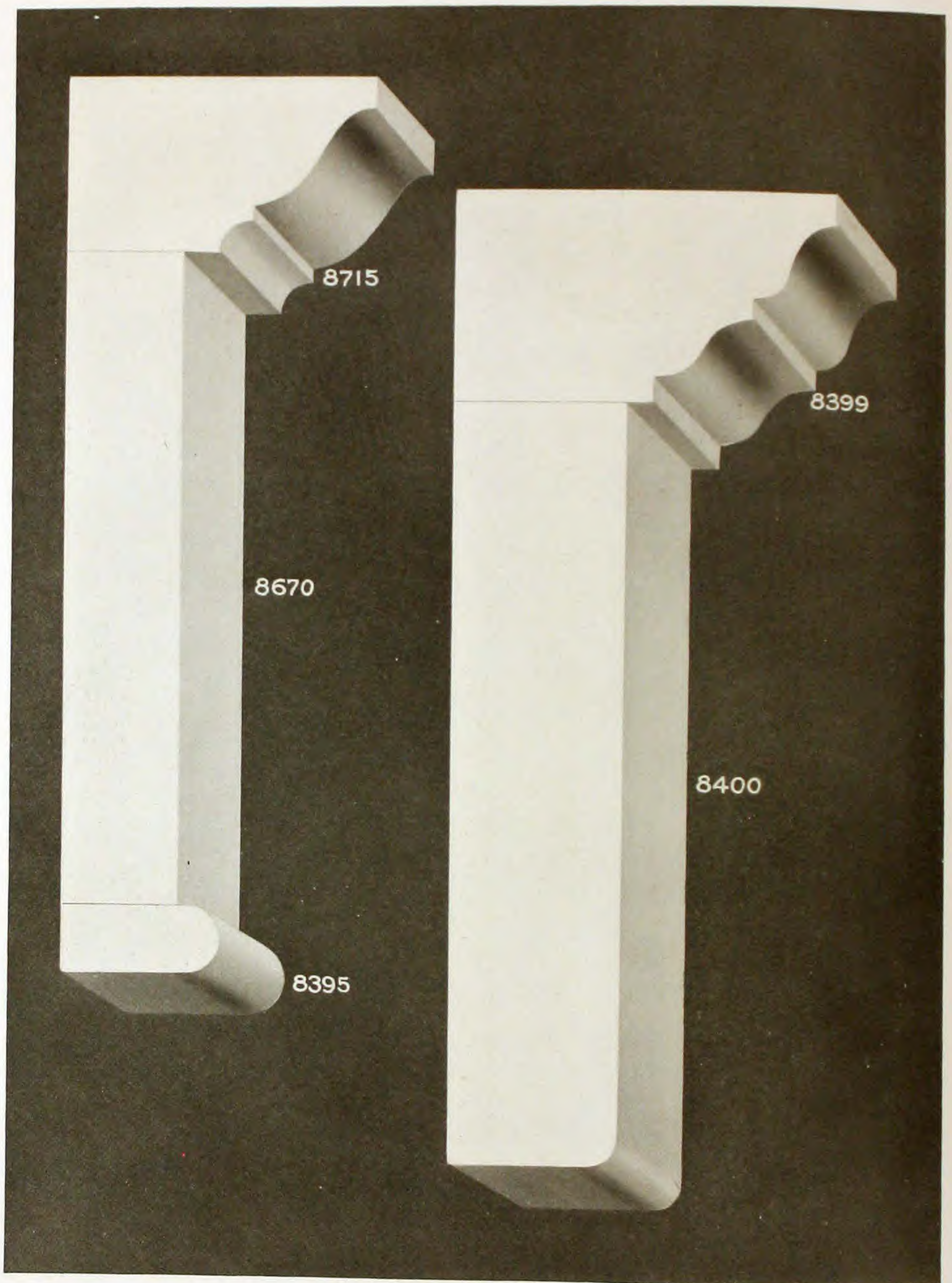




	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Cap Trim	8396	Cap Moulding	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	\$4.15
	8397	Head Casing	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5$	6.00
	8398	Fillet	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	1.10
Cap Trim	8715	Cap Moulding	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2$	3.75
	8394	Head Casing	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$	5.50
	8403	Fillet	$\frac{7}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	1.20

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

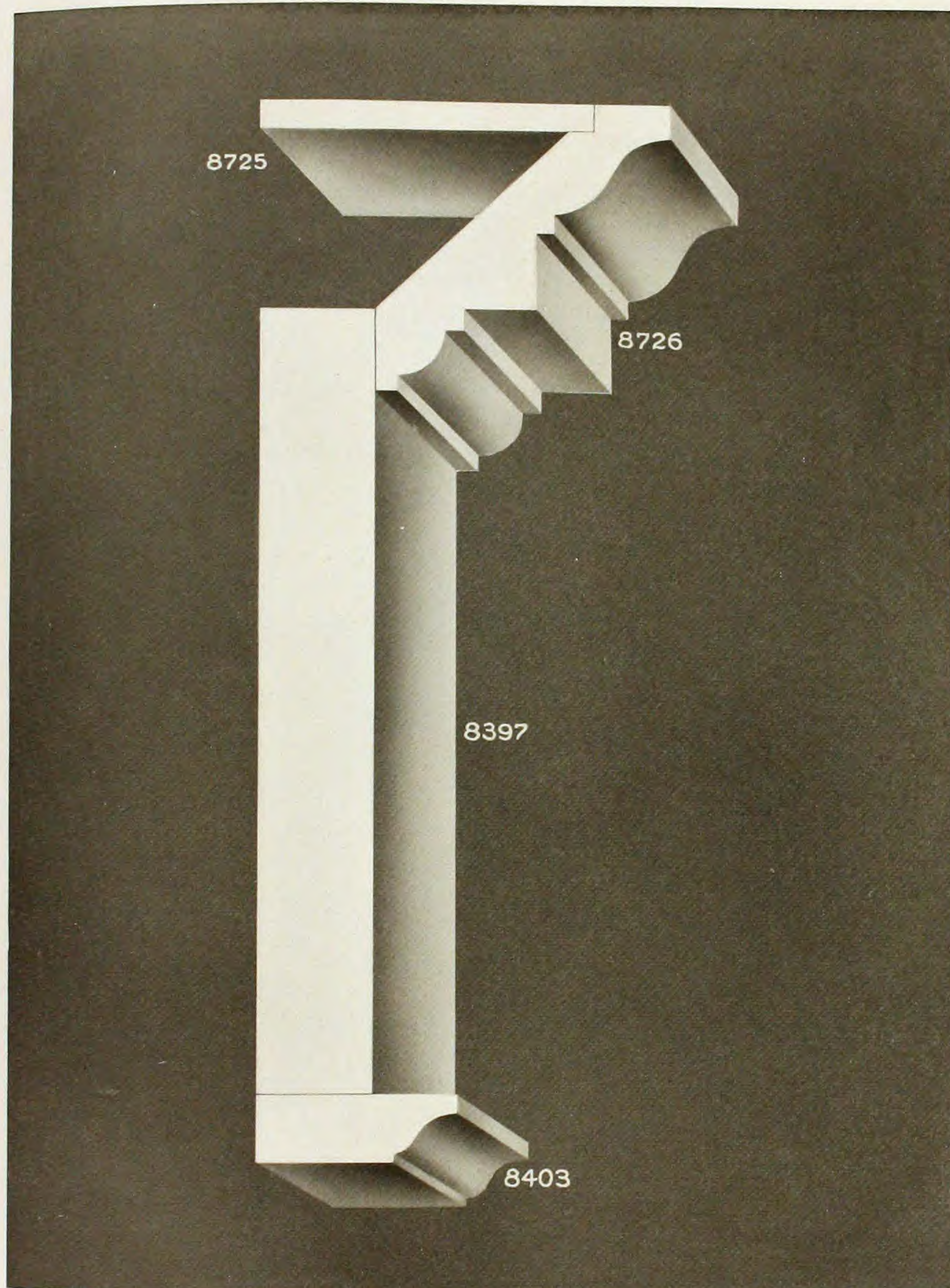




	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Cap Trim	8715	Cap Moulding	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2$	\$3.75
	8670	Head Casing	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	5.00
	8395	Fillet	$\frac{7}{16} \times 1$	1.10
Cap Trim	8399	Cap Moulding	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	5.50
	8400	Head Casing	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 5$	9.10

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

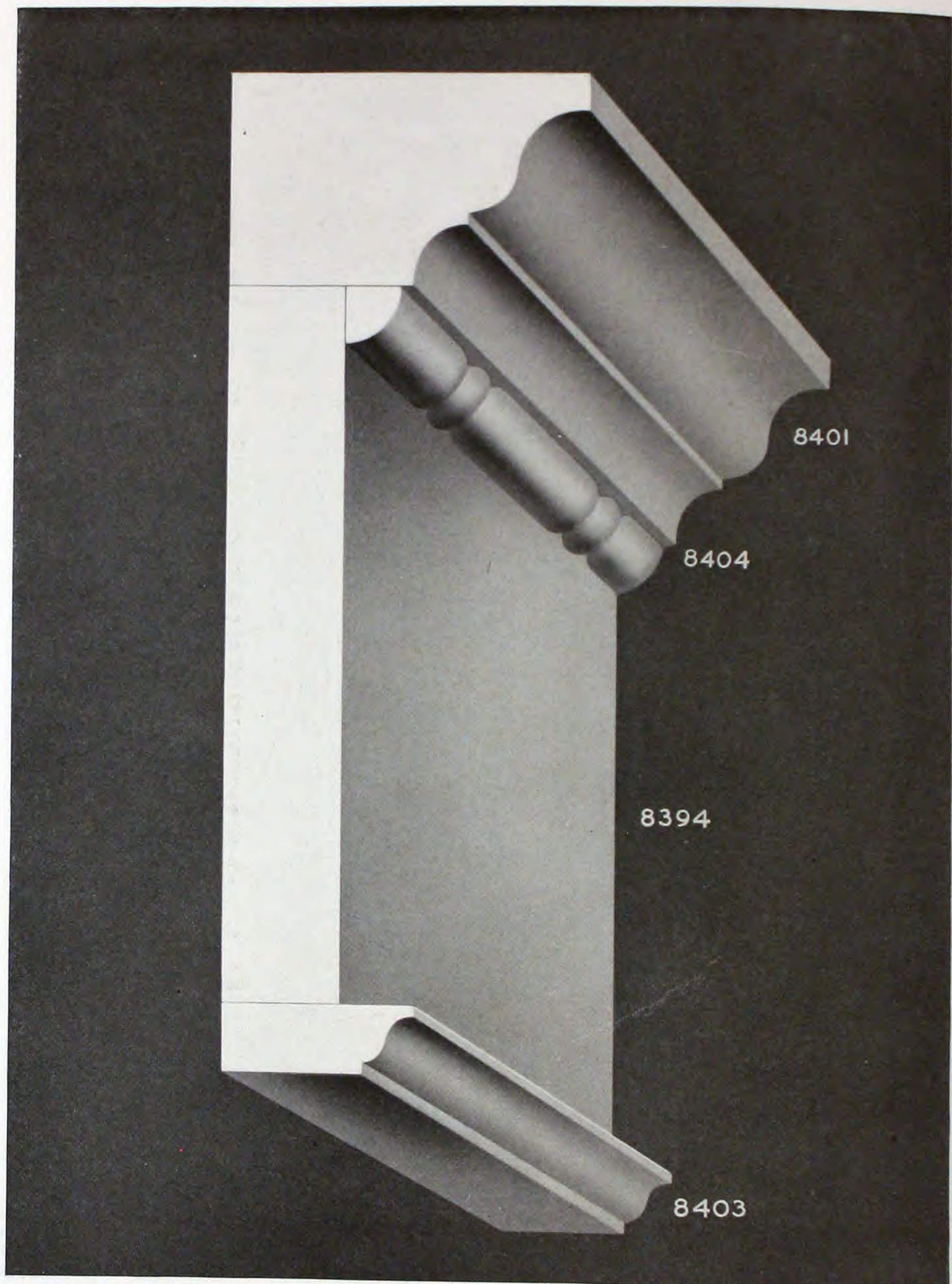




	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Cap Trim	8725	Dust Cap	$\frac{3}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$	\$2.00
	8726	Cap Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$	3.75
	8397	Head Casing	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5$	6.00
	8403	Fillet	$\frac{7}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	1.20

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

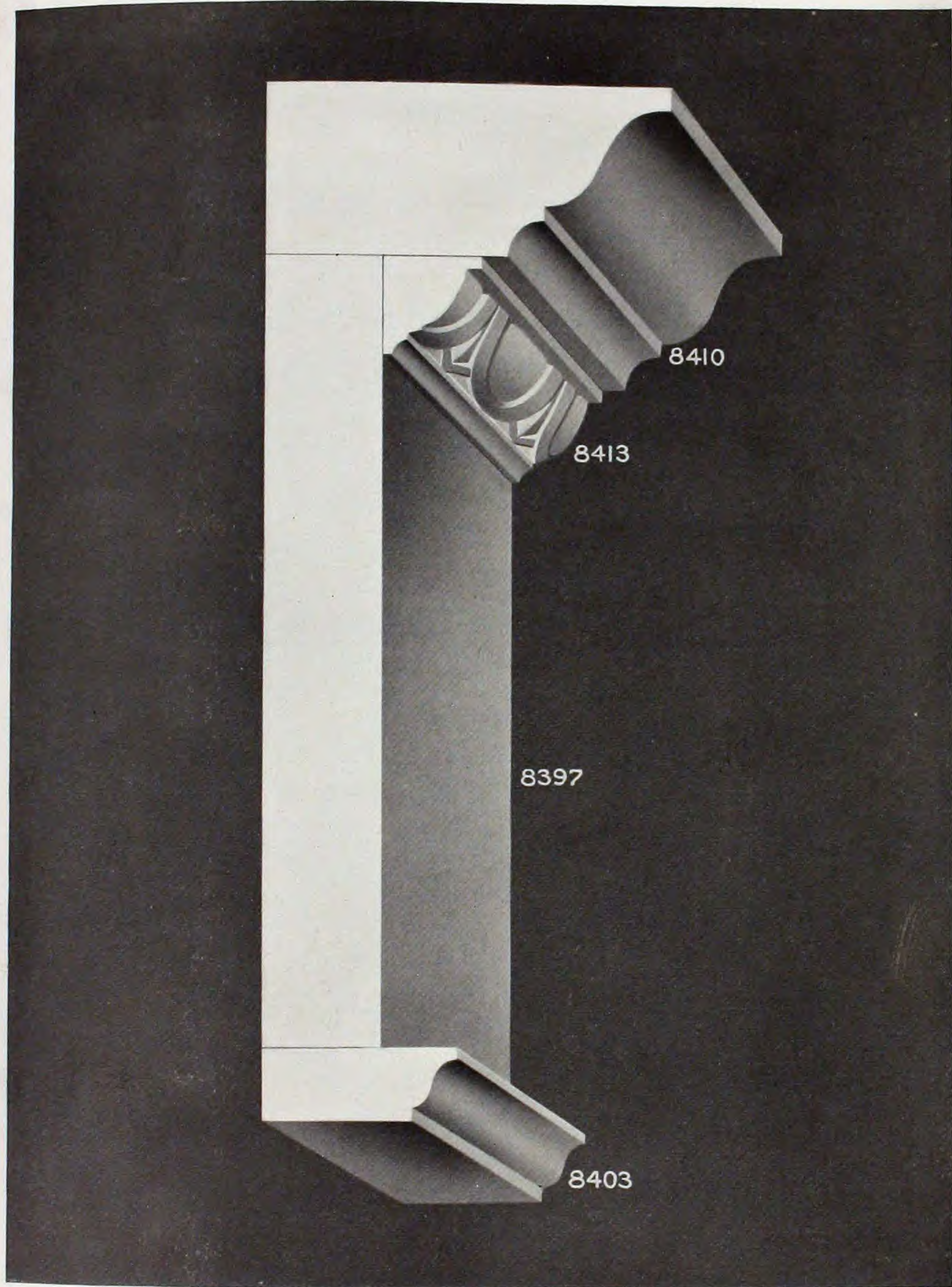




	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Cap Trim	8401	Cap Moulding	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$	\$5.50
	8404	Cap Bead	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8}$	3.35
	8394	Head Casing	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$	5.50
	8403	Fillet	$\frac{7}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	1.20

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

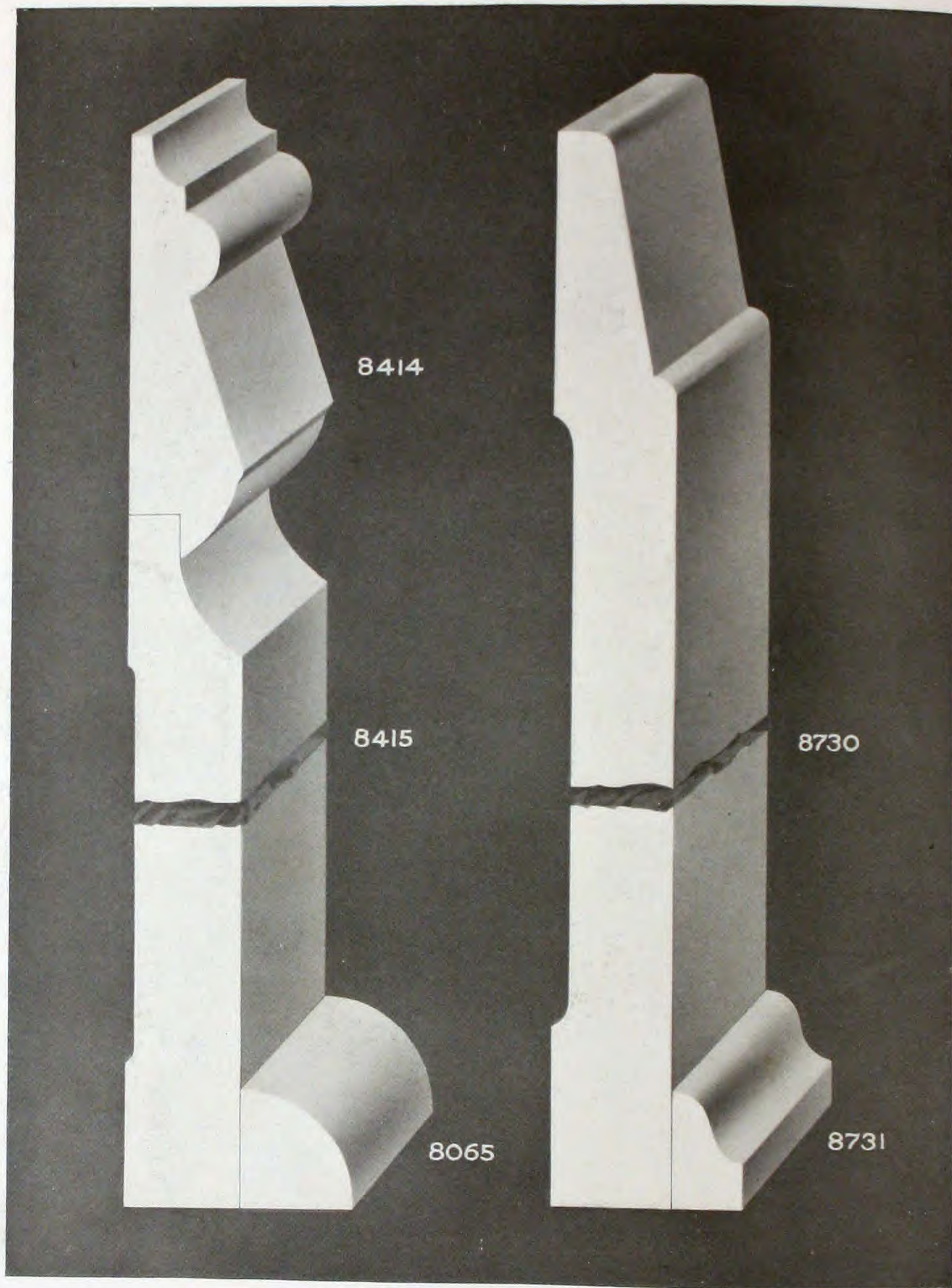




	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Cap Trim	8410	Cap Moulding	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$	\$5.00
	8413	E. & D. Mould- ing under cap	$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$	4.25
	8397	Head Casing	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5$	6.00
	8403	Fillet	$\frac{7}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	1.20

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

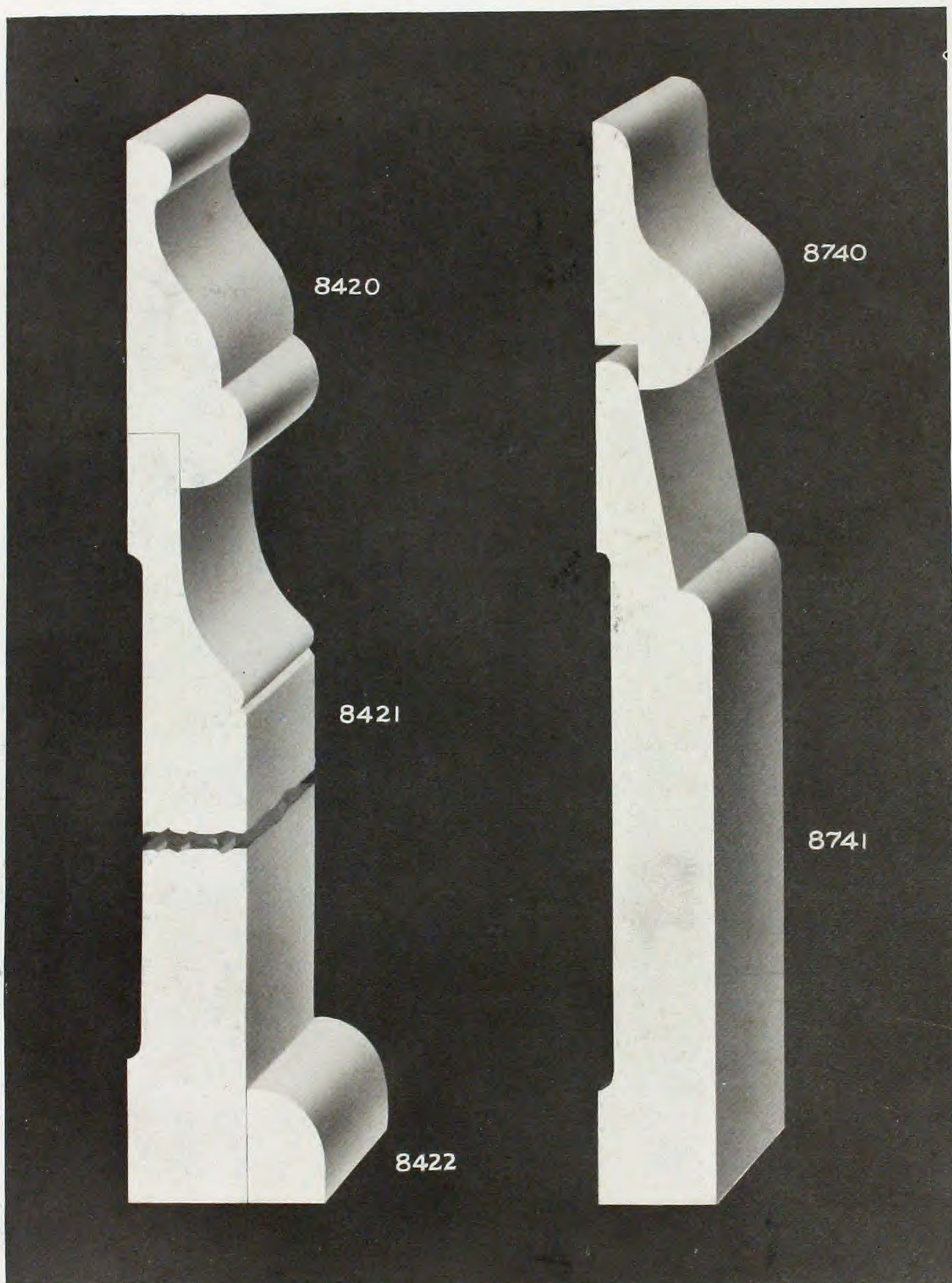




	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Base	8414	Base Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	\$3.25
	8415	Base	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	8.00
	8065	Quarter Round Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$	1.00
Base	8730	Base	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	8.00
	8731	Base Shoe	$\frac{7}{16} \times \frac{3}{4}$	1.00

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

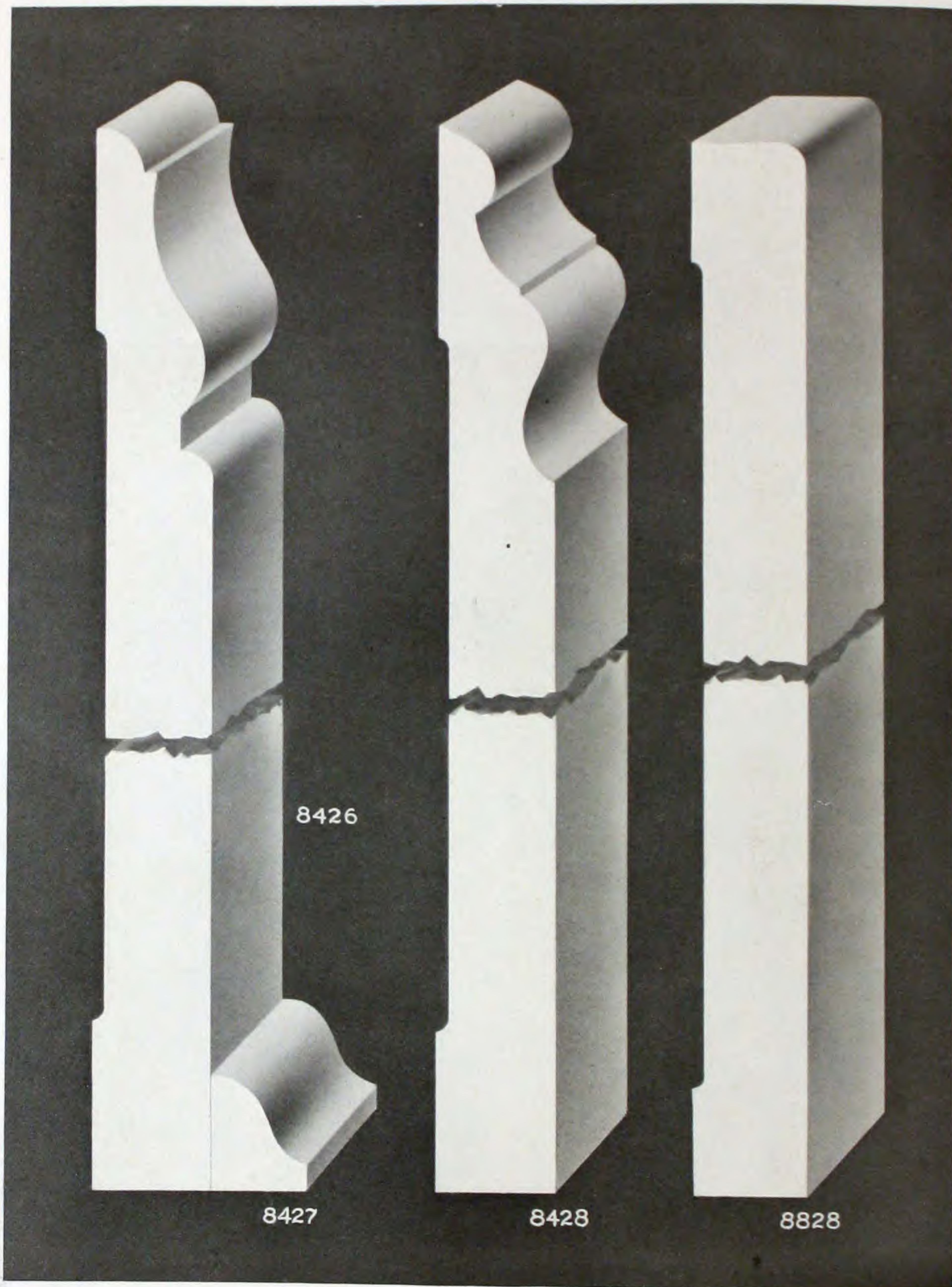




	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Base	8420	Base Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	\$2.75
	8421	Base	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	8.00
	8422	Base Shoe	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$	1.00
Base	8740	Base Moulding	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	2.25
	8741	Base	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	6.50

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

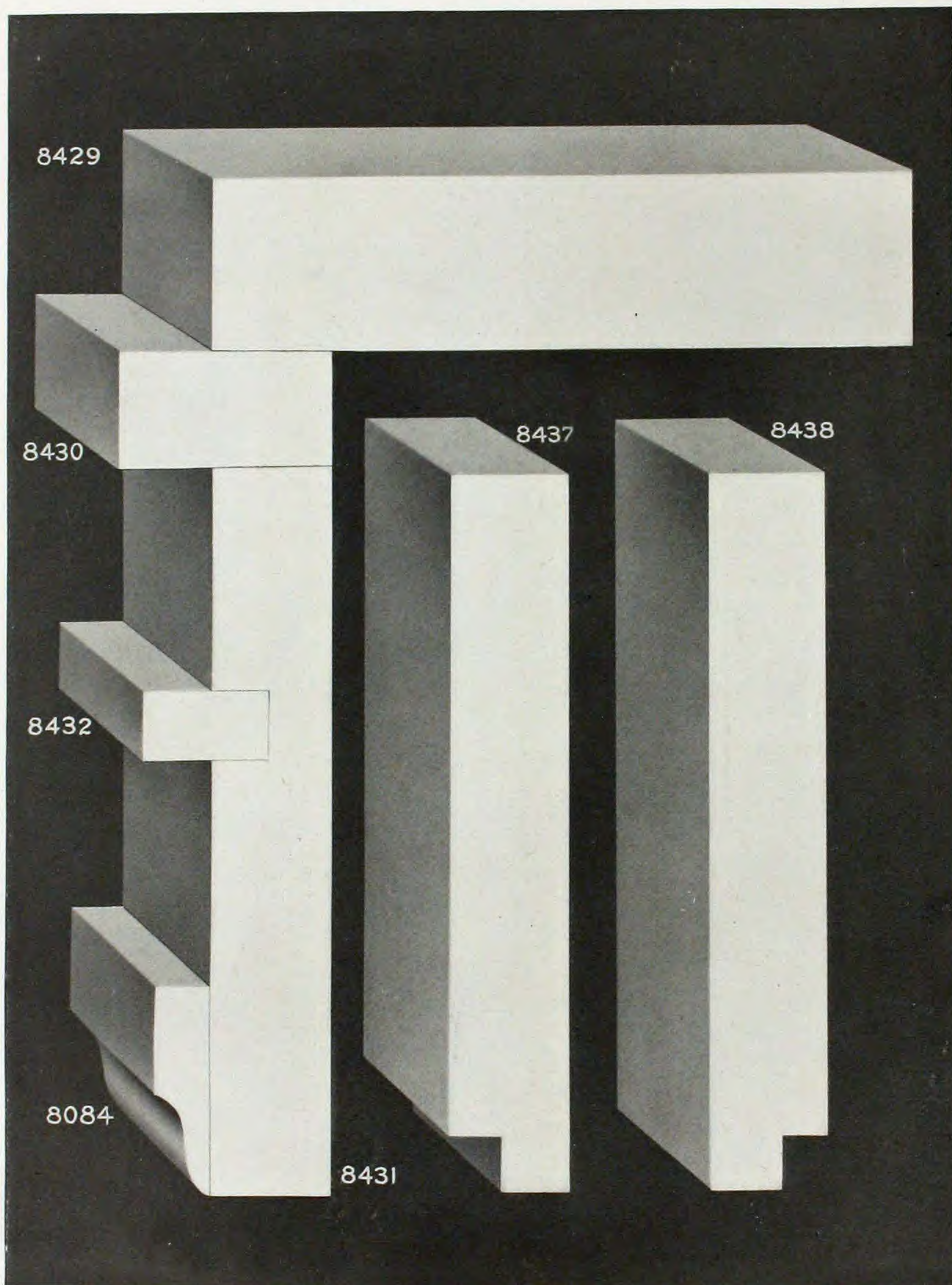




	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Base	8426	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ X $7\frac{1}{4}$	\$8.00
	8427	Base Shoe	$\frac{5}{8}$ X $\frac{3}{4}$	1.00
	8428	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ X $7\frac{1}{4}$	8.00
	8828	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ X $7\frac{1}{4}$	8.00

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

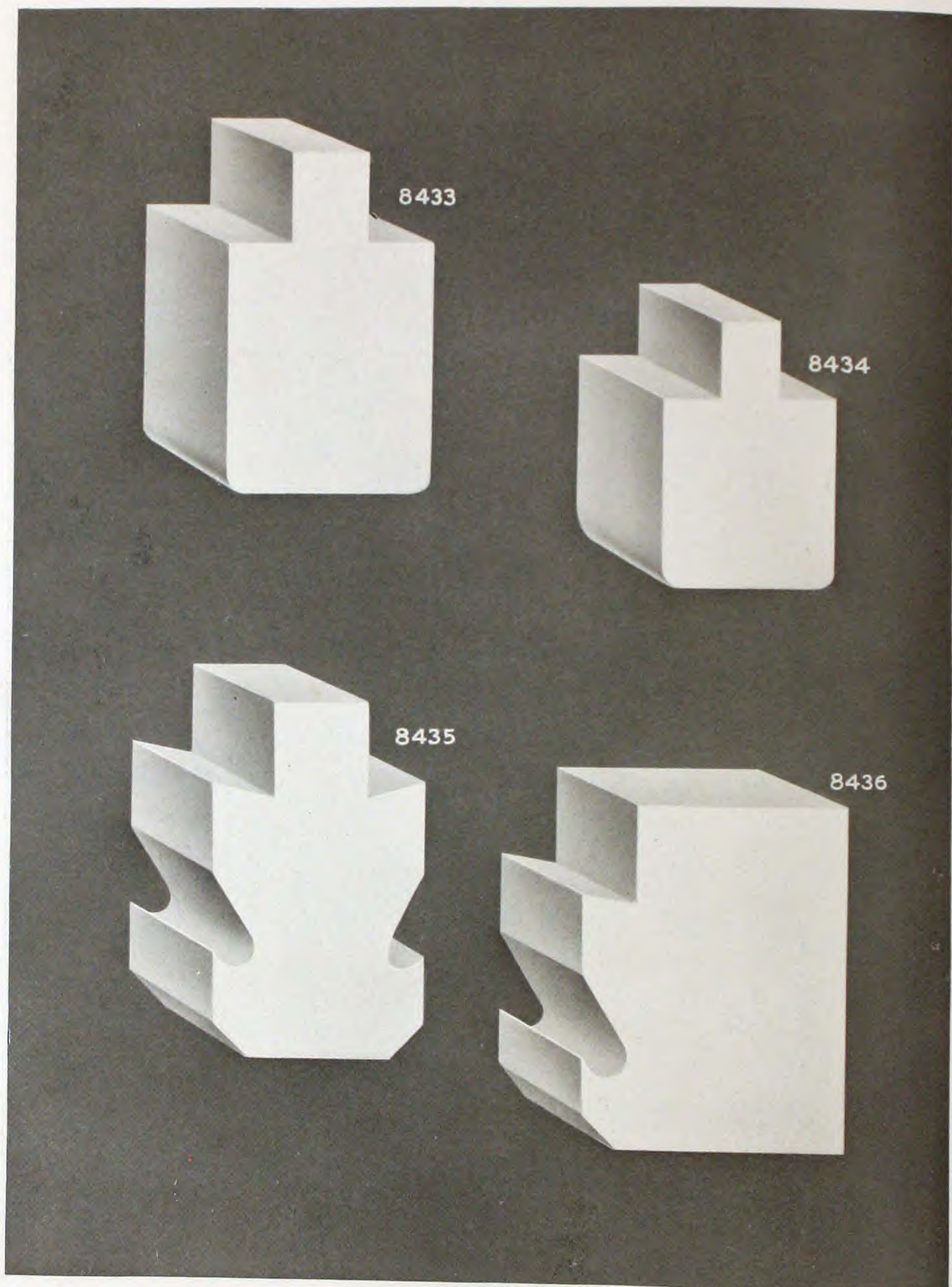




	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Frame Mouldings	8429	Outside Casing	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	\$7.85
	8430	Blind Stop	$\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	1.50
	8431	Pulley Stile	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	5.50
	8432	Parting Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$	1.00
	8084	Stop	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	1.10
	8437	Jamb Lining Rabbeted Face	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	5.50
	8438	Jamb Lining Rabbeted Back	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	5.50

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.

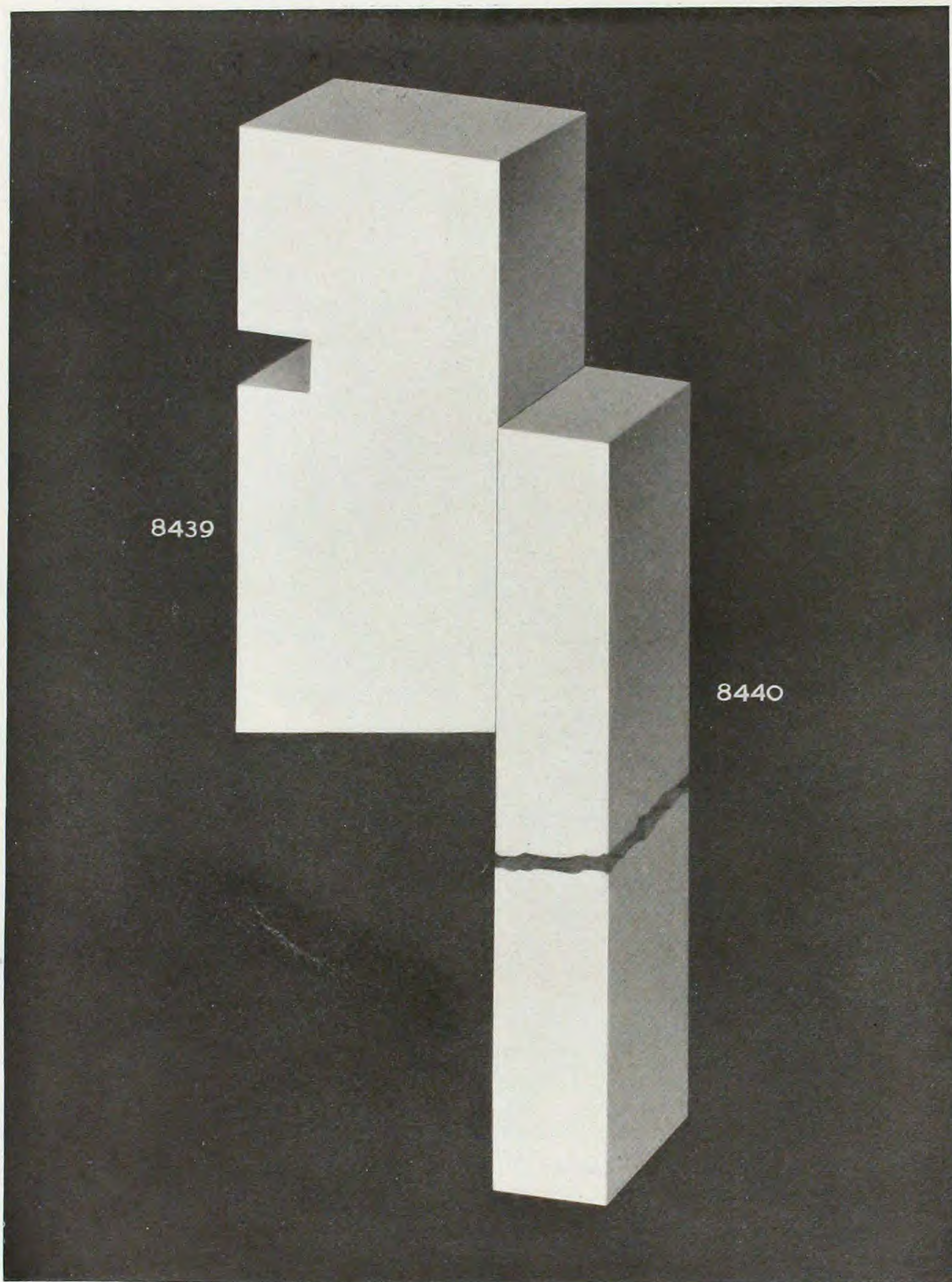




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8433	Hot House Mullion	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	\$5.00
8434	Hot House Mullion	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	3.30
8435	Hot House Mullion	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	8.25
8436	Hot House Stile	$1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	9.10

*Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.*

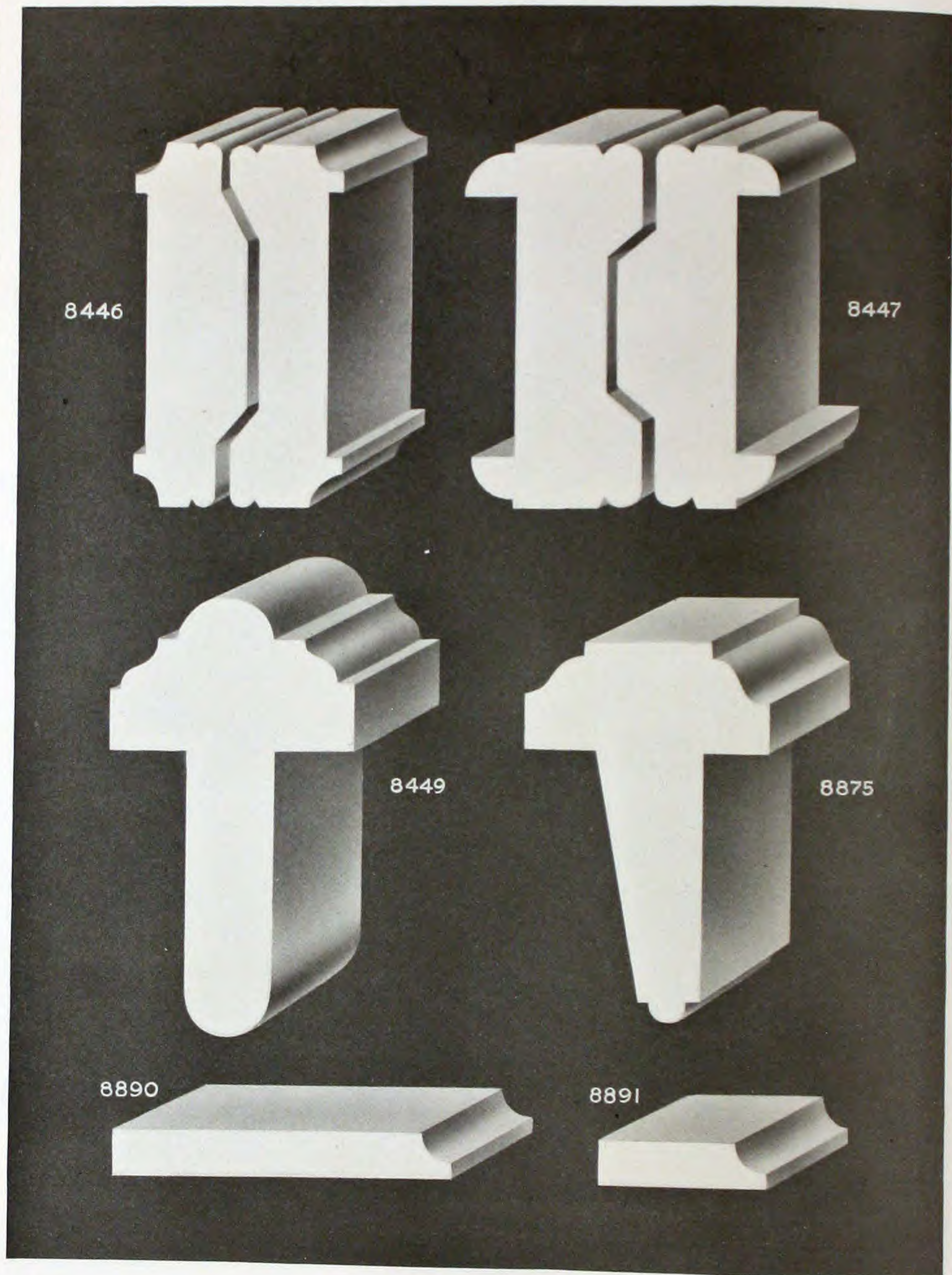




	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Frame	{ 8439	Sill	$1\frac{5}{8} \times 4$	\$12.40
Mouldings	{ 8440	Sub-Sill	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$	6.50

*Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.*

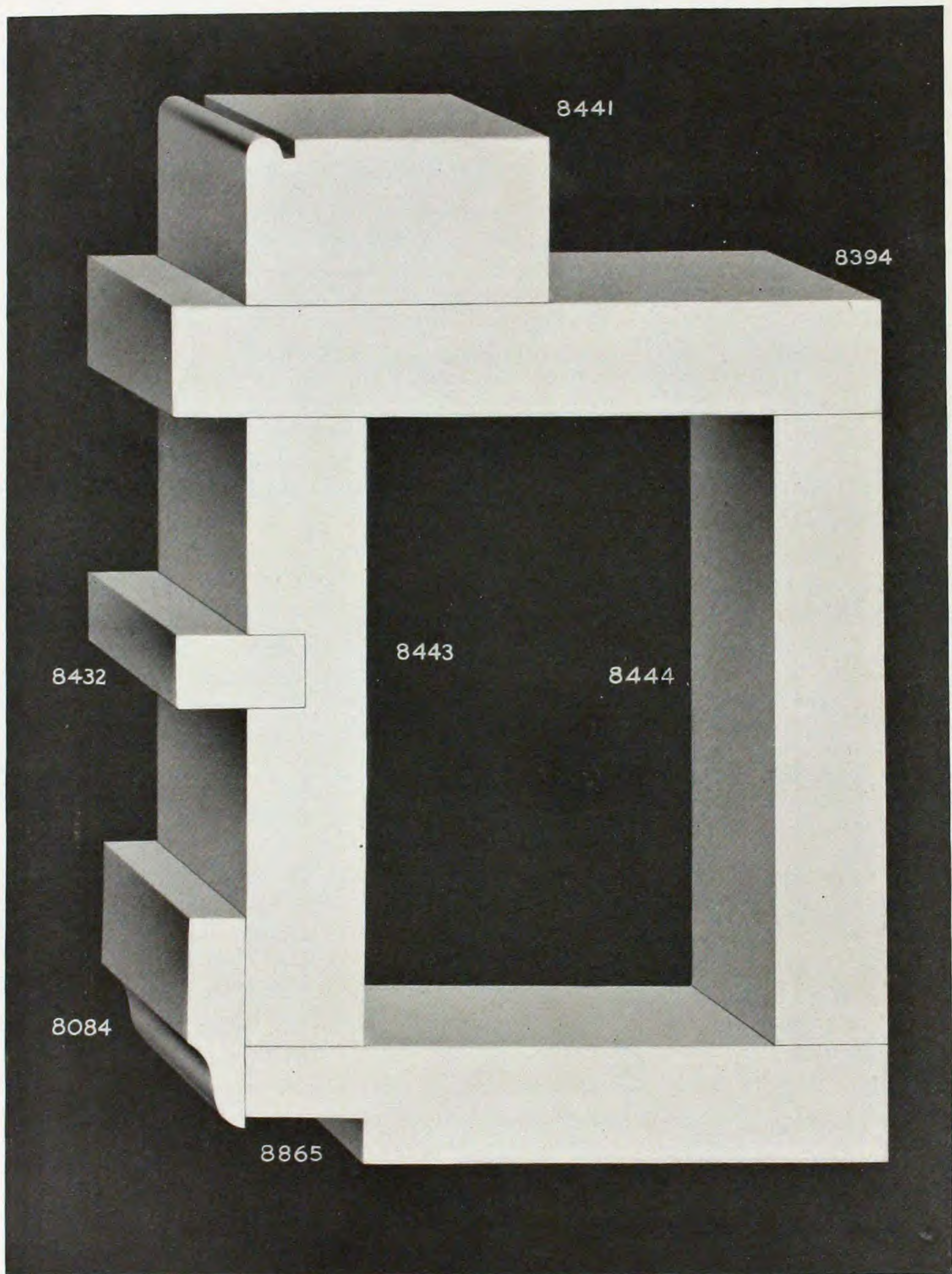




NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
8446	Sliding Door Astragal	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$	.....
8447	Sliding Door Astragal	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$	.....
8449	Folding Door Astragal	$1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$	.....
8875	Folding Door Astragal	$1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	.....
8890	Door Banding	$\frac{5}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	\$1.75
8891	Door Banding	$\frac{5}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	1.00

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.





	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE	PRICE PER 100 LINEAL FEET
Frame Mouldings	8441	Brick Moulding	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 2$	\$3.75
	8394	Square Stock	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$	5.50
	8443	Pulley Stile	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$	4.75
	8432	Parting Stop	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$	1.00
	8084	Stop	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$	1.10
	8444	Back Box Lining	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$	4.75
	8865	Inside Box Lining	$\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$	4.75

Mouldings one-ninth less than full size. If numbers are not easily found refer to numerical index, page 329.



# Glossary of Trade Terms

The definitions below give the meaning of various terms used in this book or in quotations affecting articles described as established by general usage

## General

### Measurements

*Outside Opening*—The extreme dimensions of a sash, door, window, or blind or other item or two items intended to fill a frame, wall, or other opening. This should always be expressed in feet and inches.

*Between Glass*—Usually applied to the net thickness of wood in division bars or muntins separating lights of glass. Also applies to distance between glass in top sash and glass in bottom sash at check rails.

*Face Measure*—The measurement of any part of an article exclusive of any solid mould or rabbet.

*Finished Size*—The measurement of any given part of an article over all or including the solid mould or rabbet.

*Ripping Size*—The size of stock necessary to produce any given finished size. Usually  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch over finished size up to 5 inch cuts and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch over above.

### Moulding

*Solid Mould or Solid Stuck*—A mould which is worked on the article itself.

*Applied Mould*—A separate mould applied or attached to any part of an article.

*Flush Mould*—An applied moulding which finishes flush with or below the face or surface of the stiles or rails of the article.

*Raised Mould*—An applied moulding which partly covers or which extends above the face or surface of the stiles or rails of the article.

### Mullion

An upright or vertical bar, usually wider than the ordinary bar, dividing the glass in a sash, or a wide upright bar dividing two sash in a frame. Applied also to single blinds made to represent pairs.

### Muntin

Short or light bars, either vertical or horizontal, separating lights of glass in a sash or door. Also applied to short vertical bars separating panels.

### Odd Work

This term applies to any article which is not listed under listed sizes, or for which a list must be formed by the application of any of the Foot Notes or Rules for Extras—unless these specifically state to the contrary.

### Rail

The cross or horizontal pieces of the framework of a sash, door, or blind.

### Stiles

The upright or vertical outside pieces of a sash, door, or blind.

### Stock Quantity

Ten or more of any given article of one kind, size, and quality.

### Sticking

*O. G.*—A solid mould which is a combination of a cove and a quarter round with no fillet between.—The standard sticking for doors, sash, and blinds.

*Cove and Bead*—A solid mould which is a combination of a cove and quarter round with a small fillet between.

*Bead and Cove*—A solid mould which is a combination of a quarter round and cove with a small fillet between and on each side.

*Ovolo*—A solid mould which is a combination of a small fillet and a quarter round.

*P. G.*—A solid mould which is a long bevel with a small fillet on each side.

## Applying to Sash or Windows

### Sash

A single wood frame to be filled with glass.

### Window

Indicates two sash, one upper, one lower, arranged to slide vertically.

### Casement

Applies to a sash or pair of sash made to be hung on hinges to swing.



*Cottage Window*—A window in which the meeting rails are placed above the center of the opening.

*Cottage Sash*—A sash made to correspond to a cottage window.

A pair of sash made to be hung on hinges like a pair of doors—A long pair of casement sash.

Sash or windows divided into small lights for factory use—The term implies an inferior quality of material for paint, permitting the use of reasonable defects of any nature not weakening the sash.

This term indicates that the sash so described shall have a similar amount of wood in stiles and top and bottom rails, usually described as "same rail all around."

The rails of a window which meet when the window is hung and closed.

*Plain Rail*—Meeting rails of the same thickness as the rest of the window.

*Check Rails*—Meeting rails sufficiently thicker than the window to fill the opening between the top and bottom sash made by the check strip or parting strip in the frame. They are usually beveled.

An extension of the stiles of a window beyond the meeting rails. They are usually moulded on the inside of the stile with an O. G. Mould—(O. G. Lugs).

Windows or sash divided into small lights.

A term applied to a light within a sash, formed by straight bars, any one of which must be attached to the free end or to the beveled joint of other bars or muntins.

## Applying to Doors

*Mould*—For Folding Doors—A strip of moulding the length of the door of any desired pattern to be applied to one of a pair of folding doors so as to form a rabbet.

*Single*—For Folding Doors—A strip the length of the doors with a cross-section usually similar to a letter "T"—used to form a rabbet.

*Double*—For Sliding Doors—A pair of strips the length of the doors—rabbeted to receive the doors on the back and moulded or grooved reciprocally on the face to make a tight joint.

*Joint*—For Sliding Doors—A moulding or groove worked reciprocally on the meeting edges of each of a pair of doors to make a tight joint.

Doors with a thin band or strip—usually moulded—on the outside edge of the face of each stile and top and bottom rail—also called friction strips.

Doors with the corner of the stiles or rails beveled at an angle of about 45 degrees.

*Stop Chamfer*—A chamfer stopped or ended short of the length of the piece chamfered.

Doors put together with dowels instead of tenons.

A door made to be cut horizontally through the lock rail so that the upper part can be opened independently of the lower part.

Unless specifically otherwise stated is understood to mean the standard listed four-panel door No. 200.

Unless specifically otherwise stated is understood to mean the standard listed five-panel lock rail panel door No. 201.

Bevel raised panels are standard.

Doors with cross panels of different widths, usually graduated from a wide lower panel to a narrow top panel.

*Cottage*

*French Window*

*Factory Sash  
or Windows*

*Full Bound*

*Meeting Rails*

*Lugs or Horns*

*Queen Anne  
Suspended Lights*

*Astragal*

*Banded Doors*

*Chamfered Doors*

*Doweled Doors*

*Dutch Doors*

*Four-Panel Door*

*Five-Panel Door*

*Panels*

*Graduated Panels*



- Lock Rail* The center rail of a standard four-panel door.
- Lock Panel* The horizontal panel of a standard five-panel or similar door.
- Tenons* *Through Tenoned*—A door made with tenons on the ends of the rails mortised or tenoned through and showing on the outside of the stiles.
- Blind Tenoned or Mortised*—A door made with the tenons on the ends of the rails mortised into but extending only part way through the stiles.

## Applying to Blinds

- Blinds* *Single*—A single blind is one piece to fill a given opening.
- Pair*—A pair of blinds is two pieces to fill a given opening, made and rabbeted to fold.
- Set*—A set of blinds is more than two pieces for a given opening made to fold upon each other.
- Stationary Slat*—Blinds with slats mortised into or so attached to the stiles as to be fixed.
- Half Stationary*—Blinds with one panel of movable or rolling slats, and one of stationary or fixed slats.
- Blinds with solid panels instead of slat panels.
- Shutters* *Bead and Butt*—Shutters with panels flush with the stiles and rails on one side and with beads lengthwise of the panels at or near the stiles on one side only.
- Flush Moulds* See Flush Mould under "General."

## Applying to Terms and Discounts

- Car Lots* Quantities of millwork sold at one time for shipment at one time which aggregate the minimum weight allowed by the published railroad tariff for the given destination—usually 24,000 pounds.
- Local or Way Freights* Terms applied to sales or shipments which for any reason take less than car lot rates of freight.
- Cash Discount* A discount allowed for payment of an invoice within a specified time from date of invoice. It does not apply to any freight or other allowance, which should always be deducted before cash discount is taken.
- F. O. B. or Free on Board Freight Allowed* This term indicates that the quotation or sale is made for goods on the cars at seller's shipping point without charge for loading or handling.
- Freight Equalized* Signifies that the seller will allow the purchaser, on presentation of paid freight bill, to deduct from settlement the full amount of freight paid on any given shipment from shipping point to destination. It does not guarantee the safe delivery of goods.
- Openings* Signifies that the seller will allow the purchaser, on presentation of paid freight bill, to deduct from the settlement an amount equal to the excess—if any—of the amount paid for freight over the sum which the buyer would have had to pay on a similar shipment from the point equalized with. It does not guarantee safe delivery of goods.
- Quotations are frequently made at a specified discount for a given number of openings.
- In this connection an opening is understood to mean
- One Door or two Cupboard Doors.
- One Window.
- Two Sash.
- One Pair of Blinds or two Single Blinds.
- Stock Goods or Stock Items* Terms frequently used in quotations to indicate such listed sizes as are regularly carried in stock by the party quoting. Must not be confused with "listed sizes" which may be "stock sizes" in one locality and not in another.



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